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# *The Harvard graduates' magazine*

William Roscoe Thayer, William Richards Castle, Mark Antony De  
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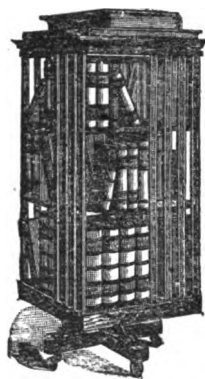
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*Vol. III.—SEPTEMBER, 1894.—No. 9.*

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AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEM.<sup>1</sup>

OF the three thousand one hundred and fifty students registered in Harvard University this year [1893-94], two thousand one hundred and seventy-six are under the charge of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. This faculty is the direct successor of that which, until 1890, was known as the Faculty of Harvard College. It is, in fact, the same faculty as far as conditions of membership are concerned, but it has different and heavier responsibilities. The change of name, which makes it seem strange to all except recent graduates, was made when the Graduate School and Scientific School were placed under its jurisdiction, and when all the degrees in Arts or Science conferred by the University were intrusted to its care. It is well to remember in this discussion that this faculty with all its cares, enlarged not only by natural growth but by two important additional trusts, is not stronger either in numbers or selection than it would have been if it had remained in name and jurisdiction simply the Faculty of Harvard College.

The problem which this paper seeks to discuss is, how this single faculty with a simple organization of a few administrative officers is to deal effectively with a body of students which numbered six hundred in 1870, which includes nearly two thousand two hundred now, and which, ten years hence, may number over

<sup>1</sup> This article was prepared by Mr. Bolles very shortly before his death, although the subject had been long in his mind, as earlier drafts of the article and as many conversations could testify. It should be stated that Mr. Bolles did not claim that the remedy herein suggested is the best; he was fully aware of the difficulty of suggesting any remedy that would be immediately feasible; but he hoped to call attention to the grave problem which confronts the University, and, by promoting discussion, to hasten a solution. — *Editor.*



three thousand ? At present it is assumed that an administrative officer can perform one duty towards two thousand or three thousand students as intelligently as he could, in former years, discharge two or three duties towards six hundred students. As the University has grown, fewer duties have been assigned to certain officers, but relief has not, as a rule, taken the form of reducing the number of students to be known and dealt with by particular officers. The present Recorder, for example, has charge of 2,176 records, where the Registrar in 1870 was responsible for only six hundred. It is only by a fiction that the Recorder can be assumed to have any personal knowledge of even a half of the men whose absences he counts, whose petitions he acts upon, and against whose petty delinquencies he remonstrates, yet the fiction is maintained while its absurdity keeps on growing. From time to time recognition of the feebleness of the old system has led to attempts to modify it, and to create officers whose jurisdiction should extend over only a reasonable number of students. In the spring of 1886 the special students in the College were placed under the particular supervision of a Committee of the Faculty, and soon after this Committee adopted the plan of parceling out its students among its members and making each member an "adviser" for the students assigned to his direction. Here was a confession of the inability of the old system to govern special students and an engrafting upon it of a new and money-saving device. Instead of having new, salaried administrative officers to share duties with the old ones, a group of sympathetic members of the Faculty was formed to do well, without extra pay, what the proper officers could only do inefficiently. It is amusing, if not instructive, to remember that an earlier and alternative suggestion was to get rid of special students.

Thanks to the zeal and tact of the Special Student Committee, the system of advisers commended itself to the Faculty, and was extended to the Freshmen Class, though in a somewhat modified form. The Committee of Freshman advisers was not given full control over the entering class, in fact it was asked to do little more than to supervise the choice of Freshman elective studies, and then to keep a friendly eye upon the class during its first year. Even this was asked of it more by implication than by specific vote. That more was not required of this Committee was due

to the impossibility of finding in the Faculty a sufficient number of men possessed of the proper qualities of head and heart to do as much for the Freshmen as the Special Student Committee was doing for its protégés. Even with their simpler duties, some members of the Committee of Freshman Advisers have performed their task in so perfunctory a way, that in order to strengthen its ranks, the Committee has called into it young instructors who are not members of the Faculty. Perhaps the wonder is that anything higher than perfunctory service should be given in tasks of this kind by men who are employed as teachers, and whose work as teachers suffers as their administrative cares and burdens increase.

The principal recognition which a possible newer and better system of administration has received was given when, in addition to Harvard College, the Graduate and Scientific Schools were placed in charge of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. At that time the sixth statute of the University was amended to contain the following : —

“ A Faculty may, at its discretion, delegate any of its powers relating to ordinary matters of administration and discipline, except the power to inflict the penalties of dismission and expulsion, to Administrative Boards, nominated from among its members by the President, and appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers. Every such Board shall be subject to the authority of the Faculty from which it is appointed. Any Administrative Board established for Harvard College shall consist of not less than fifteen members.”

Immediately after the adoption of this statute, Administrative Boards were appointed to take charge of the ordinary business of the College, the Graduate School, and the Scientific School, and they have saved the Faculty from an enormous amount of routine work. The Graduate School with two hundred and fifty men is readily managed by its Dean, Administrative Board, and Dean's Assistant, and the Scientific School with two hundred and eighty men is vigorously handled by a similar administrative force. Graduate students are, of course, not subject to many of the minor regulations which apply to immature students, but questions relating to their degrees and choice of studies require those who deal with them to have much familiarity with their individual needs, peculiarities, and records. In the Scientific School the

Dean and his assistants know every student registered with them, and a clear personal understanding is possible of every case which requires their action.

When Harvard College is scrutinized a different state of affairs is at once found. From the 1,656 students registered in the College, 162 special students may be deducted, since they have been seen to be well managed by the Committee on Special Students. There remain, however, nearly 1,500 young men who are intrusted to one Dean and Administrative Board to control, with theoretically the same degree of interest and efficiency that the Graduate and Scientific School students are controlled. Where other Deans and Boards have half the number of students allotted to them which they could manage with intelligent justice, the Dean and Board of the College have three times this maximum number heaped upon them, and still the number grows year by year. It is only necessary to state these facts to make it clear either that the Dean of Harvard College is called upon to accomplish an impossibility, or that what in the past have been considered the natural duties of the Dean or officer performing similar functions, have been gradually changed or reduced by force of circumstances. As a matter of fact the present Dean and Recorder struggle to do their theoretical duty with a zeal which commands both admiration and pity. The chief compensation for their inevitable failure, and for their sacrifice of health, is found in the warm regard which their efforts engender in the students whom they seek to serve.

The subdivision of jurisdiction which is provided for by the sixth statute is based upon the theory that in governing students it is wisest to deal collectively with those whose courses of study most nearly resemble each other in grade or kind. Thus Graduate Students are set under one Board, Scientific Students under another, while the College, regardless of its size, is placed under a third. Distribution in dormitories or dining-halls has no bearing upon the grouping for administrative purposes. In other words, the division of jurisdiction accomplished by the sixth statute has regard for the students' minds rather than for their bodies. It considers the degrees which they are to take, rather than the guardianship of their morals and bodies. So far as the Graduate School and the Scientific School are concerned, both

being at present small in numbers, this division of jurisdiction works no evil. It is when a single Board is asked not only to regulate the studies, but to guard the health and to scrutinize the moral tone of 1,500 young men that the system which ignores numbers and geographical distribution breaks down. If it be determined openly that the health and morals of Harvard undergraduates are not to occupy the attention of the Dean and Board of the College, then the present system may be perpetuated, but if this determination is not reached, then either the system must be changed or the present attempt to accomplish the impossible will go on until something snaps.

Looked at as men, rather than as mere numbered minds, Harvard students fall naturally into three groups, — those who lodge and board at home; those who lodge and board in private houses in Cambridge, yet who are cut off from home influence; and those who lodge in dormitories and who board together in large or small clubs. With average, well-behaved members of the first group the administrative officers have almost nothing to do, and if the third group did not exist, the same might be said of members of the second group, for many of them are so quietly and comfortably housed that they are seldom heard from. The third group, however, does exist, and it is a very large and compact group, and one full of rich, warm life incessantly active. It draws into its activity a large number of the men who live in private houses, and in combination with them it offers the most interesting question for administrative solution.

It is sometimes said that Harvard may eventually free itself from all its remaining parental responsibility and leave students' habits, health, and morals to their individual care, confining itself to teaching, research, and the granting of degrees. Before it can do this it must be freed from dormitories. As long as fifteen hundred of its students live in monastic quarters provided or approved by the University, so long must the University be held responsible by the city, by parents, and by society at large, for the sanitary and moral condition of such quarters. The dormitory system implies and necessitates oversight of health and morals. The trouble to-day is that the administrative machinery in use is not capable of doing all that is and ought to be expected of it. This trouble will grow greater as the College gains

in numbers, and the dormitory system expands, yet no way is suggested for making the future safe. Harvard College with one Dean and one administrative Board cannot in reason be held responsible for the health, morals, and studies of 1,656 students. Its present Dean, self-sacrificing and conscientious to a fault, is exhausting his strength in attempting to do equal justice and kindness to this army, nearly one third of which changes each year. Can Harvard College be divided? If it can be, shall the division be by classes or territorially?

The principal objection to further subdivision is sentimental. It was shock enough to our love for that which is old and time-honored to abolish the Faculty of Harvard College, and to make the College only one of three departments in the charge of a Faculty with a long, new name. If hands were laid upon the College, with the intention of cutting it into two or three pieces, there might be an end to patience and a slaughter of innovators. It may also be said that there are business reasons for keeping the significance of the name Harvard College unclouded, since most of the great trusts under which the University flourishes have been made in favor of Harvard College. Upon this point, however, small stress need be laid, for it is not the substance which is threatened with change, but only the arrangement of that substance.

While it is easy to point out difficulties and to argue in favor of their removal, it is not so simple to suggest remedies or to assert that what may be suggested as remedies would not prove worse than the original woes. Thus far I have made statements in which I have strong faith. In the remainder of this paper I wish to offer suggestions, not in the spirit of one who dogmatizes, but in that of one who thinks aloud, hoping at least to awaken argument or to stir thought. If the College is too large for its Dean and Administrative Board to manage in the way most certain to benefit its students, it should be divided, using as a divisor the number, say 500, which experts may agree in thinking is the number of young men whom one Dean and Board should be expected to know and govern effectively. In making this division, the division should be by territorial lines rather than by class lines, in order not only to keep as continuous as possible the connection between those who govern and those who are governed, but to

present for manipulation a body which is compact geographically as well as homogeneous in intellectual interest. For example, if this plan were carried into effect, the University authorities would dissolve the Administrative Board of Harvard College and appoint in its place four administrative boards to take charge respectively of Holworthy Division or College, Wadsworth Division, Quincy Division, and Agassiz Division, which should share among them the College dormitories, private dormitories and private houses in such manner as to yield as even an apportionment of the undergraduate population as possible. At present the members of administrative boards must be selected from among members of the Faculty. To the several divisional boards it would be wise to admit the proctors who lived in the dormitories included in their respective areas. In my judgment nothing would add more to the quiet and respectability of dormitory life than the introduction of a Dean's family into one of the buildings under that Dean's authority. It would also add greatly to the effectiveness of University influence over younger students if conspicuously strong characters among older students were given official standing as helpers in the work of maintaining general order, health, and decorum.

The localizing of discipline and administrative control in the way outlined would go far towards removing the appearance of general chaos which now oppresses new students as they enter the University, and which hangs over some of them during their entire college course. There is something very ugly in the possibility of a young man's coming to Cambridge, and while here sleeping and studying alone in a cheerless lodging, eating alone in a dismal restaurant, feeling himself unknown, and so alone in his lectures, his chapel, and his recreations, and not even having the privilege of seeing his administrative officers who know most of his record without having to explain to them at each visit who he is and what he is, before they can be made to remember that he is a living, hoping, or despairing part of Harvard College.

Memorial Hall, packed with 1,100 men feeding or struggling to be fed, offers a conspicuous example of the present state of affairs in student life. The hall can accommodate about six hundred men comfortably and in a way to refine them and make their dining-hours attractive, but when the number is nearly

doubled, comfort, refinement, and attraction vanish, and in their place come grumbling, irritability, bad manners, and bribes to waiters. Similarly, the insufficient dormitory accommodations and the distribution of rooms by the drawing of numbers in the Bursar's office tend to make student life unsociable and disjointed by rendering the segregation of friends in a building an impossibility. The tendency to cure this enforced scattering of congenial men by grouping them in clubs, where, within closed doors, they enjoy and even abuse immunity from public or official contact, is nowhere looked upon as one to be fostered.

In the present state of affairs the College is imperfectly governed, and student social life is stunted and distorted. If by the formation of several colleges where there is now one, it became possible not only to govern students more successfully but to encourage their natural grouping in dormitories and around congenial dining-tables, welcome gain would be made for the present and a grave danger removed from the path of the future. If a beginning is once made in the establishment of separate colleges under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, it would of course be natural that the future growth of the University should adapt itself to the new order of things. Buildings would take a form suitable to the joint accommodation of students and a professor's family ; the dining-hall might form a part of the structure and a common room for study, reading or social meeting might break the barrack-like monotony of the dormitory of to-day.

From those to whom these criticisms and suggestions do not commend themselves, I gladly withdraw them, and in their place present a bare fact as it must be seen by all who know the College : In 1840 the College contained 250 students ; in 1850, 300 ; in 1860, 450 ; in 1870, 600 ; in 1880, 800 ; in 1890, 1,300 ; in 1894, 1,600. What will be its membership in 1900 or in 1950 ? At the latter time, if the rate of growth and our present administrative system are maintained, the Dean and Recorder of Harvard College will be personally caring for 6,500 individuals, with all of whom they will be presumed to have an intelligent acquaintance.

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## TRUE AMERICANISM.

ORATION DELIVERED BEFORE THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY, IN SANDERS  
THEATRE, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1894.

THE most splendid chapter in modern history is that which tells of the rise of the New Learning in Europe and in England. It has all the unspeakable charm of spring, and all the glory of awakening life which Michael Angelo drew on the vaulting of the Sistine Chapel and called the creation of Adam. Men struggled up out of the darkness of the Middle Ages with much sore labor. That they won through as they did was due to the bringing up from their hiding places all that was left of the writings and the art of Rome and Greece. In the fragments of these two great literatures were revealed the thought, the beauty, and the history of a high and long forgotten civilization. The discovery roused the intellect of Europe from its long sleep. For centuries this awakening was called the revival of learning; and the burst of genius in literature and art and thought, which followed hard upon it, has never been equaled in richness of production or in exuberance of life. Small wonder is it that mankind felt a profound gratitude to the literatures which had thus led them to the light. It was natural enough that under such conditions they should have looked upon learning as a knowledge of the classics, and should have defined a classical as a liberal education.

Thus it came to pass that a liberally educated man was one educated in the classics, and a man who did not know the classics, no matter what his other acquirements, stood without the sacred pale. This definition of a liberal education has lasted to our own time, and technically it is still correct. Yet we all know that there has been a widespread revolt in practice from the old and classic theory. To my thinking, the pendulum has now swung too far. Mere knowledge of the Latin and Greek literatures no longer makes or can make a liberal education, but Greek and Latin nevertheless ought to be a part of it. To read Greek and Latin is always and at the least an accomplishment and a refinement. The key which opens the door to the *Iliad* should be forced into the hand of every boy seeking the higher education. Then we may part company with the old system, if you will, and



let the student turn the key or leave the door locked, as he pleases. But so far as the threshold, at least, of those great poems the old and the new theories ought to travel together.

I have, however, no intention of entering upon the well-fought ground of the study of the classics. My purpose is very different. It is to speak of a liberal education in its broadest and truest sense, without any reference to recent controversies over the study of what are misnamed the dead languages, as if the speech of Homer could ever die while civilization lives. To understand, however, the real relation of a liberal education to our American life, the first step is a right definition. We all know the conventional definition, but we must have the true one as well.

One of the best known and least read of Queen Anne's men is Sir Richard Steele. His good and evil fortune, his kind heart, his ready wit, his attractive but somewhat imperfect character, are all familiar to a large posterity with whom he has ever been popular. But his writings, in which he took so much simple pride, are, it is to be feared, largely unread. The book of quotations contains only two sentences of his writing, and one of these can hardly be called familiar. But the other fully deserves the adjective, for it is perhaps the finest compliment ever paid by a man to a woman. Steele wrote of Lady Elizabeth Hastings that "to love her was a liberal education," and thus rescued her forever from the oblivion of the British Peerage. He certainly did not mean by this that to love the Lady Elizabeth was as good as a knowledge of Latin and Greek, for that would have been no compliment at all, unless from Carlyle's friend Dryasdust, a very different personage from the gallant and impecunious husband of "Prue." No, Steele meant something very far removed from Latin and Greek, and everybody knows what he meant, even if one cannot put it readily into words.

To the mind of the eighteenth century, a liberal education entirely classical, if you please, so far as books went, meant the education which bred tolerance and good manners and courage, which taught a man to love honor and truth and patriotism and all things of good report. Like the history of Sir John Froissart, it was the part of a liberal education "to encourage all valorous hearts and to show them honourable examples." Such, I think, we all believe a liberal education to be to-day, in its finest and

best sense. But yet this is not all, nor are the fields of learning, which a great university opens to its students, all. Besides the liberal education of Steele and the ample page of knowledge which a university unrolls, there is still something more, and this something is the most important part.

The first expression that we get as to the purposes of our own university is given in "New England's First Fruits," published in London in 1643. It is there said: "One of the next things we longed for, and looked after, was to advance learning and perpetuate it to Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the Churches when our present ministers shall lie in the Dust."

The later charters of the College all proposed as its purpose that it should fit persons for the church and for civil employment, and in these old phrases is the kernel of the whole matter. It was the object of the College, as the Puritans looked at it, to perpetuate learning, which was at once the badge and guide of civilization, but it was also and equally the object of the College to fit its students for life. The founders of the College mentioned only one field of work, that of the ministry. It was a natural limitation enough at that time. The clergy were the most powerful and to the Puritan mind by far the most important class in the community, and therefore this early account of New England tells us that the leading object of a college was to maintain a learned ministry. Fifty years later the views had widened, and the expression of the purpose of a college is defined as the preparation of men not only for the church but for civil employment, or, in other words, for the service of the State. This idea has gone on broadening ever since, until now the true conception of the highest duty of a great university is, or ought to be, to fit its scholars for the life which lies before them when they go out into the world. Ordinarily we think of a college simply as a place where men receive their preliminary training for the learned professions, where they lay the foundations for a life of scientific or historical investigation, for classical scholarship, or for the study of modern languages or literature, and where they gather that general knowledge which constitutes the higher education even if the student leaves learning behind him at the college gate to enter on a life of action or of business. Yet in reality these are but the details of a liberal education, and we do not want to lose

sight of the city on account of the number of houses immediately around us.

The great function of a liberal education is to fit a man for the life about him, and to prepare him, whatever profession or pursuit he may follow, to be a useful citizen of the country which gave him birth. This is of vast importance in any country, but in the United States it is of peculiar moment, because here every man has imposed upon him the duties of sovereignty, and in proportion to his capacity and his opportunities are the responsibilities of that sovereignty.

A liberal education is a great gift and a high privilege. Every one who is fortunate enough to receive it ought to realize what it has cost. Many men obtain it in the most honorable manner by great personal effort, self-sacrifice, and self-control. They are sure to value it aright. But the cost to which I refer is greater than this. These vast endowments which have founded and built up American colleges, from the noble and often pathetic gifts of the early settlers down to the millions which have been given in our own time, represent the devotion, the ambition, the toil, and the thrift of thousands of men and women who have sought to do something according to their strength, that those who came after them might have more generous opportunities, and that civilization might be advanced. Thus it is that a liberal education is such a precious and dearly bought gift to those who obtain it. Yet it is not enough that the men who receive a liberal education should appreciate it. It is far more important that the universities which dispense it should understand what it means in its widest sense, and should direct it to its true purposes ; for it is possible so to pervert it that it shall be of no value, but rather an injury, not only to the student but to the community, and in this wise become hurtful to education itself.

If a man is not a good citizen it boots little whether he is a learned Grecian or a sound Latinist. If he is out of sympathy with his country, his people, and his time, the last refinement and the highest accomplishments are of slight moment. But it is of the last importance that every man, and especially every educated man, in the United States, no matter what his profession or business, should be in sympathy with his country, with its history in the past, its needs in the present, and its aspirations for

the future. If he has this, all the rest will follow, and it is precisely at this point that there seems to be a real danger in our university life and in our liberal education. The peril, moreover, is none the less real because the wrong influence is subtle.

We are apt to gather here at the end of each college year in a kindly and very natural spirit of mutual admiration. Those of us who come from the busy outside world come to renew old memories, and to brighten, if only for a moment, the friendships which time and separation would darken and rust. We are in no mood for criticism. Yet it is perhaps as well not to let the mutual congratulations go too far, for we have the advantage of coming from without, and are not likely to mistake the atmosphere which gathers about a university for that of the world at large. A Lord Chancellor of England on one occasion at Oxford said that he had listened with delight to the general admiration which every one had expressed for everybody else, and for the university in particular, and that he was glad to see the great advances that had come since his time, and to know that Oxford could boast that the tide of thought and civilization had risen in the university as high almost as that which flowed without the college walls. The sting of the satire lay as usual in its leaven of truth. The danger of every university lies in its losing touch with the world about it. This is bad anywhere. It is worse in a republic than anywhere else.

We must, however, be more definite again if we would reach any result. "Losing touch" is a vague expression, "lack of sympathy" is little better. It is not easy to put my meaning in one word, but perhaps to say that the first duty of an American university and its liberal education should be to make its students good Americans comes as near to it as anything. Still we must go a step further, for many persons are prone to sneer at the demand for Americanism, as if it meant merely a blatant and boastful Chauvinism, employed only for the baser political uses. There is always an attempt to treat it as if it were something like the utterances which Dickens satirized long ago in the persons of Jefferson Brick and Elijah Pogram. That was certainly neither an agreeable nor creditable form of national self-assertion. Yet it was infinitely better, coarse and bragging as it was, than the opposite spirit which turns disdainfully even from the glories of

nature because they are American and not foreign, and which looks scornfully at the Sierras because they are not the Alps. The Bricks and the Pograms may have been coarse and vulgar, yet the spirit "which they caricatured was at least strong, and capable of better things. But the other spirit is pitifully weak, and has no future before it except one of further decay.

True Americanism is something widely different from either of these. It is really only another word for intelligent patriotism. Loud self-assertion has no part in it, and mere criticism and carping, with their everlasting whine because we are not as others are, cannot exist beside it. Americanism in its right sense does not tend in the least to repress wholesome criticism of what is wrong, on the contrary it encourages it. But this is the criticism which is made only as the first step toward a remedy, and is not mere snarling for snarling's sake. Such Americanism as this takes pride in what we have done and in the men we have bred, and knows not the eternal comparison with other people which is the sure sign of a tremulous little mind, and of a deep doubt of one's own position.

To all of which the answer is constantly made that this is merely asserting a truism and a commonplace, and that of course every one is intelligently patriotic. Of the great mass of our people this is true beyond question. They are thoroughly patriotic in the best sense. Theoretically it is true of all. Practically there is still much left to be desired among our liberally educated men. It is this precise defect among those who have a liberal education of which I wish to speak.

The danger of the higher education of a great university is that it may in widening the horizon destroy the sense of proportion so far as our own country is concerned. The teachings of a university open to us the literature, the art, the science, the learning, and the history of all other nations. They would be quite worthless if they did not do so. These teachings form, and necessarily form, the great mass of all that we study here. That which relates to our own country is inevitably only a small part, comparatively speaking, of the great whole. This is quite natural. Our own nation is comparatively new. Its history is not long, and it is not set off by the glitter of a court, or of an ancient aristocracy. Our literature is young. Our art is just developing.

In the broad sweep of a liberal education, that which relates to the United States is but one of many parts. Hence there is a tendency to lose the sense of proportion, to underrate our own place in the history and life of the world, and to forget that knowledge of our own country, while it excludes nothing else, is nevertheless more important to each of us than that of all other countries, if we mean to play a man's part in life. There is no danger that liberally educated men will overvalue their own country, there is great danger that they will undervalue it. This does not arise from any lack of opportunity here to learn our history, or to know what we have done as a people. It comes from a failure rightly to appreciate our history and our achievements. We are too apt to think of ourselves as something apart and inferior, and to fail to see our true place in the scale of nations. Many men of liberal education either expect too much of the United States, or value too little what has been accomplished here. As has just been said, we are a young nation. Certain fruits of a high civilization require time to ripen. It is foolish to criticise the absence of those things which time alone can bring to perfection, and their coming is retarded, not hastened, by fault-finding. On the other hand, we are apt to overlook what really has been done, and we often fail to judge rightly because we use superficial comparisons with some other contemporary people, instead of measuring ourselves by the just standards of the world's history.

Let us look for a moment at the last hundred years which cover our history as a nation. In that time we have conquered a continent, won it from the wilderness and the savages, by much privation, and much desperate and heroic fighting, unrecorded for the most part, with nature and with man. Where else in the nineteenth century will you find such a conquest as that? And this empire that we have conquered we have saved also from being rent asunder. That work of salvation cost us four years of gigantic war. Look again over the nineteenth century and see where you can find a war of like magnitude, equal to ours in its stake, its fighting, its sacrifices, or in the noble spirit that it evoked among our people. As the French traveler said, standing among the graves at Arlington, "only a great people is capable of a great civil war."

I will not touch upon the material development, unequaled in history, which has gone hand in hand with this conquest of waste places and fighting tribes of Indians. It is enough here to count only those higher things which show the real greatness of a nation.

Turn to the men. In our hundred years we have given to the world's roll of statesmen Washington and Lincoln. You cannot match them elsewhere in the same period. Are there any better, or purer, or greater than they to be found in the tide of time? Take up the list of great soldiers. Setting aside Napoleon, who stands all apart with Caesar and Hannibal, what nation has made a larger gift to the leaders of men in battle than the country which added to the list the names of Washington, Grant, and Lee? Since Nelson fell at Trafalgar, where in naval warfare will you find a greater chief than Farragut?

In those great inventions which have affected the history and development of man, the country which has given to the world the cotton-gin, the telegraph, the sewing-machine, the steamship, the telephone, and the armored ship holds a place second to none.

Turn now to those fields which exact the conditions of an old civilization, — wealth, leisure, and traditions. Even here, despite the adverse circumstances of national youth, there is much to record, much to give fair promise, much in which to rejoice.

From the time of Franklin and his kite, we ever have done our share in scientific work. We have developed a literature of our own, and made it part of the great literature of the English-speaking race. The Luxembourg has opened its jealously guarded doors to give space and place to four American painters, and the chisel of St. Gaudens has carved statues which no contemporary elsewhere can rival. The buildings at the Chicago Fair came as a beautiful surprise and a great achievement. They showed that we had the full capacity to take rank among the great building races of the earth.

It is a great record for a hundred years. Even if we glance only at the mountain tops, it is a marvelous story of conquest and growth. If our universities do not teach us to value it rightly, they are of little worth, for to know the present and to act in it we must have a just knowledge of our place in history. If we

have that knowledge, we shall realize that a nation which, whatever its shortcomings, has done so much and bred such men, has a promise for the future and a place in the world which brings a grave responsibility to those who come to the inheritance.

The first step, then, for our universities, if in the true spirit of a liberal education they seek to fit men for the life about them, is to make them Americans and send them forth in sympathy with their country. And the second step is like the first: A university should aim to put a man in sympathy with his time, and make him comprehend it if we would have him take effective part in the life of his time. As the danger on the first point of patriotism is that the many-sided teachings of a university will prevent a just sense of the place of our country, so on the second point the danger is that dealing largely with the past, the university will alienate its students from the present. The past is a good schoolhouse but a bad dwelling-place. We cannot really understand the present without the fullest knowledge of the past, but it is the present with which we are to deal, and the past must not be allowed to hide it.

There is a very visible tendency in universities to become in their teachings *laudatores temporis acti*, and this tendency is full of peril. The world was never made better, the great march of humanity was never led by men whose eyes were fixed upon the past. The leaders of men are those who look forward, not backward.

“For not through eastern windows only,  
When daylight comes, comes in the light;  
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly,  
But westward look — the land is bright.”

As I say do not undervalue your own country, so I say do not undervalue your own time. The nineteenth century is dying. It has been a great century. It has seen Waterloo, and Sedan, and Gettysburg. As it has passed along it has beheld the settlement of Australia and South Africa, and the conquest of the American continent. It has replaced the stage-coach with the locomotive, and united the continents with electric cables. It has been the century of Lincoln and Bismarck, of Wellington and Grant, and Lee and Moltke. Scott and Thackeray, Dickens and Hawthorne, have woven stories to rejoice it; and Brown-



ing and Tennyson and Victor Hugo, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and Poe have been among its later poets. It has been a time richly worth living in. Now in its closing years, with the new and unknown century hard upon us, it is more than ever a time worth living in, full of marvelous voices to those who will listen with attentive ears, full of opportunity to any one who will take part in its strifes, fullest of all of profound interest to those who will look upon it with considerate eyes.

How, then, is a university to reach the results we ought to have from its teachings in this country and this period? How is it to inspire its students with sympathy for their country and their time as the most important of all its lessons? Some persons may reply that it can be obtained by making the university training more practical. Much has been said on this point first and last, but the theory, which is vague at best, seems to me to have no bearing here. It is not a practical education which we seek in this regard, even if it was the business of a university to give one, but a liberal education, which shall foster certain strong qualities of heart and head. Our search now and here is not for an education which shall enable a man to earn his living with the least possible delay, but for a training which shall develop character and mind along certain lines.

To one man Harvard gives the teaching which fits him to be an engineer, to another that which opens to him law or medicine or theology. But to all her students alike it is her duty to give that which will send them out from her gates able to understand and to sympathize with the life of the time. This cannot be done by rules or systems or text-books. It can come and can only come from the subtle, impalpable, and yet powerful influences which the spirit and atmosphere of a great university can exert upon those within its care. It is not easy to define or classify those influences, although we all know their general effect. Nevertheless it is, I think, possible to get at something sufficiently definite to indicate what is lacking, and where the peril lies. It all turns on the spirit which inspires the entire collegiate body, on the mental attitude of the university as a whole. This brings us at once to the danger which I think confronts all our large universities to-day, and which I am sure confronts that university which I know and love best. We are given over too

much to the critical spirit, and we are educating men to become critics of other men, instead of doers of deeds themselves. This is all wrong. Criticism is healthful, necessary, and desirable, but it is always abundant, and is infinitely less important than performance. There is not the slightest risk that the supply of critics will run out, for there are always enough middle-aged failures to keep the ranks full, if every other resource should fail. But even if we were short of critics, it is a sad mistake to educate young men to be mere critics at the outset of life. It should be the first duty of a university to breed in them far other qualities. Faith and hope, and belief, enthusiasm, and courage, are the qualities to be trained and developed in young men by a liberal education. Youth is the time for action, for work, not for criticism. A liberal education should encourage the spirit of action, not deaden it. We want the men whom we send out from our universities to count in the battle of life and in the history of their time, and to count more and not less because of their liberal education. They will not count at all, be well assured, if they come out trained only to look coldly and critically on all that is being done in the world, and on all who are doing it. Long ago Emerson pointed the finger of scorn at this type when he said : "There is my fine young Oxford gentleman, who says there is nothing new and nothing true and no matter." We cannot afford to have that type, and it is the true product of that critical spirit which says to its scholars, "See how badly the world is governed; see how covered with dust and sweat the men are who are trying to do the world's business, and how many mistakes they make; let us sit here in the shade with Amaryllis and add up the errors of these bruised, grimy fellows, and point out what they ought to do, while we make no mistakes ourselves by sticking to the safe rule of attempting nothing." This is a very comfortable attitude, but it is the one of all others which a university should discourage instead of inculcating. Moreover, with such an attitude of mind towards the world of thought and action is always allied a cultivated indifference, than which there is nothing more enervating.

And these things are no pale abstractions because they are in their nature purely matters of sentiment and thought. When Cromwell demanded the New Model, he said, "A set of poor

tapsters and town apprentices would never fight against men of honor." They were of the same race and the same blood as the cavaliers, these tapsters and apprentices ; they had the same muscles and the same bodily form and strength. It was the right spirit that was lacking, and this Cromwell with the keen eye of genius plainly saw. So he set against the passion of loyalty the stern enthusiasm of religion, and swept resistance from his path. One sentiment against another, and the mightier conquered. Come nearer to our own time. Some six thousand ill-armed American frontiersmen met ten thousand of the unconquered army of Wellington's veterans hard by New Orleans. They beat them in a night attack, they got the better of them in an artillery duel, and finally they drove back with heavy slaughter the onset of these disciplined troops who had over and over again carried by storm defenses manned by the soldiers of Napoleon. These backwoodsmen were of the same race as their opponents, no stronger, no more inured to hardships, than Wellington's men, but they had the right spirit in them. They did not stop to criticise the works, and to point out that cotton-bales were not the kind of rampart recognized in Europe. They did not pause to say that a properly constituted army ought to have bayonets and that they had none. Still less did they set about finding fault with their leader. They went in and did their best, and their best was victory. One example is as good as a hundred. It is the spirit, the faith, the courage, the determination of men, which have made the world move. These are the qualities which have carried the dominion of the English-speaking people across continents and over wide oceans to the very ends of the earth. It is the same in every field of human activity. The men who see nothing but the lions in the path, who fear ridicule and dread mistakes, who behold the faults they may commit more plainly than the guerdon to be won, win no battles, govern no states, write no books, carve no statues, paint no pictures. The men who do not fear to fall are those who rise. It is the men who take the risks of failure and mistakes who win through defeats to victory.

If the critical spirit govern in youth, it chokes action at its very source. We must have enthusiasm, not indifference, willingness to subordinate ourselves to our purpose, if we would reach results, and an imperfect result is far better than none at

all. Abraham Lincoln said once, speaking of Henry Clay: "A free people in times of peace and quiet, when pressed by no common danger, naturally divide into parties. At such times the man who is of neither party, is not, cannot be, of any consequence. Mr. Clay was therefore of a party." This which Lincoln said of politics merely expresses in a single direction the truth that a man cannot succeed who is a mere critic. He must have the faith and enthusiasm which will enable him to do battle whether with sword or pen, with action or thought, for a cause in which he believes. This does not imply any lack of independence, any blind subservience to authority or prejudice. Far from it. But it does imply the absence of the purely critical spirit with no purpose but criticism, which dries up the very springs of action.

"That is the doctrine simple, ancient, true ;  
Such is life's trial, as old Earth smiles and knows.  
Make the low nature better by your throes;  
Give earth yourself, go up for gain above."

There is nothing fanciful in all this. It is very real, very near, very practical. You cannot win a boat-race, or a football match unless you have the right spirit. Thews and sinews are common enough. They can be had for the asking. But the best will not avail if they are not informed with the right spirit. You must have more than trained muscles; you must have enthusiasm, determination, brains, and the capacity for organization and subordination. If the critical spirit prevails, and every one is engaged in criticising, analyzing, and declaring how much better things would be if they were only different, you will not, you cannot win, other things being equal. Differences in physical qualities may often determine results, but such differences come and go like luck at a game of cards. But if the critical, indifferent spirit reigns, it means sure and continued defeats, for it saps the very roots of action and success.

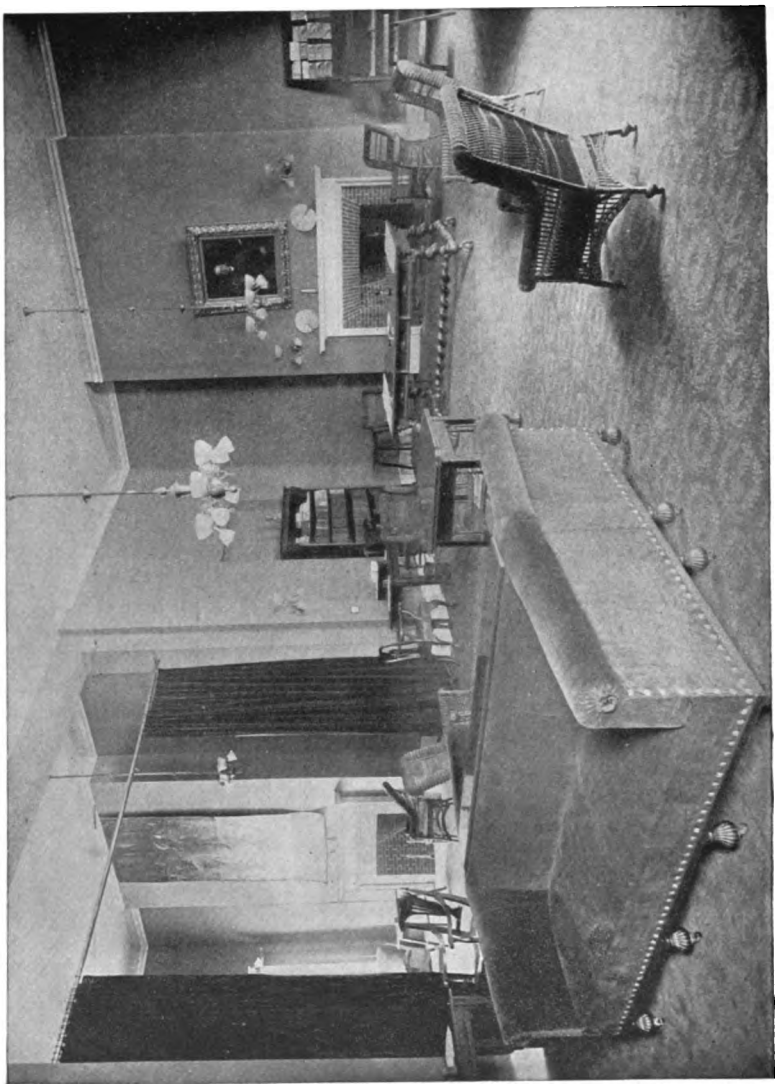
As it is in the struggles of the playground or the river, so it is in the wider fields of serious life. If a university breeds a race of little critics, they will be able to point out other men's faults and failures with neatness and exactness, but they will accomplish nothing themselves. They will make the world no better for their presence, they will not count in the conflict, they will not

cure a single one of the evils they are so keen to detect. Worst of all, they will bring reproach on a liberal education, which will seem to other men to be a hindrance when it should be a help.

The time in which we live is full of questions of the deepest moment. There has been, during the century now ending, the greatest material development ever seen, greater than that of all preceding centuries together. The condition of the average man has been raised higher than ever before, and wealth has been piled up beyond the wildest fancy of romance. We have built up a vast social and industrial system, and have carried civilization to the highest point it has ever touched. That system and that civilization are on trial. Grave doubts and perils beset them. The economic theories of fifty years ago stand helpless and decrepit in their immobility before the social questions which face us now. Everywhere to-day there is an ominous spirit of unrest. Everywhere there is a feeling that all is not well when wealth abounds and none the less dire poverty ranges by its side, when the land is not fully populated and yet the number of the unemployed reaches to the millions. One is not either an alarmist or a pessimist because he recognizes these facts, and it would be worse than folly to try to blink them out of sight. I believe that we can deal with them successfully if we will but set ourselves to the grave task, as we have to the trials and dangers of the past. I am sure that, if these great social problems can be solved anywhere, they can be solved here in the United States. But the solution will tax to the utmost all the wisdom and courage and learning that the country can provide. What part are our universities, with their liberal education, to play in the history that is now making and is still to be written? They are the crown and glory of our civilization, but they can readily be set aside if they fall out of sympathy with the vast movements about them. I do not say whether they should seek to resist, or to sustain, or to guide and control those movements. But if they would not dry up and wither, they must at least understand them. A great university must be in touch with the world about it, with its hopes, its passions, its troubles, and its strivings. If it is not, it must be content

“For aye to be in shady cloister mewed,  
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon.”





**NEW YORK'S HARVARD HOUSE**  
*Library.*

If it effaces enthusiasm and breeds critics, it must be satisfied to gather about barren altars on which the fire has gone out, and to practice rites from which all meaning has fled. Such is not the object or purpose of a liberal education. The university which pretends to give a liberal education must understand the movements about it, see whither the great forces are tending, and justify its existence by breeding men who by its teachings are more able than all others to render the service which humanity is ever seeking. To do this a liberal education must first of all mean that the university which gave it sends forth men who are fit for life because they have breathed in the spirit which puts them in sympathy with their country and their time. They must be men to whom the great refusal is impossible when their people or their country call upon them to do their part either in war or peace.

*Henry Cabot Lodge, '71.*

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## NEW YORK'S HARVARD HOUSE.

ON the evening of June 12, 1894, the members of the Harvard Club of New York assembled by invitation at the formal opening of Harvard House, which had been so long delayed, owing to some details in its completion, that the great reception which was to have been a part of the ceremony was necessarily postponed until next autumn. Some two hundred members of the club gathered at the new house, which was agreeably cool and spacious after the cramped and torrid quarters in 22d Street. They wandered about it, examining it with interest and delight, and feeling singularly at home in it, despite its newness, so much had the spirit of what is most characteristic in Harvard architecture been followed throughout its entire design. The meeting was held in the library on the second floor, which runs the whole length of the 44th Street front. It was a hot night, but a refreshing breeze came through the large open casements, and many men remained on the balcony over the portico. President King called the meeting to order, and Mr. Henry S. Van Duzer, '75, the chairman of the building committee, rose to make the presentation speech.



He gave a short history of the club: how it had been founded in 1865, by a few enthusiastic alumni for the purpose of holding an annual dinner of the New York Harvard men and occasional monthly gatherings for songs and stories; how the club had grown so strong that in 1886 it had rented the old brown-stone house No. 11 West 22d Street, where it had a home in fact, though the accommodations were of a rather mean and dismal character, the rooms being ill ventilated, badly lighted, and worse heated, and the restaurant connected with, but not a part of, the club; how this house had grown so inadequate that, towards the end of 1889, it was thought best either to seek new quarters or to abandon housekeeping altogether. The former counsel prevailed, and was so cordially received that the modest suggestion of renting and altering over some existing house was soon abandoned for one more lofty, and by December, 1890, it had been determined to procure funds for a new house. A building committee was appointed, who undertook the task of obtaining individual subscriptions, after a brief and unsuccessful attempt to raise money by the sale of building bonds. The call for subscriptions was very generously responded to, \$30,000 being contributed by some 250 graduates, many of whose offerings were larger in heartiness than in size. The committee then deliberating as to what manner of building they should erect, Messrs. John L. DuFais, '77, E. D. Lindsey, '62, and Arthur Rotch, '71, each assisted their deliberations by submitting plans for a club-house as a gift to the club, all of which were pleasing, interesting, and suggestive.

By this time the idea of building a house with a twenty-five foot front which could never be serviceable for more than the requirements of a social club, had occurred to the committee as ill advised, although they saw no probability of any substantial increase in the subscription list. While they were in this perplexity a generous graduate came forward and added \$20,000 to the fund; a contribution which he still, in the most graceful spirit, prefers to keep anonymous, though he has consented that the members of the club may know to whom they are indebted.

The building committee were thus enabled to buy sufficient land for the erection of a building which would at once amply satisfy the present needs of the club, and yet be capable of extension into a building large enough to be serviceable in many ways

to the College itself. So, in 1892, they purchased the lot No. 27 West 44th Street, adjoining the Brearley School, and next door but one to the Berkeley Lyceum, — sacred to Hasty Pudding plays, — opposite the Berkeley School, and but little distant from the St. Nicholas and Century Clubs. On this lot, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, was begun Harvard House. The land cost \$72,000. This the club mortgaged for \$50,000, and then erected a building covering one half its depth, at a cost of \$35,000. The plans were drawn by Charles F. McKim, A. M., '90, and were, together with his constant supervision of the work, his gift to the club. Much of the detail of the plans fell upon Mr. Ives and Mr. Bacon, of the office of McKim, Mead & White, neither of them Harvard men, yet both so fully imbued with the architect's spirit that their personal interest in the building notably added to its beauty.

When the club-house was finally built, Mr. Van Duzer added, the question of furnishing it was a most difficult one; for the treasury was almost empty and the club had but \$6,500 to spare for that purpose; but here the committee was again met by the most liberal voluntary assistance from the graduates, the enumeration of whose gifts called out long and hearty applause. Mr. Charles S. Davison, '75, had given, said Mr. Van Duzer, the andirons and fender for the committee-room; two sets had similarly been given by Mr. Lewis C. Ledyard, '72, for the two fireplaces in the meeting-room; Mr. E. D. Morgan, ['78], had presented the andirons for the hall fireplace, to which Mr. James Byrne, '77, added the fender; and Mr. S. L. Parrish, '70, had presented another fender for the grill-room. To the grill-room, also, Mr. Amory G. Hodges, '74, had contributed a black marble mantel in colonial style, Mr. Charles D. Wetmore, '89, a set of silver candelabra, Mr. John B. Gerrish, '71, a clock, and Mr. Evert J. Wendell, '82, an old Harvard plate. Further, in the reception-room on the ground floor, the furniture of which is of rich old oak, Mr. Howard Townsend, '80, had presented another clock and a writing-table, Mr. Charles H. Russell, '72, a chair and a magazine rack, Mr. Gouverneur M. Ogden, ['78], brass writing materials for the desk, Mr. George R. Sheldon, '79, a large etching of Millet's, and Mrs. Edward King, the cathedral chair in which the presiding officer was then sitting.

But there were other gifts announced, the nature of which touched the members still more deeply. In the reception-room, before the fireplace, stood a small fire-screen, with the Harvard arms richly embroidered upon it. When it was announced that this was the affectionate labor of Mrs. Herman LeRoy Edgar, the wife of another member of the club, there was great enthusiasm, as there was when the Harvard banner, then flying over the house, was declared the gift of Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. George Blagden, and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman. There were other gifts to the club, too small to add to a list already long; but as characteristic as any was the charming devotion of Dr. W. S. Seamans, '77, who procured some \$200 in subscriptions of \$5 or less, refusing all larger ones, and had the unoccupied yard in the rear of the house beautifully turfed, and climbing creepers planted against the adjoining dead-walls.

This is a very brief summary of Mr. Van Duzer's presentation speech, the statistics of which testified to the abiding loyalty of the little Harvard colony in New York to the old College and what it represents. In closing, he paid the warmest tribute to the zeal of the building committee, whose members were President King, Mr. George Blagden, '56, Mr. C. C. Beaman, '61, Mr. A. M. Sherwood, ['77], and Mr. H. S. Van Duzer, '75; their work had been so constant and faithful, he said, that hardly a brick went in place unobserved by all of them. Most of all, the conception and the fulfilment of the vision of Harvard House were due to the optimism, energy, and sagacity of President King, whose portrait, the speaker hoped, would ere long look from the western end of the library at that of President Eliot across the room; and, turning to the chairman, Mr. Van Duzer concluded with great felicity, "Edward King, President of the Harvard Club, I now have the honor of presenting to you Harvard House — the work of Edward King!"

President King, in rising to reply, was greeted with such a demonstration of approval and affection that he found difficulty in uttering his tribute to the loyalty of the members of the club, and of the building committee to their work.

When he had ended, Mr. C. C. Beaman made a characteristically witty speech, in which, alluding to the President's wish that the Harvard Club should henceforth be indispensable, "a club no

Harvard man in New York could afford *not* to belong to," he agreed with the sentiment, but added that he hoped that the simplicity of its living and the moderation of its dues would never suffer change, and "that it would never become a club that any Harvard man could *not* afford to belong to!" Mr. Beaman also read a letter from President Eliot, full of good wishes for the club's future influence on the College and on the city of New York, as follows : —

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, June 9, 1894.

MY DEAR KING, — I am very sorrow that I cannot come to the celebration of the Harvard Club in New York city on Tuesday next. Imperative engagements detain me in Cambridge.

Will you allow me to express to the members of the club my hearty satisfaction that they have succeeded in building a good house in New York, not merely as comfortable quarters for the Harvard Club, but as a visible sign of their brotherhood and unity. I well remember something which Jowett, the Master of Balliol, told me in 1874, of the pains he took to get the older Balliol men to help the younger wherever they might have opportunity, at home or abroad. He was in the habit of presenting the young Balliol men, just going out to work in the world, to their fellow-graduates who were already well established in places of authority and influence; and he said that he could always count on the friendly coöperation of the older men. He ascribed part of the astonishing success and influence of Balliol to this practice. This is a function which the Harvard Clubs in our principal cities in some measure fulfil; and the oftener they meet the better can the older men make the acquaintance of the younger and help them on. The new house must, I think, contribute very much to this friendly coöperation. I hope the Harvard Club house will prove to be a centre of all public-spirited activities on behalf of the nation and the city, as on behalf of science, literature, art, and good fellowship.

Please present my cordial congratulations and good wishes to the members as they gather at this cheerful celebration, and believe me, as ever,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

EDWARD KING, Esq.

Mr. Lloyd McKim Garrison, '88, then read the following dedicatory lines : —

"Throw back the doors ! Up, windows, all !  
Now nature is atune,  
Waken our slumbering home to life  
And flood it full with June !

"Then slyly shut the summer in,  
So through the changing years  
We shall keep sunshine in the house  
Though streets run wet with tears.

"O shrine whose very pattern mounts  
To those red temples there  
In our dear Attica, grown sweet  
With centuries of prayer,

"Thou movest us even as are moved  
Sojourners in strange seas,  
Beholding their lost country's flag  
At the Antipodes."

Mr. Austen G. Fox, '69, now moved a resolution of thanks to the building committee, which was seconded by Mr. Edmund Wetmore, '60, in a ringing speech, and carried with great enthusiasm. Last of all, Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, opened the new grand piano which replaces the curious instrument so long and so dreadfully abused on club nights in 22d Street, and began "Fair Harvard," which was sung standing with fine effect. The house then echoed to its first Harvard cheers, three-times-three for Harvard, and three more for President King, and was declared open, and all adjourned to supper.

It is difficult to describe the peculiar spirit of the meeting, but no one who attended it failed to perceive the fine sentiment that pervaded it. It was more like a home-coming after a long family separation than a house-warming; and the consciousness was on us all that it was the beginning of an epoch of Harvard life in New York of the greatest interest and importance.

The house is a three-story building, whose simple and sincere exterior of "Harvard brick" (laid, like that of the Harvard gates, in Flemish bond) and Indiana limestone, is reminiscent of Holworthy, the Gates, and of the old Hancock and Tudor houses which used to adorn Beacon Hill. Our frontispiece needs little comment, except that the three dates carved beneath the Harvard arms — 1636, 1865, 1893 — are respectively the dates of foundation of College, Club, and House; that behind the solid columns of the portico is a white door opening into a white colonial vestibule; and that the final door admitting the visitor to the club is of dark mahogany, with single panels of great beauty.

Within is a broad hallway finished in red, with a big fireplace at one end, and an ample staircase, with slender white balusters surmounted by a heavy mahogany rail. The hallway is full of light, from the windows on the street, from another window above the stairs which lead into the basement, and from those in the grill-room. Its floor is of hard wood, and a big red rug is spread over it, which accords with the loyal color scheme of all the rooms on the ground floor.

The grill-room opens from the hall to the right of the stairs, and its windows look upon the little lawn at the rear of the building, which will one day be built upon. A pantry connects with it by a swinging door. At the eastern end of the hall is a reception-room, fronting upon the street. To the right and left of the vestibule are little official rooms; and the western end of the hall, in proportion with the reception-room, is extended to the outer wall, and is also lighted from the street, which runs, speaking roughly, east and west, the house being on the northerly side of the street.

Half a flight up the staircase is a broad landing, with a fine great window looking out on the green yard. A tall eight-day clock adds to the dignity of the stair. At the next half-flight one enters the western end of the library, which is a stately room, running the whole fifty feet along the front of the club, very high ceiled, and furnished simply but richly in oak and dark green, in refreshing contrast to the prevailing reds of the club's interior.

The windows upon the street, which open upon balconies of wrought iron, are of great height, and flood the room with light and, when opened, with air. A supper-room, corresponding to the grill-room, above which it is, leads from the library, from which it is separated only by folding doors — a device which adds to the spaciousness of the larger room, as the smaller rooms on the first floor add to that of the hall. Tall and well-filled bookcases run along the walls of the library, from the top of which look down two cheery busts of Emerson and Holmes, presented by Mr. Evert J. Wendell, '82. Above the eastern fireplace is a large painting of President Eliot; an inferior one of the late Dr. Peabody hangs opposite.

The third floor has a similar air of amplitude gained by wide doorways and the connection of rooms, and comprises a large

billiard-room, a committee-room, and two smaller card-rooms. Here are hung several pictures of varying value and interest, placards, and other souvenirs of the College, which will now no doubt be greatly added to.

The woodwork of the interior of the building is white, and the general effect of the interior as a whole is one of age, refinement, and tranquillity.

The club maintains no active restaurant and no bedrooms, though it has facilities for cooking a dinner for a hundred and fifty, and has already furnished a dinner for some enthusiastic members of the class of '86, who dined there on June 25. It is essentially a place of reunion, comfortable and homelike. It will be the scene of many periodical jollifications and formal meetings; but, above all, its chief value will be the calm and repose, and the reminiscence of the scholastic life, it will offer to those who are tired of the battle and cannot go all the way to Mecca for new inspiration.

*Lloyd McKim Garrison, '88.*

NEW YORK CITY.

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## THE CRISIS IN ROWING.

[The Editor, having requested several prominent oarsmen to state briefly their views on the present crisis in rowing, has received the following replies. He regrets that some gentlemen, whose answers will be missed, did not care to have their letters printed.]

### I.

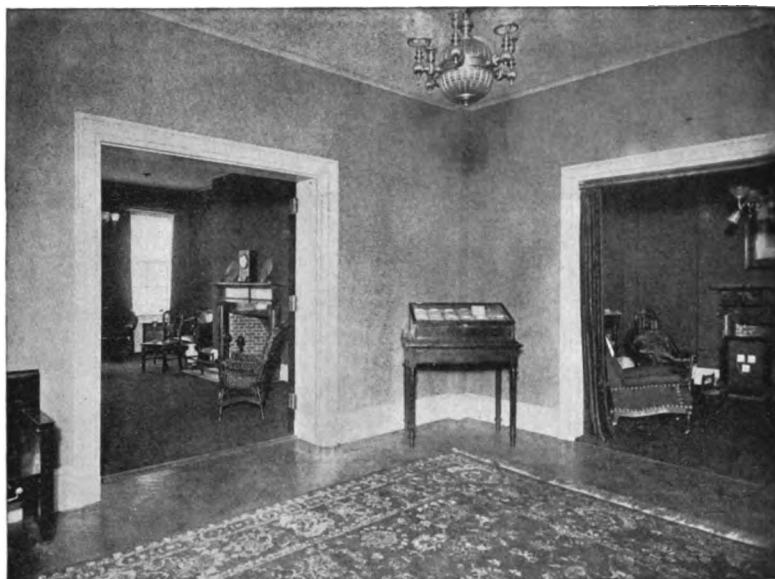
1. MEN of greater physical strength and endurance are needed to make a crew.

2. They should be trained so as to be in the best of physical condition on the day of the race.

3. They should be arranged in the boat in the positions for which each is best adapted.

4. They should be taught to row the stroke determined upon; that is, they should row together, and without the faults common to all strokes.

5. There should be no change in the men or in their arrangement in the boat during the ten weeks preceding the race, if such a change can be avoided.



NEW YORK'S HARVARD HOUSE.  
1. Reception Room. 2. Staircase.





6. Naturally, I prefer the stroke which was in use at Harvard from 1876 to 1886, and which is substantially that of Oxford, Cambridge, Yale, and formerly, certainly, of Cornell and Columbia. What Cornell and Columbia use now I do not know. It is the old Harvard stroke adapted to the sliding seat.

7. The coaching should be constant and uniform.

*Wm. A. Bancroft, '78.*

## II.

Harvard's continued defeat on the water is due principally to the lack of proper coaching and system. Repeatedly we have been beaten by crews physically inferior, but better rigged and coached. Back of this, however, is the unfavorable attitude of the Faculty, the want of unanimity between the graduates and the undergraduates, the failure of the men in College to encourage and back up the crews, and the feeling of general indifference which seems to be the proper affectation for the student of the present day.

Future success is dependent on the harmony and unity of purpose of all concerned; on the setting aside of all personal interest and jealousy; and on sound principles of stroke and management, which must be adopted and carried out under the guidance of a proper coach or coaches. There are plenty of such men available among our ex-'Varsity oarsmen. Decide on the policy and stroke to be adopted, the men who are to act as coaches-in-chief, and then let every graduate oarsman give what assistance he can, without regard to personal opinion or feeling. On this point we can advantageously take a lesson from our recently more successful rival at New Haven. The differences between her athletic advisers never become public; they are quietly adjusted, and every individual or personal consideration is made subservient to ultimate success.

The stroke rowed successfully by Harvard crews in the late seventies, and that rowed by the recently successful Yale crews and by the English universities, are practically identical in principle, the points of difference being minor changes in rig. This stroke has won, wins to-day, and will win in the future.

*Fred. W. Smith, '79.*

## III.

The sad feature of our long list of rowing defeats is that we have learned few lessons from many years of adversity that we could not have learned from a few.

The stroke that has been attempted and taught has not been acquired, and the material has not been developed, and there our lesson ends. I do not share the opinion that the best material has been drawn to Yale. Yale has had excellent athletes, but they have gone there in the same rough state in which our men have come to us. Our average material in the past few years has been excellent, and I think we are justified in hoping that it will be in the future. It is a want of earnest enthusiasm among the candidates which seems to me to be the lacking note in the chord of our rowing success. There are ways to supply this want. I hope we have elected a captain who will impart, in the mysterious way in which it is done, his enthusiasm to a number of his crew, who will not wait to be developed, but who will develop themselves, and who will not be willing to let their coach do all the thinking for them, and who will take their work to heart. There have been many such men, and they generally have been on winning crews. I hope the next coach, with an end of this sort in view, will take his crew more into his confidence and ask them to work with him rather than under him, a course which will be perfectly compatible with the maintenance of authority.

The graduates can encourage this change by exhibiting active interest, and with this in view, I would suggest that Captain Fennessy invite every rowing man to meet him in conference at some appointed time in the early autumn, with the all-important proviso that only such are expected to attend as will stand ready to take an active interest in the coming campaign, and to take what part they are asked to take. Some men may be asked to take a share in the coaching; that is to say, in watching the crew as they row in the tank or on the river, and in offering what suggestions they can. Other men may be asked simply by their presence at the tank or in the launch, to show the candidates for the crew that an active living interest is being taken by the graduates. But whatever is asked of these members of the conference,

let them feel sure that their opinions will be considered, and not simply suffered to be given. I would advocate, also, that a larger meeting be held of all rowing enthusiasts; but let us also have the business meeting.

I protest against the short rowing season of the past few years. The candidates have not "begun to work steadily" until well on in the year. I avoid the use of the words "gone into training," because this, in the sense in which the public accepts the term, is a thing of the past. No candidate is expected, in these modern days, to eat raw beef only, and become an absurdly emaciated man. The overtrained man we hear about to-day is generally one who has tried in too short a time to get his stomach, lungs, and muscles into a healthy enough state to stand an athletic ordeal. Let such an one spread his healthy life and exercise a little more thinly over a larger space, and he will be much better able to stand the last hard work. Personally, I should have been absolutely unwilling to attempt to row a four-mile race if we had not started in the early autumn to take a couple of hours' outing every day, got a full night's sleep, avoided strong drinks and tobacco, and so arrived at springtime in a sound state of health. This we did; and therefore we did not have to spend that same springtime, as it is now spent, in getting into condition, instead of in learning how to row. Another advantage in this early beginning, and one which to a great extent minimizes the danger of rowing, is that during the winter weaknesses in the candidates can be discovered and substitutes can be put in the weak men's places; while if a weakness is discovered but a short time before the race, the weak man is generally kept in the crew rather than run the risk of breaking up its acquired symmetry, and thus a great risk is run by the weak man.

I should also like to see a professional coach help the amateur. The professional can teach many of the important parts of the stroke, as, for instance, watermanship or blade-work, better than an amateur; but I should be sorry to see the professional, in any degree, placed in control of the coaching. His ideas should be controlled by an amateur authority. He should be hired with the understanding that he should teach what he is told to teach. There is no reason why Mr. Courtney, or another, should not coach a crew to row with a straight back instead of a crooked one, with

a medium length of slide instead of an extreme length, etc. We have got the material; if we can give it enthusiasm and interest, and if we can, by a long course of healthy living, get it into the best condition, I think a pair of coaches, professional and amateur, can make it row fast, and then if it does not win, we shall not feel ashamed of it.

*C. P. Curtis, Jr., '83.*

#### IV.

Since '85 Harvard has won but one Yale race. This miserable record is the result of the boating policy as it is at present conducted at Cambridge. In the first place, the men have not been properly selected; in the second place, they have not been properly coached. Without entering into any criticism of the different men who have given their best efforts to develop rowing at Cambridge, it is sufficient criticism to call attention to the showing made by the different crews. The race this year was enough to make any Harvard man ashamed of the institution from which he graduated. Not only was the crew defeated, but the exhibition of rowing which the eight men gave was enough to cause one to wonder whether a class crew could not have done better. It was not the fault of the men themselves; it was not the fault of those who had coached them. They did their best; but what Harvard needs, if she is to be properly represented, is not the best efforts of poor material imperfectly coached, but the best efforts of the eight best men who can be found in the University, well drilled by the man or men who most thoroughly understand the principles of good rowing.

How Harvard rowing can once more be placed on a sound footing is a difficult question to answer. Harvard graduates are unwilling to agree. Men like Mr. Watson, Mayor Bancroft, Mr. Storrow, and others find it impossible to get together and settle on any one system of rowing. The undergraduates take whom they can get to coach them, and year after year they go to New London hoping against hope that Yale will have a poor crew.

To my mind there are but two ways in which matters can be improved at Cambridge. Both plans demand an entire change in the present system. The first plan, and it is the one I most favor, demands the placing of Mayor Bancroft in full charge

of rowing for the next three years at least. He is the one graduate who is capable of turning out a crew which under any circumstances would be a credit to the University. He is a splendid drill-master, and is never averse to receiving intelligent criticism on the work of the men under him. It would be useless for him to take the crew for a year, for I do not think it would be possible for him to do himself credit in that length of time. It would be impossible for him to devote his entire attention to it, but he could have to assist him several men who were willing to carry out his ideas and coach on his lines. The other plan is to engage some professional, like Courtney. I trust that Harvard will never be driven to adopt the last plan. I feel sure that if properly asked, properly treated, and properly supported, Mayor Bancroft would be found willing to lend a helping hand to Harvard.

*W. A. Brooks, '85.*

V.

Contrary to the general impression, Harvard has not, during these years of defeat, committed the utter folly of making no effort to secure a rowing system. In the winter of 1890 a committee was appointed which has controlled the coaching of every subsequent crew, and worked to develop the rowing interests of the University. Its efforts have failed; chiefly, no doubt, from a lack of an adequate knowledge of the science of rowing and coaching. The limits of this article do not permit a discussion of all the causes of failure, of the ill-effect of the proximity of a large city, of the spirit and organization of the University which makes her rowing material inferior in earnestness, nor of any cause in its nature permanent. Enough to consider the chief mistake of the past, its reason and possible remedy. That mistake has been to place too much dependence in one man. No ordinary man can for six months or more hold the attention of a crew and inspire the enthusiasm essential to success. Then there is individual coaching to be done at off hours, 'Varsity material to be chosen, the development of Freshman material to be overseen, and a dozen matters to be looked to, so that unless a coach be a man of leisure, or have able lieutenants in or out of College, he is not likely to succeed. The difficulties of securing such aid are not far to seek. Harvard boasts but few rowing authorities,

and their views differ widely. In the past those who were in sympathy with the coach were practically unavailable. Naturally, few could be found willing to learn new principles, and teach them under a chief in whom they had little confidence. Then came the dread of inconsistent coaching, worst of all evils. In the failure to solve this problem, and to develop successful undergraduate coaches, lies a chief cause of defeat.

To bring back victory is no easy task. It is no vain compliment to say that no other University has attracted to its athletic standard men at once so able and so devoted as Mr. Cook and his lieutenants. We must find their equals. It would be folly to turn for aid to England, or to the ranks of professional oarsmen, for in neither can we find a man available who could cope successfully with the combined intelligence and experience of Yale. While there is hope that the intelligence of our rowing men can bring success, if properly combined, it is no time to ask aid of our successful rival. Harvard must again call on the devotion and intelligence of her own oarsmen, this time more wisely and thoroughly. The present men have failed. Without throwing aside what they have learned, we must have new blood and better methods. Harvard's rowing men should be called together and asked to choose a chief coach. Every man ought then to feel it his duty to support that coach through defeat or victory, till years have brought strength. Lack of assistant coaches must be overcome by ready self-sacrifice on all sides. Uniformity and certainty of coaching must be secured. To that end an exact and detailed description of the stroke to be rowed, and the methods to be used in teaching it, should be prepared and distributed. To prevent false choice of men, and similar mistakes, it would be wise for the head-coach to organize a board of advisors pledged to watch the work of the crew at least once a week, and to draw up in definite form their preferences and suggestions.

These matters, however, with the question of compensation, are details. The vital point is to find some man strong enough to command the confidence of graduates, the enthusiasm of undergraduates. Harvard has that man, and her brightest rowing hopes must centre about the possibility of securing the services of Colonel Bancroft.

*Charles F. Adams, 2d, '88.*

## AN INFIRMARY NEEDED.

ACTING under a letter of general instruction from the President, the Regent began in 1891 a systematic investigation of the condition of students reported to the Office as unable through illness to perform their College duties. In 1893 the Instructor of Physiology and Hygiene in the Scientific School was requested by the President to visit all cases of sickness which seemed to call for a medical examination. Last March, after a year of experiment, the value of this work was generally recognized, and the Corporation appointed a Medical Visitor whose duty it is to see and advise the students in regard to their health, habits, etc. The accompanying table gives a brief summary of this work during the year 1893-94 among College and Scientific students.

Diseases.	Number of cases per month.								Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	
Colds, etc.....	11	35	68	57	27	44	24	8	274
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	9
Measles, Mumps, etc.....	—	5	3	1	4	22	11	6	52
Headache .....	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	10
Overwork .....	—	4	1	4	1	1	—	1	12
Injuries .....	4	7	5	7	5	11	3	—	42
"At Home," etc.....	4	18	11	14	5	13	2	6	73
Miscellaneous.....	28	36	42	27	12	52	16	10	223
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>695</b>
Non-contagious.....	48	93	129	111	50	122	46	25	624
Days of Illness.....	96	186	258	222	100	244	92	50	1,248
No. at one time.....	3	9	10	7	3	8	3	2	
Contagious <sup>1</sup> .....	—	5	3	1	4	22	11	6	52
Days of Illness.....	—	70	42	14	56	308	154	84	728
No. at one time.....	—	2	2	1	2	10	5	3	

Of the cases enumerated, scarlet fever and diphtheria have been taken to the Cambridge Hospital; surgical and severe medical cases to this or other hospitals. Measles, mumps, chicken-pox, and similar troubles, were of necessity cared for in students' rooms, as the Cambridge Hospital does not receive such patients.

We have two classes of cases to deal with, non-contagious on the one hand and contagious on the other. The result of a study on this basis is given in the lower part of the table, where is shown the number of days of illness, allowing two days' con-

<sup>1</sup> Excluding scarlet fever and diphtheria.



finement for ordinary cases and two weeks (fourteen days) for the contagious. From these data is derived the number who are ill at one time. These estimates are low, and it is not impossible that the number may be doubled at certain times, inasmuch as we have assumed them to be scattered evenly through each month. On one day of March, 1893, there were 12 new cases of measles.

The quarters of the students are but poorly adapted to the needs of the sick in most of the buildings in Cambridge, and the janitors and "goodies" have all they can do in the ordinary routine of their work. The result is that the student who is ill must wait upon himself, call upon his busy classmates, or employ a nurse. Again, most of the students board at Memorial, Foxcroft, or other place removed from their rooms, and when ill the only way to secure their meals is by having them brought, cold, unappetizing, and unsuitable. Contagious diseases are frequently spread by the unwitting efforts of fellow-students to amuse the ill one by cards, etc., before the nature of the trouble is recognized. The cost of care and isolation in cases of contagious diseases has been considerable, especially since the conditions in the dormitories ordinarily make it necessary to employ male nurses. The retirement is frequently but two or three days; rarely longer than a week. The patient may not be confined to his bed, but the discomfort is still so great that he would be glad to have proper food and attention even at a moderate cost.

The conditions as here suggested have been adequately met in some institutions by the establishment of infirmaries. Harvard ought not to be behind in this respect, especially as the need is urgent. An infirmary should be so arranged that patients with slight ailments might be received as well as those more seriously affected; and all but surgical, or very severe medical cases, could be cared for under the most favorable circumstances.

The Regent and Medical Visitor of the University naturally should have general control of the infirmary and determine who should go to it. Of course the medical care of each student would be in the hands of his own physician, whose orders should be carried out as in any hospital without a regular visiting staff, and whose services will be paid for by the student.

The suggestion of a warm advocate of this scheme is, to rent a private house and fit it up so far as is necessary to adapt it

for the non-contagious cases. One bed, complete with mattress, blankets, and changes of linen, is estimated to cost not more than fifty dollars, and may be of such character as to form a part of the permanent equipment. The furnishings, including fifteen beds, will amount to \$2,000, and it is hoped that the total current expenses will not exceed \$5,000. These estimates are for the infirmary proper, since it will be undesirable to care for contagious cases in a building not adapted to the double purpose. During March and April the contagious cases are more numerous, and special arrangements will have to be made for them. A temporary structure might be put up near by to meet this demand.

Several plans have been proposed as to the financial relation of the students to the infirmary. One is, to have a stated assessment of one dollar made against all students, which will give something less than \$3,000, all told. Since this will not cover the total amount, it will be necessary to charge a certain sum for the care given. This may be a nominal fee of ten dollars a week. In this way there will be an income of \$1,800 a year, provided there be an average of six patients for thirty weeks. An equitable arrangement might be as follows: Assess each student one dollar, which will count as five dollars toward his expenses during illness. It is believed that the majority will be glad to avail themselves of the privileges at the rate of ten dollars a week, offset in this way, and will feel it to be a very good investment for them, as they will be put under the most favorable conditions for speedy recovery. Those who cannot afford to pay this amount should not be excluded from the infirmary, but may be provided for as in other hospitals, since some persons may be glad to endow beds sufficiently to sustain them, such beds being in the form of a memorial if desired. It is thought that \$5,000 will be enough for one endowment. Others, perhaps, would be glad to contribute to a fund which could be used for such general expenses as are sure to arise. A building fund, also, should be started, for no one will be content with anything not specially planned with reference to the needs of an infirmary, and although a dwelling-house may answer temporarily, we hope to have special buildings in the near future to accommodate both contagious and non-contagious cases.

*G. W. Fitz, M. D.*

## MEETINGS.

## ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College was held June 27, at one o'clock P. M., in Harvard Hall.

President Charles E. Norton in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. On motion of Mr. Thayer, '81, it was *Voted* to suspend the Article of the Constitution requiring that the officers of the Association be elected by ballot, and further that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The chair appointed Messrs. W. R. Thayer, '81, J. P. Parmenter, '81, and A. J. C. Sowdon, '57.

While the Committee was out the report was read of A. B. Silsbee, '75, Treasurer of the Class Subscription Fund, showing receipts from classes during the year of \$25.00, and a balance on hand of \$4,919.48. The report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The nominating Committee then reported the following list of officers of the Association for the ensuing year, and they were elected as such :—

*President* : Charles E. Norton, '46, Cambridge.

*Vice-Presidents* : Robert T. Lincoln, '64, Chicago ; Henry S. Huidekoper, '62, Philadelphia ; Edmund Wetmore, '60, New York ; Charles J. Bonaparte, '71, Baltimore ; James B. Thayer, '52, Cambridge ; O. W. Holmes, Jr., '61, Boston ; Marshall S. Snow, '65, St. Louis ; Samuel A. Green, '51, Boston ; Charles F. Adams, '56, Boston ; William E. Russell, '77, Cambridge.

*Directors* : Henry S. Russell, '60, Milton ; Arthur Lincoln, '63, Hingham ; Bradbury L. Cilley, '58, Exeter, N. H. ; Moses Williams, '68, Brookline ; Morris Gray, '77, Newton ; Robert Grant, '73, Boston ; Robert H. Gardiner, '76, Newton.

*Treasurer* : S. Lothrop Thorndike, '52, Cambridge.

*Secretary*. Henry Parkman, '70, No. 53 State St., Boston.

On motion of Mr. Thorndike, it was *Voted* to continue the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Association for the purpose of raising funds for the necessary expenses of the Association.

On motion it was *Voted* that the Chair appoint three members of the Committee to suggest names for Overseers to serve three years. The Chair appointed Messrs. John Noble, '50, Arthur Lord, '72, and William F. Wharton, '70.

The Committee as now constituted consists as follows :—

*For one year* : John Homans, '58 ; Clement K. Fay, '67 ; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '83.

*For two years* : Charles P. Greenough, '64 ; — ;<sup>1</sup> William Ropes Trask, '85.

*For three years* : John Noble, '50 ; Arthur Lord, '72 ; William F. Wharton, '70.

There being no further business, the meeting was dissolved.

Henry Parkman, '70, Sec.

#### DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Association held its twenty-third annual banquet at the Thorndike, in Boston, on June 25, sixty-four members and guests being present. The invited guests were Bishop Lawrence, '71, Mr. Wm. R. Thayer, '81, editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, Mr. Henry A. Thomas, Gov. Greenhalge's private secretary, Col. David W. Farquhar, of the Governor's staff, and Dr. George B. Shattuck, of the Board of Overseers.

President Pond, in his introductory remarks, referred to the movement to secure the appointment of a D. M. D. upon the State Board of Registration in Dentistry, stating that a committee of the Association had met in joint committee the dental societies of the State, and that Gov. Greenhalge had been waited upon in the interests of the movement. The Harvard Dental School has no representative upon the State Board, and it is quite generally felt that one of its graduates should receive an appointment as soon as there is a vacancy.

President Pond first introduced Dr. Clapp as chairman of the committee on the Harvard Dental School, in order that his report might be considered by the other speakers. Dr. Clapp reported that the committee had been unable, owing to the financial depression, during the past year to add to the fund for the new building, but that as soon as business revives their efforts should be redoubled. "In spite of the general condition of affairs, the year has been a prosperous one for the School. There are sixty-three students, which is a satisfactory increase over previous years. The work in all departments has been carried on with energy, the instruction is more thorough, and the School is on a higher plane than ever before. Changes are now being made in the old building that will greatly add to the efficiency of the instruction to be given the coming year. It is a matter of great regret, however, that good money has to be expended on this old building, for which we can receive only temporary benefit. . . . A step is being contemplated in dental education that will, in the mind of your committee, be the most important

<sup>1</sup> Subsequent to the meeting, the Secretary received notice that William Lawrence, '71, had resigned from the Committee some time previously, but it was too late to fill the vacancy.

advance that has yet been made toward placing under our profession a foundation of intelligence and liberal culture. It is conceded that in the near future the same qualifications must be required of the students entering our dental schools as of those who enter the great universities of the country. It would be difficult to overestimate the good effect this preliminary training will have on the *personnel* of the profession during the next twenty-five years. The President of the University and the Faculty of the Dental School are anxious that this change should come about. Let every alumnus not only do all he can to help on the movement, but insist that Harvard be a leader in it.

"The Infirmary has done much gratuitous work for the suffering during the year. Not only in the minor cases of toothache has relief been given, but difficult operations in the surgery of the mouth and associate parts are constantly being performed. Our Infirmary is so well organized that the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital have more than once given evidence of their confidence in it by sending to it for treatment cases of fractures of the jaws. In fact, we are told that not only these cases are sent to us from the hospital, but most of the cases of abscesses, tumors, etc., involving the dental organs, that come to them.

"A most interesting case of facial deformity has recently been treated. . . . The work (making the artificial nose) was done under the instruction of the Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, and cost the School something like \$20. This particular case is brought to your notice to show that the charity work of this institution is not confined to pulling teeth, but successfully treats complicated cases of disfigurement and disease. The School is poor, and cannot give such expensive treatment often, unless its merits are recognized and money is contributed for its support.

"The total number of operations performed by the students and teachers in the operating department since our last report exceeds seventeen thousand (17,061), of which more than thirteen thousand (13,015) were absolutely without cost to the patients. These operations included the extraction of teeth, treatment of abscesses, fractures of both superior and inferior jaws, hare-lip, single and double, necrosis of the maxillae, cleft palate, and the extirpation of tumors. In the mechanical department over one thousand pieces were constructed."

The committee concluded by expressing the hope that the building fund would grow during the coming year, and by stating that every teacher at the School has its interest at heart and works faithfully for the good of all. The report is signed by Dr. Dwight M. Clapp, D. M. D., '82, Dr. W. E. Page, D. M. D., '77, and Dr. Wm. H. Potter.

A patient (a young man of twenty) for whom an artificial nose was made at the Harvard Dental School was shown by Dr. Fillebrown. The nose having been entirely lost by disease, a porcelain body was fused on rolled platinum, to resemble as nearly as possible the tint of the skin, and was held in place by the nose piece to a pair of ordinary plain glass spectacles. This apparent restoration of a prominent feature makes his face again presentable.

Private Secretary Thomas was then introduced. He presented the regrets of the Governor, who was at Framingham with the State militia.

Bishop Lawrence, the next speaker, urged the desirability of increased preparatory training on the part of those entering the professions. In a theological school with which he was connected, the number of men holding the degree of A. B. at the time of entering the professional course had increased so that now it was ninety per cent. of the whole number.

Bishop Lawrence was followed by Dr. Shattuck and Mr. Wm. R. Thayer. Dr. Chandler, Dean and Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, discussed the need of raising the standard of the secondary schools.

Dr. Fillebrown, Professor of Operative Dentistry, said the entrance examination was instituted eleven years ago, its standard having been twice raised. The School bears the distinction of being the only one in this country where the number of its patients is sufficient for its needs, and where every student has an operating chair. "I do not think thirty-two teeth are sufficient to found our profession upon," said Dr. Fillebrown; "we include the contiguous parts. Dentistry is a specialty of medicine, and I would have the dentist take the M. D. degree first."

The committee, composed of Drs. Fillebrown, E. H. Smith, and E. Page, presented their resolutions upon the death of Dr. Haley, of Biddeford, Me. The resolutions as presented were adopted by the Association, and a copy was sent to the family of the deceased.

The Council were instructed by the Association to appoint a standing committee on Necrology.

The Council were also instructed to appoint a D. M. D. to be recommended for the State Board of Registration in Dentistry.

The election of officers resulted as follows: —

*President*: Dwight M. Clapp, '82.

*Vice-President*: James Shepherd, '85.

*Secretary*: Henry L. Upham, '86.

*Treasurer*: Washburn E. Page, '77.

*Executive Committee*: Henry L. Upham, Wm. P. Cooke, Waldo E. Boardman.

On July 3 the Council reflected the Committee on the Harvard

Dental School, viz. : Drs. D. M. Clapp, W. H. Potter, and W. E. Page; and the Committee to Nominate a Member of the State Board of Registration, viz. : Drs. V. C. Pond, H. L. Upham, W. P. Cooke, E. H. Smith, and Jere E. Stanton.

*Henry L. Upham, D. M. D., '86, Sec.*

#### DIVINITY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Association met in the Divinity School Chapel at 3 P. M. on June 26, about thirty-five members being present. The President, Dr. E. J. Young, '48, occupied the chair. After the reading of the necrology, and the pronouncing of brief eulogies by the Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, Div., '62, Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, described the present condition of the School. On motion of the Rev. S. J. Barrows, Div., '75, it was voted that a committee be appointed to confer with the President and Fellows as to the feasibility of admitting women to study at the School. The committee as appointed consists of the Revs. S. J. Barrows, Div., '75, J. H. Allen, '41, and F. B. Hornbrook, Div., '77.

The following officers were elected : —

*President* : E. J. Young, '48.

*Vice-President* : W. O. White, '40.

*Secretary* : J. L. Seward, '68, No. 11 Mansfield St., Allston.

*Executive Committee* : James De Normandie, Div., '62; Alfred Manchester, Div., '72; S. C. Beach, Div., '66.

At four o'clock the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Div., '49, delivered an address on "The Basis of Readjustment." The Rev. Horatio Stebbins, '48, of San Francisco, Cal., will be the first speaker next year, and Dr. C. C. Everett, Div., '59, second speaker.

*J. L. Seward, '68, Sec.*

#### HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held at 6 Beacon Street, Boston, on June 26, Vice-President W. K. Blodgett, '78, in the chair. The action of the Executive Committee in regard to the business management was approved. In the absence of the Treasurer, W. H. Wade, '81, Mr. Blodgett presented a financial summary for the past year. Nominations for officers having been made, the following were elected : —

*President* : Henry Lee, '36, Brookline.

*Vice-Presidents* : Charles Francis Adams, '56, Lincoln; James R. Chadwick, '65, Boston; Charles J. Bonaparte, '71, Baltimore, Md.; Warren K. Blodgett, '78, Cambridge.

*Treasurer* : Winthrop H. Wade, '81, No. 53 State St., Boston.

*Secretary*: Wm. G. Thompson, '88, Cambridge.

*Councilors for the term expiring in 1897*: Robert T. Lincoln, '64, Chicago, Ill.; Henry S. Nash, '78, Cambridge; Philip S. Abbot, '90, Cambridge.

Wm. R. Thayer, '81, has been reappointed Editor for the ensuing year. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, was elected University Editor, and Miss Mary Coes, R., '87, Radcliffe College Editor.

*Wm. G. Thompson, '88, Sec.*

#### HARVARD LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held June 26 at the rooms of the Boston Bar Association, with the Hon. John Lowell, '43, in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed a total membership of 1,695, 204 of whom were life members, — a slight gain since Jan. 1. He also reported a balance on hand of \$3,181.20 in the Life Membership fund, and \$1,242.00 available for appropriation.

James C. Carter, LL. B., 1853, of New York, was reelected President of the Association. There were three vacancies in the list of vice-presidents; seven new vice-presidents were elected, increasing the total number by four, viz.: Simeon E. Baldwin, L. S., '63, of Connecticut; Charles Matteson, L. S., '63, of Rhode Island; Walbridge A. Field, L. S., '60, of Massachusetts; William G. Russell, '40, of Massachusetts; Albert Stickney, '59, of New York; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., '61, of Massachusetts; and William A. Keener, LL. B., '77, of New York. Gustavus H. Wald, LL. B., '75, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward Q. Keasbey, LL. B., '71, of Newark, N. J.; and Frank W. Hackett, '61, of Washington, D. C., were elected members of the Council for four years. Louis D. Brandeis, LL. B., '77, and Philip S. Abbot, '90, both of Boston, were reelected Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The meeting voted to cut down the Life Membership fee from \$15 to \$10.

It was impossible this year to follow the precedents of 1888 and 1891 by having an oration and dinner in Cambridge. The custom will, however, be revived next June, which will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Langdell's connection with the Law School. It is a question whether such public meetings of the Association might not profitably be held more often than in the past, in alternate years at least. The Council would be glad to hear from members on this subject. In the mean time the Council feel that the membership list of the Association, though its present size is gratifying, ought to be and can be largely increased, and the Corresponding Secretaries will be asked during the autumn and winter to join in a systematic effort toward this end.

*Louis D. Brandeis, LL. B., '77, Sec.*



**LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**

About twenty-five members of the Association attended the annual meeting at noon on Commencement in the Scientific School. The President, Prof. N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62, presided. The following officers were elected : —

*President* : N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62.

*Vice-Presidents* : E. C. Pickering, S. B., '65 ; John Trowbridge, S. B., '65.

*Secretary* : A. McF. Davis, S. B., '54.

*Treasurer* : F. W. Dean, S. B., '75.

*Council* : W. M. Davis, '69 ; L. Robeson, S. B., '64.

At the adjournment of the meeting the Association dined at the Colonial Club.

**MEDICAL SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**

The annual meeting was held at the Harvard Medical School, Boston, at noon, June 26. Dr. Chadwick presided ; about eighty members were present.

The Secretary, Dr. A. Thorndike, '84, reported that, at a meeting of the Council on March 9, the Committee on the Harvard Medical School was appointed, viz. : Dr. S. W. Langmaid, '59, Dr. J. F. A. Adams, M. D., '66, of Pittsfield, and Dr. A. Coolidge, Jr., '81. At the meeting on June 8 the President was instructed to appoint a committee of five to nominate officers. He appointed Dr. C. F. Folsom, '62, Dr. A. Coolidge, Jr., '81, Dr. J. W. Farlow, '74, Dr. C. W. Galloupe, '79, and Dr. H. W. Broughton, '75. The Council nominated for honorary membership Dr. Wm. T. Porter, Assistant Professor of Physiology in the Harvard Medical School, Dr. F. K. Paddock, of Pittsfield, and Prof. W. H. Howell, of Johns Hopkins University. It was voted that whenever a member has not paid his dues for two years he shall be notified by the Treasurer, and be required to pay in full, or be dropped from the list of members on the first day of September following. It was voted to pay the Treasurer \$100 annually ; also that he prepare a new catalogue of members, to be issued as an appendix to the next Bulletin. The Association now has 1,131 members, and in addition 27 of the graduating class have been enrolled, making 1,158 members in all. During the year 18 have died ; there are 13 honorary and 29 life members of the Association.

The Secretary's report having been accepted, the Treasurer, Dr. Walter Ela, '71, stated that the receipts, including last year's balance, were

\$2,648.75, and the expenses \$1,111.92, leaving a balance of \$1,536.83, made up of \$600 in the life membership fund, a general fund of \$308.56 in the savings bank, and \$628.27 on deposit with the Old Colony Trust Co. An auditing committee, consisting of Dr. E. J. Forster, M. D., '68, and Dr. E. M. Buckingham, M. D., '74, declared the accounts correct.

The Committee on Nominations then presented the following list of candidates, who were unanimously elected : —

*President* : George B. Shattuck, '63.

*Treasurer* : Walter Ela, '71, Cambridge.

*Vice-Presidents* : Z. B. Adams, M. D., '53, Framingham ; I. T. Dana, M. D., '50, Portland, Me. ; R. H. Derby, '64, New York, N. Y. ; S. A. Fisk, M. D., '80, Denver, Colo. ; John Green, '55, St. Louis, Mo. ; Henry Hun, M. D., '79, Albany, N. Y. ; Horace G. Miller, M. D., '65, Providence, R. I. ; John L. Robinson, M. D., '59, Manchester, N. H. ; J. B. Wheeler, M. D., '79, Burlington, Vt. ; Wm. S. Whitwell, '69, San Francisco, Cal.

*Councilors for three years* : T. F. Breck, M. D., '66, Springfield ; J. R. Chadwick, '65, Boston ; C. E. Stedman, '52, Dorchester.

The Association then adjourned, to reassemble at one o'clock at the Hotel Vendome, where one hundred and sixty members and four guests sat down to dinner. The President, Dr. Chadwick, opened the after-dinner speaking as follows : —

"The most important event of interest to the medical profession of this State, and *pari passu* to this Association, is the passage since our last meeting, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, of an act to provide for the 'registration of physicians and surgeons.' Although the omniscient Washington sought to indicate to this community in 1775 the wise course to pursue towards the medical profession by appointing persons to examine the surgeons and surgeons' mates in his army here, and thus instituted the first medical examination of candidates for practice in this State, we, forgetful of his precepts, have been one of the last of the States and Territories of the Union to take a meagre step to preserve the health of our citizens from the insidious attacks of the human sharks who have for so long been unrestrained in their attacks upon the health and wealth of our people. The law does not go very far, but it provides penalties for the assumption of the title of Doctor (of Medicine), or M. D., by those who are not entitled to these designations. It does not interfere otherwise with the plying of their trade by 'clairvoyants, or persons practicing hypnotism, magnetic healing, mind cure, massage methods, Christian Science, Cosmopathic or any other method of healing.' We have, therefore, advanced a little from our former

condition, which was comparable to that prevailing among the ancient Babylonians, who, according to Herodotus, 'carried their sick into the market, that all who passed by, and had ever had or seen the like distemper, might give their advice, and encourage them to try what themselves or others had used with success in the like case.' The passage of this medical act was of course chiefly due to the exertions of the medical profession, which as a body is always ready and eager to work for the preservation of the health of the community, even though they clearly see that success means to them a diminution in their opportunity to earn a livelihood. While I would not venture to affirm that physicians individually differ in their motives or natures from the rest of mankind, they certainly do manifest a marked indifference to their personal interests when they are confronted by problems affecting the health of the community. Witness their insistence on compulsory vaccination, on the purification of the water supply, on the safe disposal of sewage, on the drainage of swamps to diminish malaria, on the sequestration of those afflicted with contagious diseases such as cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. I maintain that the disinterestedness of the medical profession in seeking to expel from our State the herd of quacks that maltreat our citizens is just as genuine as though they were dealing with a plague of locusts."

Dr. Chadwick then contrasted the disinterestedness of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, recently held at Washington, with the self-seeking of the United States Congressmen who were at that very time arranging a tariff bill to suit their individual pockets and those of their friends. He went on to record briefly the changes in the Harvard Medical School during the past year; referred to the need of new scholarships, to the completion of President Eliot's quarter-centennial, and to the renaissance at the medical school as described by Dr. Richardson in the *Graduates' Magazine* for June. He presented a table of figures showing the gifts received by the various departments of the University in the twenty-five years, 1869-93 inclusive, of which the following is the summary: Harvard College has received \$6,126,932.54; Medical School, \$491,469.29; Lawrence Scientific School, \$116,698.48; Divinity School, \$243,918.63; Law School, \$278,521.25; Dental School, \$22,070.85; Veterinary School, \$2,860. Total, \$7,282,471.04.

Dr. Chadwick continued: —

"The continued decline in number of College and Scientific School graduates in the entering classes of the School is again emphasized by the President in his Annual Report by the publication of this table: —

Year.	Per Cent. of Graduates.	Year.	Per Cent. of Graduates.
1884 . . . . .	53.9	1889 . . . . .	34.4
1885 . . . . .	53.3	1890 . . . . .	38
1886 . . . . .	46.8	1891 . . . . .	36.8
1887 . . . . .	45	1892 . . . . .	28.2
1888 . . . . .	38.8	1893 . . . . .	23

"This can only be interpreted as showing that the governing boards of the University have not properly considered the reciprocal needs of the College and the Professional Schools. The former is losing students; the latter are being forced to admit students less well prepared to begin their strictly professional studies."

After calling on Dr. Langmaid to read the report of the Committee on the Medical School, Dr. Chadwick introduced Dr. W. W. Keen, of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. Keen bore witness to the great benefit that had come from medical discussion. "There has been certainly a remarkable wave of medical progress in the matter of education going over this country in the last few years. It has been demonstrated, first of all, by the creation of the State boards of health, and especially by that noble one of the Illinois State Board of Health, a board which has done more for medical education than any other instrumentality, I believe, in this country, because it has set the pace. These boards have been established throughout almost all the States now, and they have been followed by a still more notable advance, namely, the establishment of boards of medical examiners, wholly independent, as they ought to be, of the medical schools themselves. Again, another very remarkable indication is the adaptation that our universities and colleges all over the land are making to the various professional schools, medicine among them. Look at the large number of schools of biology, — of schools in various colleges leading up to courses leading up to the study of medicine, — and what does this mean but that the medical schools want better men, and that the colleges are going to furnish them?"

Dr. Keen believed that practicing physicians should also be teachers. "The professors in our medical schools will be more and more restricted in their practice till I hope eventually to see that they will probably practice absolutely in the hospital and their lectures and nothing more. This will require, of course, very much larger salaries than now can be given where they are derived from fees, or where they are derived from salaries proper, and in order to do this it is requisite to have larger endowments of the medical schools." How inadequate are their endowments may thus be shown: In 1893 those yielding revenue in this country amounted to only \$600,000, whereas the endowments yielding rev-

enne to theological schools were \$17,600,000. "I believe thoroughly in taking care of the souls of the community, but I put it to you, and through you to the community, gentlemen, whether there is not a vast disproportion in the discharge of a duty that the public owes in this country, where we cannot depend upon State aid, when they have only given a paltry \$600,000 as contrasted with the millions for the theological schools. . . . Though the community have given millions for hospitals, they have given but little over half a million to the doctors to man those hospitals, to make the best men, to create the profession, to educate the profession that is to take the care not only of these hospitals, but to take care of their own wives and children. It is a wonderful lack of perception, — of perception of the fitness of things, — nay, of perception of the necessity of things, — that the community does not see that to make better doctors as well as to help the poor invalids is quite as much their duty."

Dr. Keen spoke of the need that every teacher has to visit at times other institutions. He applauded the raising of the standard of the Harvard Medical School. There will always be enough colleges to "educate men for the low strata, but there ought to be some colleges — and Harvard University should be one of those colleges, and it is one, I am glad to say — that will educate the very best doctors. I believe it will be only a short time when you will fling your banner to the breeze and say that A. B. or its equivalent shall be the absolute requirement for admission to the Harvard Medical School."

He regretted that we have not in this country such service as is given abroad by the *chefs de clinique*. He advocated strongly the value of instruction by recitation, and concluded with an impressive reference to the effect which the personality of such teachers as Dr. Meigs and Dr. Gross produced on their pupils.

The next speaker was Dr. Wm. Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He described the work at Johns Hopkins, where was organized, for the first time in the history of medical education in this country, a school virtually independent of the fees of the students. "We require practically the A. B. degree, and not the ordinary A. B. degree, but a degree taken in the science departments; that is to say, a man must have had two years' instruction in chemistry, two years' instruction in biology, instruction in French and German and in general literature and in physics, — instruction in physics, chemistry, and biology of such a character that two years are required at each, and each with somewhat extended laboratory courses." Dr. Osler regarded the system at Cambridge, England, where a student takes his A. B. at the end of three years and his M. D. at the end of five years, as superior to that in our

universities. He concluded with humorous references to co-education. "When I tell you that thirty-three and one third per cent. of the ladies — students — admitted to the Johns Hopkins Hospital at the end of one short session are to be married, then I tell you that co-education is a failure. If thirty-three and one third per cent. fall victims at the end of one session, what will happen at the end of the fourth?"

The President next introduced Dr. Wm. M. Polk, of the University of the City of New York, who spoke earnestly in behalf of maintaining a high standard. "If you pretend here to erect and conduct a medical school upon the highest plane, then let me beg of you, let me urge upon you, never to cease your agitation until such time as you can force the authorities of your University to give you a proper footing within its portals. You should be no mere annex. . . . If there was ever a time in the history of man when medicine had its opportunity, surely it is this. Was ever the world so beautiful as now? Was ever life so easily led in some directions as now, or so difficult of accomplishment in others as now? Was ever the greed of man more pronounced than now? And was ever a realization brought home to man more distinctly than now that upon the efficiency of the physical machine which he works depends the measure of success which he is to attain in that struggle for supremacy in this life? And who is the arbiter of his fate upon that line? Surely not the theologian, who for so long a time led him astray with ideas that appertained, shall I say here, to Christian Science, or mental science, or faith cure, or any of those other cures built up upon the power of the imagination? Or is he not to come back to us, — come back to those who stand as priests in the temple of science, and who, standing there, give their best thoughts to the problems which are presented by physical life? Are we not the ones who can tell him how best he and his belongings are to conduct themselves so as to reach the highest and best goal which is to be furnished in this world? and in so doing do we not put him in position to conquer with such ease, with sufficient leisure, as to lead him to turn his thoughts to higher and to better things?"

The next speaker, Dr. John S. Billings, stated that, having been for the past six years on the Visiting Board of the Medical School, he could testify to its progress. "Harvard is now, as she has been, in the very front of the medical schools of this country in all improvements that have been made." After describing his own experience as a medical student thirty-three years ago, he attributed his success in his profession to the fact that he had had a good college education to build upon. "I feel inclined to insist more upon the advantage of the old-fashioned classical studies, the regular course for the A. B. without any special

tinkering to fit it to a medical degree, than perhaps many others now are, admitting that it is not well suited to all by any manner of means, but believing that it is peculiarly well suited to some, because it enables them to come to their medical studies knowing how to study and knowing how to quickly separate the wheat from the chaff." He urged that the best physician will be a well-rounded man. He extolled the value of hospital work, and the importance for the great medical schools of being able to secure and control the best facilities for clinical teaching. He closed by repeating the "Song of the Old Trail."

After Dr. Chadwick had presented Dr. George B. Shattuck, the newly elected President, who spoke briefly, the assembly broke up.

#### PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY.

The Society met as usual on the day following Commencement (Thursday, June 28) in Harvard Hall at ten A. M. The President, Professor Goodwin, occupied the chair, and about a hundred members were present. The officers elected for the following year are: President, James Coolidge Carter, '50, of New York; Vice-President, Roger Wolcott, '70, of Boston; Corresponding Secretary, William C. Lane, '81; and Treasurer, Henry G. Denny, '52. The Committees, appointed by the President for the year are, Literary Committee, charged with the selection of an orator and poet for the next anniversary meeting: F. C. Lowell, '76, Chairman, and C. F. Dunbar, '51, L. B. R. Briggs, '75, J. G. Croswell, '73, E. R. Thayer, '88, and the Corresponding Secretary. Committee on Nominations, whose duty it is to recommend candidates for honorary membership: the Corresponding Secretary, Chairman, and H. G. Denny, '52, E. H. Abbot, '55, R. N. Toppan, '58, Alex. McKenzie, '59, C. P. Bowditch, '63, and A. R. Marsh, '83.

The following were elected Honorary Members: Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, the Orator of the day; Frederic De Forest Allen ('63, Oberlin), Professor of Classical Philology in the University; John Bartlett, A. M., '71, the author of "Familiar Quotations;" the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers ('74, Princeton), pastor of the First Parish Church, Cambridge; Morris H. Morgan '81, Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin in the University; and Joseph Willard, '55, of Boston.

A slight change was made in the Fourth Article of the Constitution, relating to the election of undergraduate members, providing that the list of scholars of high rank submitted to the First Eight shall be made up from all "candidates for the degree of A. B. at the ensuing Commencement" who "have already completed at least two years' work in Harvard College." The section formerly spoke only of "members of the

Senior Class ;" the change allows men who are completing their course in three years and may be technically registered in another class or another department to be included in the list from which the First Eight make their selection.

The subject of enlarging the membership from each class in the future was assigned as a special subject for discussion at the next meeting, and members are asked to take notice and come prepared to discuss and vote upon this somewhat important matter.

The twenty-five members from the Class of '94 are: E. K. Rand, Watertown; G. R. Noyes, North Andover; H. C. Lakin, Worcester; R. K. Shaw, Worcester; G. C. Fiske, Derchester; H. C. Wellman, Newtonville; J. R. Oliver, Albany, N. Y.; M. M. Skinner, Boston; W. W. Cutler, St. Paul, Minn.; L. T. Damon, Boston; H. A. Gehring, Cleveland, O.; T. F. Currier, Roxbury; D. A. Ellis, Roxbury; C. L. Lawrence, Cambridge; H. C. Greene, Boston; G. N. Henning, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Slater, Washington, D. C.; J. D. Arnold, North Abington; J. R. Nichols, Holliston; L. A. Tanzer, New York; W. R. Buckminster, Malden; J. M. Kagan, Cambridge; C. F. M. Malley, Dorchester; F. L. Olmsted, Jr., Brookline; E. C. Bradlee, Boston.

Beside the above, the following members of the Class of '94 were elected by the General Society on the nomination of their classmates: A. E. Bailey, North Scituate; E. B. Hill, Cambridge; J. T. Kilbreth, Jr., New York; O. M. W. Sprague, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; J. D. M. Ford, Cambridge.

The First Eight elected from '95 are: Roland Gray, Boston; Oscar Quick, Omaha, Neb.; Max Benshimol, Roxbury; J. K. Whittemore, Cambridge; A. W. K. Billings, Omaha, Neb.; F. H. Nash, West Acton; W. L. Van Kleeck, Millis; W. M. Trotter, Roxbury.

After the business meeting the Society marched in customary order to Sanders Theatre, where, after prayer by the Chaplain of the day, an oration, printed above, was delivered by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, and a poem was read by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, '76. After the exercises the Society returned to the College Yard, and dined in Massachusetts Hall.

*William C. Lane, '81, Cor. Sec.*



## COMMENCEMENT.

*Wednesday, June 27, 1894.*

### THE EXERCISES IN SANDERS THEATRE.

A hot day did not deter an unusually large number of graduates and their friends from coming to Cambridge for the closing exercises of the College year. The procession of the candidates for degrees formed under the marshalship of B. G. Waters, '94, at 10 o'clock, and was shortly afterward joined by President Eliot, Governor Greenhalge, the members of the Corporation and Board of Overseers, the Governor's Staff, the various Faculties, and a large body of older alumni. The line, longer than ever before, stretched from the College Yard to the Theatre, where every seat reserved for spectators was filled.

After a prayer by the Rev. F. G. Peabody, '69, the following parts were spoken: Edward Kennard Rand, a Latin oration; Lindsay Todd Damon, a dissertation, "A Plea for the Philistine;" George Burgess Magrath, dissertation, "Suggestion;" John Fogg Twombly, dissertation, "The Place of Athletics in the University;" John Rathbone Oliver, oration, "The Spirit of the Jesuits;" Macy Millmore Skinner, oration, "The Real Sardanapalus;" James Madison Morton, candidate in Laws, "The Theory of Inheritance;" Francis Albert Gilmore, candidate in Theology, "Proposed Social Reorganization and Christianity." Two theses, by candidates in Medicine, were not delivered: by Eugene Abraham Darling, "On the Bacillus Coli Communis," and by George Bridges Henshaw, "On the Use of the Microspectroscope in Bacteriology."

President Eliot then conferred degrees on 357 Bachelors of Arts; 20 Bachelors of Science; 1 Bachelor of Agricultural Science; 7 Doctors of Veterinary Medicine; 14 Doctors of Dentistry; 127 Doctors of Medicine, of whom 8 were also Masters of Arts; 81 Bachelors of Laws, of whom 14 were also Masters of Arts; 4 Bachelors of Theology, of whom 2 were also Masters of Arts; 90 Masters of Arts; 2 Doctors of Science; 16 Doctors of Philosophy. Total, 721. Two testimonials were given to special students. Of the graduating class 159 received honorable mention.

The following degrees out of course were conferred:—

A. B. 1843, T. H. Perkins; 1850, G. C. Lee; 1869, G. W. Holdredge, R. M. Lawrence; 1879, J. McD. Gardiner; 1888, Rupert Norton, Nathan Oppenheim; 1893, G. S. Callender, L. C. Carson, Donald Churchill, L. L. Dent, F. B. Gallivan, Lincoln Hutchinson, E. C. Jewell, L. E. Osborn, C. H. Pierce, E. P. Pressey, H. G. Shaw, L. B. Thacher, P. E. Tripp, J. A. Wilder.

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M. A. 1870, J. M. Sterrett; 1892, H. L. Jones, Fred Brooks Lindsey, J. M. Wathen.

S. B. 1887, W. W. Bruner, *cum laude*.

LL. B. 1893, H. S. Courtney, J. H. Farley, A. Sweeney, C. A. Winter.

President Eliot then conferred ten honorary degrees, in the following words: —

Auctoritate mihi commissa,

EDVARDVM BEVERLY NELSON, surdos mutos instituendi in civitate Noveboracensi curatorem, auditu et voce carentium miseriae publice sublevandae exemplum,

RYSSELL WHEELER DAVENPORT, metallorum confiantorum peritissimum, arma navalia ad patriam defendendam arte sua egregia optime subministrantem,

HENRICVM AVSTIN CLAPP, artis dramaticae praesertim Shaksperianae existimatorem et interpretem egregium, eundemque tabularum iudicium custodem fidelissimum,

*Artium Magistros, honoris causa;*

Porro

GRINDALL REYNOLDS, in rebus divinis oratorem eloquentem, administratorem prudentem, ab Vnitariis rationibus suis optime praepositum,

HENRICVM VAN DYKE, pastorem Ecclesiae venerandum, oratorem de rebus divinis per biennium apud nos constitutum, Presbyterianorum sententiis libere adsensum nec serviliter addictum,

*Sacrosanctae Theologiae Doctores honoris causa;*

Denique

JOHANNEM FISKE, virum philosophia eruditum, litteris cultum, scriptorem rerum vitarumque Americanarum iucundum atque sapientem,

HORATIVM HOWARD FVRNESS, ingenii operumque Shaksperianorum explicatorem scientia et acumine nobilissimum,

IACOBVM BRADLEY THAYER, virum indole liberali ingenio acuto, usu rerum multisque litteris cultum, iurisprudentiae apud nos professorem, in disserendo facundum, in scribendo luculentum, in utroque ingeniosum atque sanum,

DAVID WILLIAMS CHEEVER, chirurgum arte singulari praeditum, medicinae praeceptorem impigerrimum et acceptissimum,

GEORGIVM MARTINVM LANE, conlegam amicumque dilectissimum, virum inter doctos cultu elegantia nitore praestantem, omnibus philologiae partibus ac praesertim litteris Latinis doctissimum, praeceptorem cuius dicta aurea nos adripiimus adripiunt filii nostri,

*Vtriusque Iuris . . . Doctores honoris causa, creo et renuntio.*

The exercises concluded with a benediction by Professor Peabody.

## RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES.

## EDWARD BEVERLY NELSON, A. M.,

was born May 20, 1850, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; received his early education at the Military Academy there; then, in 1867, went to Phillips Exeter Academy; entered Harvard in 1869, and graduated in 1873. Was appointed Professor in the New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the fall of 1873, teaching the first half of the day and attending the Columbia Law School in the afternoon, intending to become a lawyer; but in 1875 some radical changes were made at the institution which prevented his passing the law examinations for the admission to the bar, so that he was obliged to relinquish the law. Being conversant with the peculiarities and characteristics of deaf-mutes, he chose to make their education his life work. During the summer of 1876 he was unexpectedly appointed Principal of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, situated at Rome, N. Y., a position he has held the past eighteen years. When he first took charge the institution occupied several rented buildings and had a very few pupils, but now it numbers about 150 pupils and some 50 or 60 officers, matrons, help, etc., and occupies a group of handsome brick buildings situated on a plot of some seven acres of land, donated by some charitably disposed citizens of Rome.

## RUSSELL WHEELER DAVENPORT, A. M.,

was born on Nov. 26, 1849, at Albany, N. Y. He is the son of the Rev. James Radcliffe Davenport and Mehitabel (Whiting) Davenport, and a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Davenport of New Haven. His early education was obtained at Annapolis, Md.; Burlington, N. J.; Lausanne, Switzerland; Darmstadt, Germany; and New York, N. Y. He entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1868, and graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of Ph. B. During the following year he was assistant instructor in the Chemical Laboratory under Prof. Oscar D. Allen. In 1872, at the close of the College year, he went abroad and spent a year in the School of Mines of Berlin University, and the following year among the iron and steel works of Germany, France, and England. On his return to America in 1874 he became the chemist of the Midvale Steel Co. in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1888. During his last years there he was the manager of the works. In 1884 the first successful steel forgings were manufactured at these works for the modern style of built-up cannon, and for several years these were the only works in which this class of steel was made. In 1888, when the Bethlehem Iron Co. began to operate their gun and armor plant, Mr. Davenport was placed in charge of this part of the works, with the heaviest

known mechanical appliances and machinery for producing the largest guns, armor plate, and marine forgings. During the years from 1884 to 1894 he has been in constant intercourse with the Army and Navy Departments in relation to ordnance work for the Government, and, in the rapid growth of this new department of mechanical and metallurgical skill, is recognized as a leading authority in the United States on these subjects, and as a chief factor in placing the United States quite at the head of nations in the manufacture of steel for guns and armor plate. In January, 1893, he was appointed to his present position as Second Vice-President of the Bethlehem Iron Co.

HENRY AUSTIN CLAPP, A. M.,

was born in Dorchester, July 17, 1841. He fitted for college in the Dorchester High School, under William J. Rolfe, A. M., '59. Entered Harvard in 1856, and graduated in 1860. Studied law in the offices of David H. Mason and of Hutchins & Wheeler in Boston, and in the Law School of Harvard College, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1864. He served as a private in Company F of the 44th Regiment Mass. Vol. Militia from August, 1862, to June, 1863. Was admitted to the Bar in Boston in the summer of 1865, and practiced law there until 1875, when he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk. Remained in that position until the autumn of 1887, when he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth, and has retained that position ever since. Has been dramatic critic of the *Boston Advertiser* for the past twenty-six years. Has also contributed articles on various subjects, but chiefly dramatic, to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals. Began and had the chief part in carrying on the *Advertiser's* attack upon the infamous Woman's Bank of Boston (otherwise known as "The Ladies' Deposit"), with the result of the destruction of the "bank" and the trial, conviction, and imprisonment of Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, the remarkable swindler who conceived and executed the fraud. Wrote a history of that transaction which was printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*. In the autumn of 1885 he began to lecture upon Shakespeare's plays, and, using them as themes, has spoken in most of the principal cities of New England, and in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Has given six courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute of Boston during the past seven years.

GRINDALL REYNOLDS, D. D.,

was born in Franconia, N. H., Dec. 22, 1822. His father, Grindall Reynolds, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving, as was the custom, in periods of three or six months as private, ensign, lieutenant, and captain.

At the time of his son's birth he was in charge of some large iron works, which four years later burned down and were never rebuilt. Late in life he married Cynthia Kendall, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. The second child and oldest son of this marriage was the subject of this sketch, who, at the age of four, was sent to the district school, having, however, learned his letters and to read the Bible at his mother's knee. The schoolhouse, as he recalls it, was as rude in construction, its desks as primitive and hacked, its seats as hard, and the discipline within it as harsh and unreasonable, as any that historians have described or romancers painted. When he was five years old the family moved to Boston, living first on Essex Street and then on Fort Hill. He attended the primary school at the corner of Federal and High streets, until at seven years of age he was promoted to the Washington Grammar School. At twelve years he graduated, receiving a Franklin medal. Having passed an examination, he became a pupil in the English High School. Here, from various reasons, he had the good fortune to be for two and a half of his three years' course under the immediate instruction of Thomas Sherwin, than whom no nobler man and no better teacher ever stood in a schoolroom. At the age of fifteen and a half years he graduated, again receiving a Franklin medal. Long vacations were not in those days the fashion, either in schools or anywhere else. So in less than three weeks the boy found himself in the store of Thomas Tarbell & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. There he remained, passing through all the grades from errand boy to bookkeeper, four years and a half; leaving, in March, 1843, to fit himself to enter the Cambridge Divinity School. He studied one year and a half under the direction of the Rev. Chandler Robbins, '29, and upon examination became a member of the Cambridge Divinity School, September, 1844, from which he graduated in June, 1847. The first Sunday after he left the School he preached in the Unitarian Church at Jamaica Plain, and in January, 1848, was ordained as its pastor. Here he remained something more than ten years, until he accepted a call to be the minister of the First Parish at Concord. Of this parish he was installed as minister, July, 1858, and has remained there ever since, twenty-three years as active pastor, and afterwards as honorary pastor. In May, 1881, he was elected Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, which post he still holds. He has furnished eight or ten articles for denominational magazines, such as the *Examiner* and the *Unitarian Review*, as many more for the *Atlantic Monthly*, while perhaps an equal number have appeared in pamphlet form or otherwise. In 1860 Harvard conferred on him the degree of A. M.

## HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D.,

is the son of the late Henry J. van Dyke, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born Nov. 10, 1852, in Germantown, Pa., just two hundred years after the arrival of his ancestor, Jan Thomasse van Dyke, in this country. He was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1869, at Princeton College in 1873, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877. He further studied philosophy and theology in Berlin under Weiss, Dorner, and Harms. He was pastor of the United Congregational Church, Newport, R. I., in 1879-82, and in 1883 went to the old Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and 37th St., in New York city. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1884. Harvard elected him University Preacher for 1890-92, and he has been appointed to the Lyman Beecher Lectureship at Yale for 1895-96. He delivered the annual sermon before the University of Virginia in 1893. He has been President of the Princeton Club of New York, and is a member of the Century, University, and Authors' Clubs of that city, and of the Holland Society. Among his publications are, "The Poetry of Tennyson," "The Christ-Child in Art," "The Reality of Religion," "The Story of the Psalms," "Straight Sermons," and "The Sin of Literary Piracy."

## JOHN FISKE, LL. D.,

was born at Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. His name, originally Edmund Fiske Green, was changed to that of his maternal great-grandfather in 1855. After graduating from Harvard in 1863, he began the study of law, was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1864, and the following year took the degree of LL. B. at the Harvard Law School. But he preferred a literary career, and since 1861, when he printed in the *National Quarterly Review* an article on "Mr. Buckle's Fallacies," he has been a frequent contributor to magazines. From 1869 to 1871 he was a University lecturer at Harvard, filling also, in 1870, the post of instructor in history. From 1872 to 1879 he was Assistant Librarian. Since 1881 he has been annual lecturer, and since 1884 a non-resident professor at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. In 1879 he lectured on American History before University College and the Royal Institution, London. For many years past he has given series of lectures in many of the large cities of America, his chief topic being American History. Among numerous books published by him are, "Tobacco and Alcohol," 1868; "Myths and Myth-Makers," 1872; "Outlines of Cosmic Evolution," 1874; "The Unseen World," 1876; "Darwinism, and Other Essays," 1879; "Excursions of an Evolutionist," 1883; "The Destiny of Man Viewed in the Light of his Origin," 1884; "The Idea of God as affected by Modern Knowledge," 1885; "American Political Ideas,"

1885; "The Critical Period of American History," 1888; "The Beginnings of New England," 1889; "The War of Independence," 1889; "Civil Government in the United States," 1890; "The American Revolution," 1891; "The Discovery of America," 1892. He has also written many articles in "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography." He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a Fellow of the American Academy. He was an Overseer 1883-89. In June last he received the degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Pennsylvania.

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, LL. D.,

son of Dr. Wm. H. Furness, '20, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1833; entered Harvard in 1850; graduated in 1854, in a class that is inexpressibly proud of having had as its first scholar one who was easily first in everything he undertook, — Charles Russell Lowell. After graduation he traveled for two years abroad. On his return he studied law with the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. As deafness excluded him from the army, during the Rebellion he devoted himself to the Sanitary Commission, working day and night on the battlefields, and in the intervals between the heavy engagements of the Army of the Potomac he traveled through the North organizing branches of the Commission, and delivered more than sixty public addresses, unfolding its aims and methods. In conjunction with A. I. Fish, '42, he edited in 1866 Troubal and Haley's "Practice," at that time the standard work in Pennsylvania on that subject. In 1870 the first volume of "The New Variorum Shakespeare" was published, — a work designed to bring Shakespearian criticism down to date, and of which nine volumes have appeared, many of them having gone through five or six editions. His wife also contributed to Shakespearian literature "A Concordance to Shakespeare's Sonnets and Poems," a work almost unparalleled, inasmuch as it records every word, even to conjunctions and articles, rendering it an invaluable aid in the study of language. In 1877 Mr. Furness received an honorary A. M. from Harvard; in 1878, an honorary Ph. D. from Halle, a. S.; in 1879 he was made an honorary member of the German Shakespeare Society of Weimar, an honor that has been conferred on only four or five scholars, and on no other American; in 1879 he was made an LL. D. by the University of Pennsylvania; in 1887, an L. H. D. by Columbia. He contributed the article on Homoeopathy to the "American Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica," which received the emphatic approval of the National Convention of Homoeopathic Physicians at Saratoga the following year. In 1887, as acting chairman, he wrote for the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he has been a Trustee for the last

thirteen years, the "Report of the Seybert Commission for Investigating Spiritualism."

JAMES BRADLEY THAYER, LL. D.,

son of A. W. and Susan (Bradley) Thayer, was born at Haverhill, Jan. 15, 1831. Entered College from Northampton in 1848, graduated in the Class of 1852, and was Class Orator. After teaching a private school at Milton, he entered the Harvard Law School in 1854 and graduated in 1856, having taken the first prize that year for an essay on Eminent Domain (printed in the *Boston Law Reporter*, vol. xix.). Was admitted to the Bar in Boston, Dec., 1856, and became partner of the Hon. Wm. J. Hubbard, March, 1857; was a master in chancery, 1864-74; was partner of the Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, L. S., '35, and G. O. Shattuck, '51, from 1865 to 1870, and of Mr. Chandler and John E. Hudson, '62, 1870-74. He was appointed Royall Professor of Law in Dec., 1873, and entered upon the active duties of the place the next autumn. In 1883 he succeeded O. W. Holmes, Jr., '61, as Professor of Law upon the unnamed foundation since known as the Weld Professorship. Has published in the *American Law Review* and the *Harvard Law Review*, 1880-94, a series of articles upon topics connected with the Jury, the law of Evidence, and Constitutional Law; in 1892 "Cases on Evidence, with Notes" (C. W. Sever, Cambridge, publisher). This spring began the publication of a work, not yet finished, entitled "Cases in Constitutional Law." Was formerly a frequent contributor to the *Boston Advertiser*, and later to the *Nation*. Was married April 24, 1861, to Miss Sophia Bradford Ripley, of Concord. Of their four children, the two sons have graduated from Harvard, — William S. in 1885 (M. D., '89), and Ezra R. in 1888 (LL. B., '92). Mr. Thayer was made an LL. D. by Iowa State University in 1891.

DAVID WILLIAM CHEEVER, LL. D.,

is a lineal descendant, seventh generation, from Ezekiel Cheever, first Master of the Boston Latin School, and eminent as a teacher for seventy years. Of the seven generations, four were educated at Harvard, and five were professional men. David Williams Cheever was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 30, 1831. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and from the Medical School in 1858. Was appointed Surgeon of the Boston City Hospital in 1864, when it was opened, and is now its Senior Surgeon. He has filled the following offices in the University: Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1861-67; Assistant Professor of Anatomy, Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1868; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1876; Professor of Surgery, 1882; resigned and was made Professor *Emeritus* in 1893. He was President of the American Surgical Associa-



tion in 1889; of the Mass. Medical Society, 1888–90. He has published a Boylston Prize Essay on Statistics; a monograph on Oesophagotomy; five series of City Hospital Reports (as senior editor), viz.: 1870, 1877, 1882, 1889, 1894; very numerous surgical papers and addresses, and "Lectures on Surgery," duodec. pp. 591, 1894. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was elected an Associate Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and a Foreign Member of the Surgical Society of Paris, France.

GEORGE MARTIN LANE, LL. D.,

was born Dec. 24, 1823; prepared for College at the Cambridge Hopkins School, and graduated in 1846. After taking temporarily the place of Professor Beck, he studied in Göttingen, — where he was a member of the Philological Seminary, and took his Ph. D. in 1851, — in Bonn, and in Berlin. On his return he was appointed, in 1851, Professor of Latin at Harvard, and has filled respectively the University and Pope professorships down to the present time. Henceforth, by vote of the Corporation, he will be Professor *Emeritus*.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

At 2 o'clock Francis H. Appleton, '69, chief marshal, formed the procession of the alumni. The first to respond was the Rev. S. F. Smith, '29. A larger concourse than ever before assembled in Memorial Hall. On the platform sat Professor C. E. Norton, '46, President of the Alumni; to his right, President Eliot, '53, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52, the Rev. Henry van Dyke, Bishop William Lawrence, '71, and others; to the left of Mr. Norton sat Governor F. T. Greenhalge, '63, Col. Henry Lee, '36, Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, and others. Bishop Lawrence asked a blessing. About 3 o'clock Professor Norton called the alumni to order, and spoke as follows: —

"Brother alumni, — In your name I salute and welcome the guests who do us the honor to be present with us on this memorable day; and, assuming for the moment the part of representative of our *Alma Mater*, in her name I bid them and you all welcome, and then, as your representative, I offer to her our common salutation, — *Salve sancte parens, felix prole virum!*

"Richer by the acquisition of a not unfruitful year, more vigorous, more bountiful to her sons than ever, and at length reaching out her helpful hand to our sisters who have long stood waiting and wistful at her gates, she presents herself to us to-day with a stronger appeal than ever, and a clearer right to every service we can render to her, — service which, at its

best, will fall far short of the dictates and desires of our gratitude and our affection. Within the lifetime of the youngest of us she has changed as never before. The change is as from youth to maturity. She has become capable, as never before, of fulfilling her large and ever increasing duties to her children, and through them to the Commonwealth and to the Nation.

"With every year of our vast, magnificent, and perilous experiment of Democracy, the importance of the University as the headwaters of that stream of education on which the life of the Nation depends becomes more and more evident. As our brother by adoption, whom I am proud to call my friend, Mr. Leslie Stephen, has lately said, 'How the huge, all-devouring monster which we call Democracy is to be dealt with, how he is to be coaxed or lectured or preached into taking as large a dose as possible of culture, of respect for true science and genuine thought, is really one of the most pressing of problems.' For the solution of this problem, so far as it may be capable of solution, Harvard, with her sister institutions, holds the key. That key is the providing, on a scale proportioned to the growth of the Nation, the most complete, the best attainable education for such of the youth of the country as are privileged to seek it. If the higher institutions of learning fail to train an abundant supply of men not merely of learning, but of high moral character, of disciplined intelligence, capable of rational thought and of clear and forcible expression of it, the education of the common school, the academy, and the technical school, lacking inspiration and guidance, will fail to give to the huge monster Democracy the culture indispensable for his own safety. The field of Waterloo was won, said the Duke of Wellington, on the playground at Eton. The victory over the hosts of ignorance which threaten the future of our republic is to be won now not on the playground, but within the walls of Harvard and Yale and Columbia and Michigan and Johns Hopkins and Chicago.

"If all her children be not worthy of our *Alma Mater*, if now and then some of them conspicuous in public life do little credit to her teachings, this is but incident to the defects of human nature itself. The son of Harvard who, in public station, shows himself a bitter, intemperate, and prejudiced partisan, or who palters with his own intelligence and renounces his principles at the call of personal ambition, or who makes himself a broker of office for party ends, — such a son of Harvard is false to her spirit and to her instructions, and is a traitor to Democracy itself.

"The development of Harvard as the leading, national, democratic institution of the higher education in the United States has been of unprecedented rapidity and steadiness during the past quarter of a century. The enlargement of her resources, the elevation of her standards, the exten-

sion of her courses of instruction, the deepening of her sense of relation to the life of the nation and the strengthening of that relation, have all been in accord with the general progress of the country, and that they have been so is due, more than to any other single agency, to the character of the man who, during this period, has been at her head.

"Such words as may justly express your sense of his merits may more fitly be spoken by another than by me, and I leave them to a worthy and favorite voice. I ask Mr. Choate, coming from his great office as president of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, to take up the discourse, and to say to President Eliot what you wish said on this day of commemoration of his twenty-five years of illustrious and unequalled service to the University."

Mr. Choate, on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause, and an old-fashioned cheer. He said: —

MR. CHOATE'S ADDRESS OF PRESENTATION.

"Mr. President and Brethren of the Alumni, — I could do my part so much better if President Eliot were only away, or if Mr. Norton could represent Wall, so that through some chink or cranny about him I might whisper your love to our President. Pyramus never tickled Thisbe's ears as I could tickle his. But unfortunately there are no chinks or crannies about Mr. Norton, there is nothing rough-cast about him to present Wall withal, though he would be the wittiest partition that you ever heard discourse, and so I must say what I have to say face to face.

"Do you remember the question which Lowell asks in his 'Commemoration Ode'?

"Our slender life runs rippling by, and glides  
Into the silent hollow of the past;  
What is there that abides  
To make the next age better for the last?"

"To-day we can give a proud answer for our President. These twenty-five years — but yesterday, when it is finished in the immortal life of the College, but to him the best portion of his allotted time — he has filled to overflowing with honest and fruitful and triumphant work. This will abide to make the next age of Harvard, of Massachusetts, of America, better for the last.

"I deem it a signal honor to have been selected to express for the alumni their sentiments of affection, of gratitude, of obligation, of allegiance to President Eliot. But I come not here to praise our Caesar, nor to bury him under a load of adulation which would be as offensive for him and for you to hear as for me to utter. Let his works speak for him. If you seek for his monument, look around you.

"It was my good fortune, at his first Commencement dinner, in 1869, to extend to our then youthful President, on behalf of the young Alumni of that day, a cordial greeting to his new and untried responsibilities. Perhaps he will permit me to recall that occasion, and to contrast its spirit with the enthusiasm that pervades your ranks to-day. His recent election had been a bold, a wide and startling departure from all the traditions of the College. The Corporation, happily then as now composed of Fellows, wise and sensible and old, — the youngest of them was sixty, — had unanimously called from the ranks of the alumni a mere youth of thirty-five, a layman, a teacher, and a student of science, an advocate of carrying the elective system to its last results, a man that believed that a new Harvard must justify and glorify the old Harvard of whom her sons were so proud.

"He was to fill the chair which since the days of Dunster had been occupied by elderly men — mostly clergymen, elected because they were already famous — who generally loved the old ways, and believed that what had been good enough for the fathers was good enough for the sons, and that the chief duty of the College was to educate men for the three ancient professions which from time immemorial had monopolized the title of 'learned.' By a narrow majority the Overseers had confirmed the nomination, and on the next Commencement Day we met to eat the Commencement Dinner, — the only thing, by the way, at Harvard which time does not improve, nor custom stale its infinite satiety. The thermometer as usual was in the nineties, but for all that there was a decided chill in the atmosphere. The shoulders of the aged professors, in spite of their silk gowns, were a little cold, the aged alumni from the Class of 1800 down who thronged the hall shivered a little in their shoes, speech after speech by learned and venerable and illustrious orators dwelt exultingly upon the past of Harvard, but without one allusion or word of cheer to the young President who was from that day to control its destinies. At last, as the sun's declining rays shot horizontally across Harvard Hall, the presiding officer called upon one of Mr. Eliot's contemporaries, who had known him from boyhood, and believed in his possibilities, and who was at least willing then as now to say what he thought; and then all at once the audience turned their backs upon the past and looked the future straight in the face. He ventured to hold up that noble picture in which five of our most illustrious Presidents sit side by side, — the finest example in the Art Gallery of Harvard, — and he went on to invoke this blessing upon their youthful and modest successor: that in his life and conduct as President he might combine all their virtues, — the rugged strength and honesty of Quincy, the effective speech of Everett, the simple modesty of Sparks, the generous culture of Felton, and the never-failing wisdom

of Walker, — and apply them all to the discharge of the great duties of the office which he had inherited from them.

“And how, brethren, have the hopes of that hour been justified? Has he proved worthy of the confidence which you placed in him a quarter of a century ago? has he worthily accomplished the work which you gave him to do? has he kept our Harvard abreast with that ever-onward march of life, of energy, and prosperity which in one generation has created a new America out of the ashes of war and rebellion — out of the national peril which these sacred walls commemorate? I leave you to answer the question. I could not do it in his presence without shocking his modesty.

“We may not presume to give to one man or to one generation all the credit of making our dear old *Alma Mater* what she is to-day. There were great heroes before Agamemnon; there were great Presidents before Eliot. He is himself the ripened fruit of that old Harvard which it is the fashion nowadays to decry to the advantage of the new. He, and you, Mr. President of the Alumni, and many others at this table to-day, are examples of what our nursing mother could bring forth and nourish before she had become so rich and so splendid, and arrayed herself in all these new fashions and modern improvements. You are specimens of what Harvard culture could produce in that epoch from the close of Quincy’s administration to the accession of Eliot, which Professor Langdell has wittily described as the period ‘in which the College authorities exacted from the students as little as possible.’ Who knows, Mr. President, but that the less they took out of us, the more they left in us? I think he might with equal truth have called it the period when they put into us as little as possible, for nobody was in danger in those days of taking in more than he could hold or digest. Truly, our President himself came from the Golden Age of the College — for it is a great mistake to suppose that a golden age was ever rich, or a rich age ever golden.

“I shall not undertake to condense into a quarter of an hour the events of a quarter of a century. That story has been well told already by Professor Dunbar, and Professor Langdell, and Dr. Richardson,<sup>1</sup> and everybody must read it who wishes to know and to realize how Harvard has grown in that short period from a college still local and provincial into a great national university where every branch of human knowledge can be freely sought and found; how her students have multiplied, so that to-day each class numbers more than the whole College in our time, with almost as many teachers now as there were students then; how her wealth has quadrupled and her territory expanded; how noble halls, museums, and

<sup>1</sup> See the *Harvard Graduates’ Magazine* for June, 1894.

dormitories have arisen under the shadow of her elms, so that it taxes the educated intelligence of an old graduate to find his way about the College Yard, and actually requires of him more study to find out where he is than it did to take the degree of Master of Arts before Mr. Eliot was President; how the elective system has become universal and universally successful; how new fountains of learning have been opened at which graduates and undergraduates can drink together; how all the departments of the University, from being a congeries of scattered and unrelated parts, have been brought into harmony, and under one governing and controlling head have grown into one living and consistent organism, in which all the members work together for the common good and common glory of the whole as a great institution of learning, a university worthy of that ambitious name; how the standard and dignity of our great professional schools have been so elevated that the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Bachelor of Laws under the seal of Harvard now means what it says, as it did not mean before, that those who hold them are truly qualified to serve the community as doctors fit to be trusted with the lives, or as lawyers to care for the interests and rights, of their fellow-men; how Harvard in all this has not only kept pace with but has steadily led the van in the march of progress which our days have witnessed; and above all, how the interest of her alumni has been kept alive, their enthusiasm revived and rekindled, and their pockets opened to furnish the means that were needed to accomplish all these great and good ends, — for it is never to be forgotten that the great bulk of the rich donations that have come to the College in this generation, as in all that went before it, have come from the grateful hearts and open hands of her own sons.

“It was Mr. Eliot’s peculiar felicity in entering upon the duties of his great office that he was called upon to build upon foundations that were as stable as the everlasting hills. In his Inaugural Address he declared that ‘a university is not built in the air, but on social and literary foundations which preceding generations have bequeathed;’ and he concluded that memorable address, delivered in the presence of the Corporation, the Overseers, the Faculties, the undergraduates, and all the great officers of the Commonwealth, by the solemn promise that ‘the future of the University will not be unworthy of its past.’ And what a glorious past had it already had! The pious hands of the Puritan Fathers had planted it. The bequests of the faithful living and dying in two centuries had enriched it. It had grown with the growth of the Colony and the State. All the generations from Winthrop’s down had been busy in building it. All the energy, the wisdom, the life of Massachusetts from the beginning had found expression here. All the struggles for Freedom, all the aspi-

rations for national life, all the controversies and upheavals of opinion by which this great Commonwealth had worked her way out of the night of bigotry and intolerance into the broad sunlight of human liberty, had left their indelible marks upon Harvard. Her alumni had been at the front in every movement for Light or for Freedom. In the Revolution, Warren and Hancock and the Adamses, in the Civil War, then just brought to a close, Wadsworth and Shaw and the Lowells, had been only the leaders and representatives of the Roll of Honor among her graduates. Whatever was best and most precious in learning, in culture, in character, had already been gathered here, and Harvard stood ready at the parting of the ways for the new and youthful President to lead it on ; and he has led it, as he promised he would, to a future worthy of its past.

“ And now shall I, at the risk of wearying your patience, speak of three or four special features which have marked and accompanied this great advance, and which quite as truly as all our material and intellectual triumphs deserve on this day and in the presence of President Eliot to be specially commemorated.

“ It was feared at first that in his zeal for science, in his deep conviction that the true uses of a university were to serve the age and the nation, and to prepare and equip men for every calling and for every duty, public and private, that a great people had the right to demand of her educated men, the old humanities might be forgotten or neglected ; that the classical studies, which since the revival of learning have been chiefly relied on as the true basis of a liberal education, and for the discipline, the instruction, the delight of scholars, might lose their place or take a second rank in the Harvard curriculum : but to-day, unless I misread the statistics, whatever new branches of learning have been opened here, nothing that was worth learning has been pruned or thrown away, and Greek and Latin are better studied and better taught than they were twenty-five years ago ; and nowhere so well as here can the student come for the mastery of the literature of the two great nations of antiquity whose thoughts still illuminate and command the minds of men.

“ Again, whereas in 1869 Harvard was still, or was still believed to be, sectarian or denominational, she is to-day catholic in the purest and broadest sense of the word, and all learning is here absolutely and forever free and open to all on equal terms, without regard to race, or creed, or color, or nationality. Here the American and the foreigner, the Christian and the Jew, the Papist and the Protestant, the white man and the black man and the yellow man, can study side by side with equal right and learn alike whatever is worth learning. The last shackles of bigotry which were two hundred years in forging have disappeared, and, thanks

to Phillips Brooks more than to any other man, — to him who in every trying hour upheld the arms of our President, — no form of religion, of belief or of unbelief, now bars the doors of Harvard: to whosoever knocketh they shall be opened.

“Once more, in spite of the great inroads of wealth and luxury which here as everywhere reflect the changed social conditions of the country, Harvard is still the college for poor men and the sons of poor men. I know that there is a great gulf fixed which ought to be bridged over or filled up between these and a smaller number of the rich; but after all Harvard must always rely in the future, as she has always relied in the past, for her true prestige and glory, upon the students who come here without much money in their pockets, but with earnest purpose and high resolve in their hearts; and it is largely due to President Eliot, and to the friends and alumni of the College who enable him to make good his word, that no boy can come here so poor but that, if he is worthy, he can share with the richest all of the best which Harvard has to give.

“How much has been done for the physical man here in the last twenty-five years you do not need to be told. What Francis Galton observed at Cambridge in England is equally true here. The boys were all larger than their fathers, and although, being a man of more than medium stature, when he graduated he could look down on the average of the class as they stood in line, when he returned after twenty-five years, and stood at the end of the line of the new class, he had to raise his eyes decidedly to reach the average level. To be sure, as matters now stand, all that Dr. Sargent and the modern training has done for us does not often bring us in first at the goal or make us winners in many athletic contests, but at least it enables us to bear defeat with fortitude, and always to try again.

“Finally, there is one other thought which I think ought to be spoken, and that is that there has been a decided advance of late years in the moral tone of the College. The moral and social government of the students has been largely left to themselves, and, so far as an outside observer can see, the experiment has been largely successful. It was not in vain that *Veritas* was originally inscribed upon the seal and the banner of Harvard. If I am not mistaken, Truth is not only the tradition but the fixed habit here. The ruling public sentiment requires the members of the College to speak the truth, to seek it and to follow it, and believing this I would rather trust a boy of fair home training to this dear old College of ours than to any other community of youth of equal numbers in the world.

“And now, brethren, while I began by saying that I should not dare



to praise President Eliot to his face and have kept my word, one cannot speak the truth within these walls, from which the Harvard worthies of two centuries look down upon us, but that every word will echo to his honor. His brain conceived, his hand has guided, his prudence has controlled, his courage has sustained, this great advance. If I may presume to ascribe to him one cardinal virtue, which embraces all the rest, I should say that he, too, has had always for his watchword the Harvard counter-sign of *Veritas*. He has been always true, — true to himself and to us; true to his own convictions; true to the dreams of his youth; true to the promise of that early manhood in which he took into his charge the affairs, the honor, and the conscience of this University. And so, in your name and under your commission, I bestow upon him this medal to commemorate this day, as a token of your love to him and your loyalty to Harvard; and I am sure that he will cherish it while he lives, and hand it down to his children as your priceless gift."

As Mr. Choate ceased he handed the case containing the medal to President Eliot, who rose to receive it, and stood a long while, amid applause, cheers, and the playing of "Fair Harvard" by the orchestra, before he could reply.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S RESPONSE.

"Mr. President, Mr. Choate, and Brethren, — I am overwhelmed with the words of your orators, with your own expressions of praise and affection. During the past month, as I have read the accounts given in public prints of the progress of the University during the past twenty-five years, I have felt many a thrill of happiness, many a glow of satisfaction.

"You must permit me on this occasion to depart somewhat from my habitual reserve in speech and to express to you my personal gratitude. It has been an unspeakable privilege to serve the University during this long period of rapid development. For that privilege I am profoundly thankful. As you, sir, have justly said, the circumstances under which I came here were eminently felicitous; and as I look back on this long professional career, although as it ran it has generally seemed to me to be full of debate and conflict, I now see clearly that it has been singularly fortunate and happy. I realize that few men see so much fruit of their labors perfected as I have done, so many hopes fulfilled, so large a part of a plan requiring many years for its development actually wrought out. What an indescribable privilege it has been to work through all this fortunate period with a great company of gentlemen, all of whom have been devoted to the same noble cause! This is, indeed, one of the great happinesses of life.

"I recall, gentlemen, with much vividness the circumstances which Mr. Choate has described to you at the first Commencement after my election, although I was not present on that occasion. I remember the glowing words which he then uttered, and I feel now the same gratitude which I felt then for his welcome and for his words of encouragement and hope. I do not quite agree with Lowell that it is only for the sake of those who believed in us early that we desire the verdict of the world in our favor; but I am sure, from my own experience, that to have held our early indorsers harmless is a legitimate source of heartfelt content.

"You have mentioned, sir, that one of the peculiarities of the rash election which was made to the presidency of this Institution twenty-five years ago was that a young man was chosen who was by nature and training a man of science. Accepting this as one true reason for the measure of success which has attended university reform during these twenty-five years, I follow your just example, sir, in pointing out that this was only the transmission of intellectual forces long at work in this place. When I was a student and a young teacher here, Benjamin Peirce, Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Joseph Lovering, Jeffries Wyman, and Josiah Parsons Cooke were in full activity. All these had a strong effect upon my development. Throughout my young manhood Jeffries Wyman embodied for me all the highest qualities of a man of science, — lucidity, candor, sagacity, patience, modesty, and fairness. Verily, the present has grown out of roots in the past. The last twenty-five years have come out of former generations, the strong, intellectual generations which abode here for forty years before the Civil War.

"It is true, Mr. President, and Mr. Choate, that the development of the elective system during the past twenty-five years has proved to be the most generally useful piece of educational work which this University has ever executed; but the fundamental ideas of the elective system were struck out here as early as 1826, when Josiah Quincy, Joseph Story, and George Ticknor gave all the reasons for individual choice of studies, which have since proved to be just and sound. Throughout the administration of Josiah Quincy a competent elective system was in force. Through the succeeding administrations, Professors Peirce, Felton, Beck, and Longfellow stood stoutly in the College Faculty for the principle of election of studies, and they brought substantial vestiges of the elective system under Quincy down to the administration of President Hill. This great movement, which has now spread over the country, and is to descend below the colleges into the secondary schools and even into the elementary schools, is, then, only a development of ideas long cherished in this place, — a rapid and striking development, to be sure, because great new resources have been placed in the hands of the present administration.

"There accompanied this development of the elective system a simplification of discipline, and an abandonment of numerous unnecessary restraints; but this change, too, was in unison with all Harvard history. What are the two words which describe the influence of Harvard through the eight generations of men which she has educated? They are truth and freedom. She has never been welcome, never congenial to any sort of despot, bigot, or fanatic, and she never will be. Therefore, the present freedom of discipline is in harmony with the history of Harvard. The University is in entire sympathy with the widest religious toleration and with all modern political progress. It trusts mankind; it trusts young men; it believes in their intelligence and power of self-control. It is the aspiration of Harvard, as you, sir, have already pointed out, to be the leading university in an immense democracy, whose ideals are freedom, brotherhood, and unity.

"I cannot enjoy this festival as I would, brethren, unless you permit me to say some personal words about a few of my immediate associates in the work which has been going on here during the last twenty-five years, — men to whom I personally am deeply indebted, and who rendered great services to the University. I want to speak of Ephraim Whitman Gurney, who was Dean of Harvard College in the critical years from 1870 to 1876. He was a true scholar, discriminating, meditative, and comprehensive; a wise counselor, gentle, sympathetic, sagacious; a persuasive debater, always biding his time, and coming in effectively at the close; and a loyal friend. His influence with the students and the Faculty was indispensable to the success of the earlier measures of reform, success without which there would have been no later measures.

"You have some of you read in the *Graduates' Magazine* a recent admirable account of the changes wrought in the Law School within the last twenty-five years. That account was singularly comprehensive, clear, and accurate. But there was one serious omission. You could not have learned from that account that the prime mover and inventor in all that revolution was Professor Langdell. My part in that revolution was a simple one. I had the merit of seeking Professor Langdell and getting him elected professor. After that my function was to grasp his ideas, to support him, and to give his ideas play. I must confess that even I sometimes faltered a little on the road; for Professor Langdell is the most radical and thorough-going reformer that I have ever tried to keep up with. The debt of Harvard University, and of the legal profession in the United States, to Professor Langdell will be better understood by the generations that follow us than by our own. It is immense. The whole method of teaching Law has been changed; and the new method is spreading throughout the country, and, indeed, we may say throughout the English-speaking peoples.

"Quite early in my administration there was a vivid discussion in the Medical Faculty, which more closely approached a fight than anything else to which I have been a party in the University. That conflict resulted in a revolution in the Medical School; and I can never think of that very effective revolution that the face and form of Calvin Ellis do not rise before me. His qualities as teacher, administrator, and reformer were not brilliant; but they were supremely solid. His was not a nature that was eager for the assault, but when the conflict was engaged he took position, and remained there. His influence while Dean of the Medical School, from 1869 to 1883, was wide and strong, and always on the right side. He was a clear and vigorous teacher; he was a high-minded, straightforward, and generous man. He rendered an inestimable service to medical education at a critical time and at a conspicuous post.

"All along this period of twenty-five years another department of the University has been coming into vigorous existence, the Graduate School. It now seems incredible that before 1872 there was no instruction offered by Harvard University in Arts and Sciences after that held to be suitable for the Bachelor's degree. Through all that period one man has stood at the head of this work, — Professor James Mills Peirce, first as Secretary of the Academic Council, then as the first Dean of the Graduate School. To his patience, sagacity, and firm faith in academic freedom as necessary to the building up of scholarship in America, the University is deeply indebted.

"I wish next to mention a body of men, a comparatively small body, to be sure, but one that has been greatly influential in this part of the country for eighty years past. Twenty-five years ago there was a Unitarian Divinity School intrenched in the University as one of its professional departments. All the teachers in this Divinity School were Unitarians. Fifteen years ago a Unitarian church occupied the College Chapel. Nearly twenty years ago the Corporation announced their purpose to make that Unitarian Divinity School a Scientific School of Theology, where the teachers, and the students as well, should belong to different denominations. Thirteen years ago they adopted a method for the College Chapel which invited preachers of all denominations into the pulpit. The Unitarian church, which had occupied it for seventy years, disappeared. The religious administration of the University was to be made comprehensive. What has happened? The Unitarian ministry and the leading laymen of the Unitarian denomination have, since this change of policy in regard to the Divinity School, much more than doubled the endowment of that School. They accepted the scientific attitude of the School; and, instead of withholding their gifts, they have multiplied them. I wish to thank them, as a body, for the sound influ-

ence they have exerted in favor of liberalizing the University in one of its most important departments.

"And now permit me some words of personal thanks to a body which has already been described to you by the last speaker, — the Corporation of 1869, — six men, as the last speaker has told you, sixty years old, or more, every man of them. I want to testify that I could not have done the work which has been done here, if it had not been for the solid, indomitable, patient support which these six men gave to the young president. I think I see now, when I am sixty years old myself, how much that support must have cost them. It was unfailing. Perhaps they felt that, having put this youth into a dangerous and difficult place, they must stand by him. At any rate, they did stand by him; and for six years, the most critical years of the whole period, the membership of that body underwent no change. They are entitled to a large share in the thanks and felicitations of this hour.

"And now, gentlemen, one forward look. We have seen here a sudden, rapid development under singularly auspicious circumstances. Have we reason to think that this development will not be checked, but will go on? We see in the policies of nations and institutions a tendency to swing like the pendulum. After action in one direction comes reaction in the other. By and by, at some date not distant, a Corporation which will again be old will have to choose another President. Look to it, gentlemen, that there be no reaction. Let the onward march be steadily maintained. We have secured at Harvard a real primacy among American institutions of learning, — a primacy due first to age and then to continuous vitality. We shall not lose the primacy of age. Let us hold fast also the primacy of supreme, enterprising vitality. There will be many helps, much furtherance. One of the most striking changes during my period of service here has been this, — the growth and extension of the recognition of the primacy of Harvard, — a friendly, cordial, coöperative recognition, a recognition which embraces schools as well as colleges and universities, a recognition of which I have received many proofs during the past happy month. Look forward, gentlemen, with a confident expectation of good. We have known it in the past. We may count on it for the future. Twenty-five years from now our sons will be saying to some man then fifty years of age, words of congratulation like those spoken to-day. We have no reason to distrust the future.

"Let me close by saying how much I have been touched by the gift which you have just placed in my hands. I perceive that this medal, which I never saw until a few moments ago, has one chance, at least, of going down for many generations. It is a work of art. It is fortunate when the lineaments of an individual who will be forgotten are given in

a work of art which will be cherished for its own sake. Another piece of good fortune has befallen me to-day in this beautiful memorial gift."

The other speakers were Governor Greenhalge, the Rev. Henry van Dyke, and the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, '44. The last, responding for the Class which graduated fifty years ago, eulogized some of its distinguished members, — Francis Parkman, Judge G. M. Brooks, Gen. E. A. Wild, Dr. B. A. Gould, Dr. J. C. Dalton, and William M. Hunt, the artist.

Mr. Norton then read the following

LETTER FROM JUDGE E. R. HOAR, '35.

CONCORD, June 25, 1894.

MY DEAR MR. NORTON, — I do not know that you expect any further answer from me to your kind invitation to Commencement than that which I gave orally; but, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, I may say that "age and infirmity" have not in any degree relaxed their hold, and that I shall be unable to be at Cambridge on Wednesday or Thursday next, which I very much regret.

I am especially sorry not to have the privilege of adding my humble share of public recognition of the valuable and important service rendered by President Eliot in the last twenty-five years. He has done what he undertook to do in a masterly manner, surpassing all anticipation, though much was expected of him. The chorus of eulogy and admiration will be too strong to make the absence of any single voice noticeable, and perhaps, after all, mine could be better spared than that of a younger man, more ready with his 'All hail, hereafter!' For while my judgment approves, and my pride exults, in what has been done for Harvard during this quarter of a century, I suspect there is among us old codgers a certain "arrière pensée" which dampens our enthusiasm.

My affections were given, more than sixty years ago, to our *Alma Mater*, and they have never wavered; but it was to Harvard College rather than to the institution described in the Constitution of Massachusetts as "the University at Cambridge;" and though I cannot deny that the education now to be had there is more thorough and comprehensive, yet what I took in was not so much an education as a *flavor*, the boys, primarily; and then the memories, with the two great influences of President Quincy, standing as an example of manly courage and public spirit, and Professor Channing, for unsparing criticism of all affectation and pretense, were what won my heart. So that, whatever reason may settle to the contrary, we cannot help feeling a little of the sense of indignation which moved Byron's Greek Pirate in "Don Juan," when he determined to ascertain

"The name and quality of this new patron  
Who seemed to have turned *Haidee* into a matron."

I do not recall, even from Jeremy Taylor, a "so have I seen" that is entirely consoling.

But you young fellows will have a grand time, and all your own way,  
I concur. Very truly yours,

E. R. HOAR.

Professor C. E. NORTON.

Among many messages received, the following are published : —

[Letter.]

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1894.

To CHARLES W. ELIOT, President of Harvard University.

Dear Sir, — The Harvard Club of Seattle sends you from its annual meeting, to-day assembled, cordial greetings and congratulations upon the completion of the twenty-fifth year of your presidency of Harvard, with best wishes that you may have long life and health to continue the great work devolving upon you in so exalted a position. Please accept this as an humble tribute of our personal regard and honor, as well as a renewed assurance of our faithful loyalty to our *Alma Mater*.

On behalf of the Harvard Club of Seattle,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN.

[Letter.]

TRINITY COLLEGE, DURHAM, N. C., June 25, 1894.

President CHARLES W. ELIOT, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Sir, — Permit me the pleasure of expressing my congratulations upon the completion of the first twenty-five years of your presidency of Harvard University.

In doing this I am sure that I voice the sentiment of the small though earnest body of educators who are at work in this institution with me.

Assuring you of our pride in your prosperity, and wishing you the still more full realization of the ideals which have inspired you in the past, I am

Yours sincerely,

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL, *President*.

[Telegrams.]

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 28, 1894.

To President CHARLES W. ELIOT.

From the Harvard Club of Minnesota greetings to the great President in his full day of recognition.

JAMES K. HOSMER.

COLUMBIA, MO., June 27, 1894.

To CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Please accept my sincere congratulations upon the completion of your twenty-fifth year of magnificent service as President of Harvard.

R. H. JESSE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 27, 1894.

To President CHARLES W. ELIOT.

The alumni of Yale assembled at their annual festival, with President Dwight in the chair, unite in offering to you their cordial congratulations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your accession to an office in which you have rendered service of the highest value and importance, not only to Harvard but to all higher institutions of learning, and to the cause of education throughout the land.

T. DWIGHT, *President*.

## ELECTION OF OVERSEERS.

The counting of the votes for candidates for Overseers was finished too late to be announced at the dinner. The Overseers elected, with the votes, are as follows: Samuel A. Green, '51, of Boston, 561 votes; Charles C. Beaman, '61, New York, 606; Augustus Hemenway, '75, Canton, 626; Edwin P. Seaver, '64, Newton, 371; William Lawrence, '71, Cambridge, 456; and Francis C. Lowell, '76, Boston, 396. Dr. Green has served on the Board from 1869 to 1880, and from 1882 to 1894. Mr. Seaver, having received the lowest number of votes, is chosen to fill the vacancy caused by Professor Torrey's death. Messrs. Hemenway and Beaman are reelected.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

## REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Changes of the year. — An anti-political decree. — The Faculty discountenances cramming. — A temperance Commencement. — Shortening the College Course. — "Pass" and "Honor" degrees. — Difficulties of administration. — Non-Harvard men in the Faculty. — The drowning accident. — New appointments and the next Freshman Class.

Looking back over the academic year just ended, we may recall the chief events, although they have already been chronicled in this department. The year opened when a widespread financial depression had already been weighing upon the country for several months. In spite of this, however, the attendance at Harvard numbered 3,156 students, — nearly 200 more than ever before. But it was found that, owing to diminished receipts from investments, there was a deficit of upwards of \$25,000, and consequently since last October a very rigid economy has been practiced in all expenses. Two new dormitories — Perkins and Conant Halls — have been erected; the Fogg Art Museum has been begun; the Athletic Building on Soldier's Field has been finished, and the field itself put in order for use this autumn. The endowment of one



professorship has received a large addition. Although the College has not had so many conspicuous gifts as in some former years, yet it has not lacked many timely benefactions. To insure an increase of over \$1,500 revenue, the rent of rooms in Hollis and Stoughton, which have hitherto been the lowest-priced in the Yard, has been raised. The question of raising the tuition fee has been discussed, but no change has yet been made, although the discussion brought out the fact that, whereas a student pays \$150 a year for tuition, he costs the College over \$400, the difference being paid from the investments, real and personal, of the College. The question to be determined is, what fee will not be so large as to deter the average student from coming to Harvard, and will yet be large enough to maintain the standard of instruction furnished by the University. To find the right proportion between the paying capacity of the students and its own resources must always be a perplexing problem for an institution which depends partly on its students for revenue. Among the other occurrences which have been recorded here are the death of Mr. Bolles, the resignation of Professor Lane, the withdrawal of Professors Nash and C. J. White, and four other instructors, and the appointment of Dr. W. L. Richardson to be Dean of the Medical School. The most serious material loss which the University has suffered was the sudden death of a benefactor who had arranged for the erection of a large reading-room and addition to the Library, but who had made no testamentary provision for the same. The completion of President Eliot's twenty-fifth year as President was appropriately remembered by the Faculty by resolutions which are spread on their records. The alumni commemorated the event by having struck a gold medal, which the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52, in their behalf presented to the President at the Commencement dinner. The year has also been signalized by the incorporation of Radcliffe College, and the tightening of its relations with Harvard College. For the first time women have received degrees equivalent to those hitherto conferred on Harvard graduates. The Class of 1894, numbering 357 men, is the largest that ever graduated from Harvard College; in all, 721 degrees were conferred on Commencement, a number exceeding that of all the students at the University forty years ago.

A slight ripple of excitement was caused last May by the adoption by the Corporation of a rule excluding College political organizations from holding meetings in the College. The action was due to the fact that in the last campaign these meetings were turned into political rallies, at which stump speeches, flag-waving, and general boisterousness were common, although evidently inappropriate. It was inevitable that the enforcement of the new rule would be decried by whichever organization

should be the first to run against it ; and as it happened that this organization was the Harvard Republican Club, which had invited Senator H. C. Lodge, '71, to address it, there was a momentary outburst on the part of some members of the Club against what they considered a partisan ruling. But sober second thought among them, and among all who wish to see the dignity of Harvard maintained, has recognized the need of making a rule which shall prevent the possible turning of Sanders Theatre or any other College hall into a political meeting-place.

Another action, which stirred up criticism and deserves mention, is explained in the following vote passed by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on June 5 : —

*" Voted, That the Faculty discountenances the reviews known as ' Seminars,' conducted immediately before examinations, the unauthorized publication and sale of lecture notes, and all ' coaching' that abets students in the neglect of regular work."*

The Faculty took this step in view of the rapid and pernicious increase of cramming. It has become the custom for certain tutors or coaches, on the night before a given examination, to hold " seminars," at which they succeed in cramming enough general points into a large number of negligent students to enable them to scrape through. One such coach has succeeded in building up so large a business that his clients are numbered by many scores and his profits amount to several thousand dollars. The Faculty have obviously no legal right to prohibit a student from getting information wherever he chooses, but they would be remiss if they did not by such a resolution as the foregoing endeavor to discourage a process which puts the A. B. degree within reach of men whose sole qualification therefor is ability to remember overnight a few smatterings hastily injected into their minds. Several departments have adopted the plan of publishing a list of those students whose excellence in the work of the respective departments entitles them to be recommended as private tutors. It may be added that the increase in the number of mediocre scholars with plenty of money has brought about a system not unlike that long ago established at the English universities : a good many of these students now rely on private coaching throughout their course.

In spite of the prohibition by the Corporation of punches in College rooms, the number of graduates who came to Cambridge on Commencement was unusually large. In most cases shandy-gaff was substituted for the proscribed beverages, only a few of the classes being willing or able to provide champagne. As a result, the scenes which have accompanied the later hours of the afternoon did not occur. Unfavorable comment was passed, however, on the stationing of a squad of policemen in the Yard throughout the day.

One of the important questions which has again come to the front during the past year, and of which much is likely to be heard in the near future, is that of the so-called three years' course. The Faculties in the Professional Schools again urge that some provision should be made by which the College work of students who intend to study Law or Medicine may be accomplished in less than four years. As a matter of fact, each year several students in the academic department finish the requisite number of courses in three years, but their A. B. degree is withheld until the following year. In a measure the College Faculty recognize that those undergraduate students who expect to enter one of the Professional Schools should be furnished with special advice in laying out their academic course. Here the Faculty stop. It is urged that the student desirous of getting to the Professional School as quickly as possible be allowed to elect during his Senior Year the First Year courses in either the Law or the Medical School. In his last report President Eliot pointed out how rapidly the S. B. degree is infringing on the A. B. The situation being full of inconsistencies, and apparently unsatisfactory, a committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has again taken it into consideration. It is to be observed that the statutes of the University do not now require a four years' residence from a candidate for the degree of A. B. Statute 9 merely says: "It is required that no candidate for the ordinary degrees be recommended except after thorough public examination *and a residence at the University of at least one year.*" No doubt a readjustment of this complicated matter will be difficult, but the various Faculties and Governing Boards will have the advantage of being able to discuss it with more data and a wider experience to aid them than they had a few years ago. The crux of the position is this: A graduate of the Medical or the Law School cannot, under the existing requirements, begin to practice his profession until he is twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old: can nothing be done to shorten his apprenticeship without lowering the standard of his work?

Another proposition, which has recently come to the front, has regard to the quality of the A. B. degree itself. It is proposed that the A. B. as now conferred be abolished, and that in its place be substituted a "pass" and an "honor" degree as at the English universities. Such a plan would enable the line between eminent and ordinary students to be easily drawn, and would give to the "honor" degree an exact value which the A. B. does not now possess; for now even the *summa cum laude* represents very different attainments on the part of its possessors. Such a distinction would also do away with much of the tedium of the marking system, since the question in the case of the ordinary man would simply be, "Has he passed?" while the honor man would be sub-

jected to a special examination. These are some of the arguments of the advocates of the proposed change; without doubt the adherents to the present system will have much to urge on the other side.

The past year has emphasized the fact that the growth of the College proper will soon demand a reorganization of its administrative department. Not only has the work devolving on the regular administrative officers become excessive, but the time and labor exacted of those members of the Faculty who are primarily teachers threaten to impair their usefulness as teachers. The man who, having given signs of executive ability, is appointed on one of the busy committees, finds his time so engrossed by that that he cannot give his best attention to his specialty. Sooner or later he must choose between committee work and the prospect of rising to eminence in his profession. That a man whose gifts and training have marked him out for high achievements in some branch of learning should be harnessed into the treadmill of administrative routine appears to be a misdirection of power, and it seems likely that the normal growth of the College will in a few years make necessary a sharper distinction between the two classes of workers.

Among the many comparisons and contrasts which the reviewers of President Eliot's administration brought to light, no mention was made of a change which is interesting if not significant. According to the *Catalogue* of 1868-69 there were twenty-three members of the College Faculty, all but one of whom — Professor Sophocles — had received their A. B. at Harvard. By the *Catalogue* for 1893-94 there were eighty-seven members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, twenty-eight of whom never took a Harvard degree; two graduated at the Medical School, one at the Divinity School, three at the Scientific School, and three were Ph. D.'s. In the course of the past twenty-five years the teaching force has thus been increased to the extent of about one third by the drawing to Harvard of men who never studied at Cambridge. On the other hand, scores of Harvard graduates have gone out during this period to teach in colleges and universities in all parts of the country.

Toward the end of the last term the University was shocked and saddened by an accident in which five students lost their lives. On May 13 three Seniors (W. S. Hockley, J. F. Brown, and Franklin Whittall) one Junior (E. S. Bach), and one Law student (W. C. Trusdell), hired a small boat at South Boston and went out to sail. Not long afterwards a squall swept over Dorchester Bay, toward which they had headed, and nothing more was seen of the boat. Only on the following evening, when the report spread that a body had been washed ashore, did the College learn of the disaster. During the succeeding two or three days it was hoped that some of the students might have escaped, but the

recovery of other bodies proved that all had perished. When there could no longer be any doubt as to the fate of the five, appropriate services were held in the Chapel, and the classmates of the victims passed resolutions. So far as the records show, the College has never before, not even in war-time, lost five of its members in a single day.

Two appointments for next year deserve mention. Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, of the Fourth Regiment of U. S. Artillery, has been detailed to serve as Professor of Military Science in the Scientific School. The Rev. Joseph E. Carpenter, of Manchester New College, Oxford, England, has been appointed University Preacher for 1894-95, and will come to Cambridge to conduct services during six weeks. The June entrance examinations were held in twenty-six places. Of the applicants, 332 have been admitted up to the present writing, an increase of 14 over the same period last year, when 318 had passed. The indications are that the incoming Freshman Class will be slightly larger than last year's, — which was the largest on record, — although it is impossible to predict how many of those who have passed their examinations may be prevented by the hard times from matriculating.

The Council of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association have elected Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, to be University Editor, and Miss Mary Coes to be Radcliffe College Editor, of the *Graduates' Magazine*.

Wm. B. Thayer, '81.

#### DEPARTMENTS.

##### ENGLISH.

For the year 1894-95, several changes have been made in the Department of English, both in the corps of instructors and in the courses of instruction. Of the instructors, Assistant Professor Wendell is absent during his "sabbatical year," Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Caffey, and Mr. Ware withdraw from the Department, and Mr. Abbott, Mr. Boynton, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hart, Mr. Moody, and Mr. Damon join the Department as assistants; Mr. F. N. Robinson conducts the courses given last year by Mr. Garrett. — Changes have been made in all of the prescribed courses in composition. English Ab, which was established for one year only, ceases to exist, and all Freshmen who have not passed the *anticipatory examination* are enrolled in English A. In this course the number of lectures on Rhetoric and Composition has been reduced one half, and the lectures on literature have been transferred to English 28; the time thus set free is devoted to additional work in composition and to consultation. For writing themes the class is divided into six sections, for rewriting

into twenty-four, and for consultation into forty-eight. In English B the class is divided into four sections, each in charge of a separate instructor, meeting Tuesdays and Thursdays: on Tuesdays lectures are given; for the meetings on Thursdays, each of the four sections is divided into six divisions, one of which meets its instructor for personal conference each week. In English C the class is divided into three sections. Heretofore attendance at the lectures and the consultations in English B and C has been voluntary, but hereafter attendance is required and a record of attendance will be kept. The general effect of all these changes is to bring the students more closely into contact with the instructors and thus to give greater opportunities for personal consultation. — English F, a course established last year for students in the Lawrence Scientific School, has been given up, and English A has been prescribed for all first year students of the School. For the further training of this class of students a new course, English B C, has been established. This course, which corresponds in part to Course B and in part to Course C, is prescribed for students in the Scientific School and is open to those only who have passed satisfactorily in Course A. It cannot be counted for the degree of A. B., except with the permission of the Deans of the College and of the Scientific School. — In place of the lectures on literature hitherto given as a part of English A, a new course, English 28, the first elective course in English ever given at Harvard for Freshmen, has been established. It is open to those only who have attained grade *C* at the admission examination in English. Course 28 is introductory to the other courses in English literature. It undertakes to trace the history and development of English literature from *Béowulf* to Browning. The lectures are given by Professors Child, Hill, and Briggs, and Assistant Professor Kittredge. — Few changes have been made in the elective courses in composition: Mr. Farley and Mr. Moody assist Mr. Gates in English 22; during the absence of Assistant Professor Wendell, Mr. Gardiner, assisted by Mr. Young, has charge of English 12; English 5, which last year was given as a half-course, is, as formerly, given as a course. Both English 12 and English 5 may, with the consent of the instructor, be taken as half-courses during the first half-year. In English 18, an elective course in Argumentative Composition given by Mr. Baker, no change has been made. — In addition to the courses already mentioned, the following elective courses in English language and literature are given this year: Anglo-Saxon; Chaucer; Shakespeare; Bacon; Milton; English literature of the Eighteenth Century; Poets of the Nineteenth Century; Literary Criticism in England since the Sixteenth Century; Historical English Grammar; History and Principles of English Versification; Anglo-Saxon Poetry; Early English; The English and Scottish Popular

*Ballads*, a new "seminary" course. — No changes have been made in the courses in Elocution, Reading and Speaking, and Debate offered by the Department. This year, as last, Mr. Copeland gives a number of lectures on English literature. — Of the thirty-five courses counting for a degree which are offered by the Department, twenty-six are given this year; the instructors number twenty-one.

*Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, '87.*

#### FRENCH.

There are additions and changes both in the staff of instructors and in the courses offered for next year. Dr. J. I. Mure and Mr. Irving Babbitt are appointed for a year, and Mr. Henckels withdraws. Dr. Mure will have charge of French 1c, which is practically a large section of 1a, the course in composition and reading. This course has grown to such proportions that it has been found advisable to divide it up. The work in 1c and 1a, however, will be identical; in 1c will be placed all students who have not previously had an opportunity of hearing French spoken. The courses in Old French literature will not be given next year; but Professor Bôcher offers a new course on the Comedies of Molière, specially intended for graduates. The courses of research will be given, as at present, by Professors Bôcher and De Sumichrast. The Library of the Department has been increased this year, and so made greatly more useful to the students. But it is very far yet from being sufficiently equipped, and the development of this indispensable part of the Department calls for the active and practical sympathy of the friends of the University, especially of those who are interested in French. The Cercle Français now regularly contributes to the Department Library fund, and this assistance has proved very valuable during the past two years, the series of photographs illustrative of French life and history having been purchased in this way.

*F. C. de Sumichrast.*

#### GERMAN.

It may not be without interest at this time to note the growth of the German Department during the last twenty-five years. There was, indeed, in the year 1869-70, no such department in existence. There was a distinguished Professor of Modern Languages (whose name still adds lustre to the College) and also an Assistant Professor and a Tutor in Modern Languages, but not a single instructor who gave his whole time to teaching German. German was required (two hours per week) in the Sophomore year, and two elective courses in German Literature were offered in the Junior and Senior years. The number of students in these two courses could hardly have been over one hundred, and the number

of those who gained in College a considerable knowledge of the language was very small indeed. Professor Lowell, in the later years of his life, frequently referred to the unsatisfactory conditions of Modern Language study in those earlier years. The German Department now has ten Instructors taking part in its work, six of whom give the whole of their teaching time to instruction in German. The "Announcement" of the Department for the year 1894-95 is a pamphlet of twelve closely printed pages, devoted to a statement of the opportunities for study and research in the language, and also to a full description of the various courses. These courses are twenty-nine in number, divided for purposes of classification into three groups: (1) Linguistic, (2) Literary, and (3) Philological. There are graded courses for instruction in writing German and in systematic Grammar. There are courses devoted largely to "sight-reading" in Literature, in History, and in the Natural Sciences. Eight of the courses are conducted in German, and in short every method is employed to enable a student to acquire that special kind of knowledge of the language best suited to his special needs. The advanced courses offer opportunity for thorough study of Literary History and criticism, and in the Philological Course the growth and history of the Germanic Tongues is treated comprehensively.

The interest in the study of German is steadily growing. The number of students in the Department in the year 1893-94 was a little over one thousand, nearly twice as many as were in the whole College in the year 1869-70. The new requisitions for "Honors in Germanic Languages and Literature," which have been adopted in place of the former "Honors in Modern Literature," will, I think, afford further evidence of the great breadth and scope of the present study of Modern Languages in Harvard College. The requisitions for Honors in Romance Languages and Literature are of the same character as those given below.

*Honors in Germanic Languages and Literature.*

In Germanic languages and literatures the candidate must have a knowledge of Greek at least equal to that required for passing the examination in elementary Greek at admission, must show a reading knowledge of Latin, German, and French, and must present as his major subject either the English or the German language and literature, and as minor subjects that one of these two not chosen as his major subject, and either Germanic Philology or Comparative Literature. In the minor subjects the requirements will include: for English, an outline knowledge of the history of the literature or of the history of the language, and a more detailed knowledge of some period of the literature; for German, a good knowledge of the classic period of modern German literature and ability



to write in German a short theme on some subject connected with the works of German literature which the candidate has studied; for Germanic Philology, Gothic or Old High German or Icelandic; for Comparative Literature, an outline knowledge of mediæval European Literature. In the major subject the candidate must be able to write the language concerned with considerable readiness and correctness, and must have a somewhat detailed knowledge of the literature and of the history of the language in such proportions as may be approved by the Division. The candidate must present a thesis on a subject approved by the Division, and must pass an examination, orally and in writing, on the general field covered by his studies.

*Geo. A. Bartlett, A. M., '93.*

#### SEMITIC.

The year 1893-94 was in some respects the best in the history of the Semitic Department. Excepting the course on General Semitic Grammar, all the instruction offered was in demand. The number of students in the various languages was about the same as in 1892-93, except in the beginner's course in Hebrew. Here there was a considerable increase, especially from the Divinity School. — The Semitic Seminary held weekly meetings during the year. — Two students took the degree Ph. D., — W. H. Hazard, whose thesis was a critical examination of *Psalms* xlii and xliii; and F. D. Chester, who wrote on the Arabic work known as "The Book of Songs." — There have been various additions to the collections of the Museum, the chief being two stone heads with inscriptions, and a small sarcophagus, from Palmyra. Many books have been added to the Semitic Library, and there has been a large increase in the number of students who make use of it. — The Committee to visit the Semitic Department has a new member, Mr. Isidor Straus, of New York. At the meeting of the Committee in May, Mr. Straus generously offered to provide the means for making the additional exhibition cabinets, now much needed in the Semitic Museum. — Professor Toy will spend the next academic year abroad. Certain of his courses will be given by Professor G. F. Moore, of Andover. Dr. Chester will assist in the instruction, as he has done in the year just closed. Mr. M. M. Skinner, '94, will also act as assistant while carrying on graduate studies. The topic for study in the Semitic Seminary will be "The pre-Israelitish History of Palestine, as derived from the Cuneiform Tablets of El Amarra." — Dr. Reisner, who took his degree in 1893, has spent the past year in Berlin. He has been reappointed to a fellowship, and will remain abroad another year. — Professor Toy will attend the International Congress of Orientalists which convenes at Geneva in September.

*D. G. Lyon.*

## THE SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

## THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The work of the Observatory continues without interruption throughout the summer. The vacations of one month allowed to each assistant are so arranged that all portions of the routine work are maintained without break. Professor Bailey has recently sent from Arequipa some remarkable photographs; among others, charts of the vicinity of  $\eta$  Carinae, having exposures of six and of fourteen hours, in which, notwithstanding the long exposures, the images of the stars are nearly circular. The Bruce telescope is kept constantly at work in Cambridge, mainly on star spectra, of which it is taking excellent photographs. It is used to supplement the smaller telescopes by photographing stars so faint as to be beyond their reach. It has already added four more to the list of variable stars of long period whose spectra are known to contain bright hydrogen lines. The stellar images when charts are taken are as yet elongated instead of circular when long exposures are given. Changes are now being made in the mounting which it is hoped will remedy this difficulty.

The fourth large piece of work undertaken with the meridian photometer was substantially completed in the middle of July, so far as the observations were concerned. This work comprised the reobservation of the four thousand stars in the Harvard Photometry to determine the changes in light, if any, which they may have undergone during the last fifteen years, and also to determine the photometric magnitudes of comparison stars for variables of long period. During the last three years about a hundred thousand observations of more than six thousand stars have been made for this purpose. Observations with the meridian photometer have also been undertaken of the light of all stars of the magnitude 7.5 and brighter north of the declination  $-40^\circ$ , not already measured with this instrument. It is expected that about forty thousand observations will be made annually, and that the work will occupy three or four years. It may be well to state here that the work of the meridian photometer constitutes only about one tenth part of the entire work of this Observatory.

*E. C. Pickering, S. B., '65.*

## THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In the last report concerning the Lawrence Scientific School, attention was called to the organization of new departments, viz., Architecture, Science for Teachers, and Mining Engineering. The correspondence concerning these new parts of the School seems to indicate that their success

is assured. The attendance on the four years' course in Architecture is likely to be very much larger than was expected when the course was planned. — The examinations in June for the School were taken by 61 persons, more than double the number who presented themselves at that time last year. It should be said that it has always been the custom of students entering the School by examination to enter rather by the September trials than by those held at Commencement. The numbers above indicated afford an interesting basis of forecast in that they are double those applying at the same time in 1893. — The Old Gymnasium, having been assigned to the Department of Engineering for use as a laboratory, is now undergoing extensive reconstruction under the direction of Professor Hollis. The building is expected to be ready for use by October 1. — The total number of persons enrolled in the School during the last Academic year was 293, an increase of more than one hundred over those listed in the *Catalogue* of the preceding year. The correspondence of the School, taken in connection with the candidates who appeared at the examinations in June, makes it seem very likely that the enrolment for 1894-95 will more than continue this rate of gain.

N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62, Dean.

#### PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Four popular lectures were given by graduate students in the department of Physics during the second half of the year. The lectures were on the application of science to the useful arts, and were on the following topics: The Transmission of Power by Means of Electricity; The Light of the Future; Wave Lengths of Electricity; Telegraphing without Wires. The lectures were given in the evening in the large lecture-room of the Laboratory, and were open to the public. The graduate students who gave the lectures had the entire facilities of the Laboratory at their command, and were successful in obtaining good audiences. Popular lectures in Physics are often more educating to the professor than to the audience, for the professor is obliged to come close to the subject in trying the experiments, which serve, perhaps, to interest an audience, but which make only a transient impression. If the graduate student can be put in the professor's place, and the professor can take his place as a critic in the audience, it seems as if the popular lecture in science can have a *raison d'être*. — Eight men obtained second-year honors in Physics, — a remarkable number considering the requirements of the subject. — Three graduate students were engaged on investigations during the year. One of these investigations, by Mr. C. E. St. John, A. M., '93, holder of the Tyndall scholarship, was on the effect of iron in lengthening electrical waves; another, by

Mr. Shaw and Mr. Spalding, was on a heat method of measuring self-induction. — The Director of the Laboratory was engaged during the year in various studies of electrical waves. Among the results obtained were photographs of electrical beats or electrical interferences, proofs of the effect of the magnetic metals in changing the length of electrical waves, and various other interesting phenomena. The various Laboratory courses were attended by over three hundred students.

*John Trowbridge, S. B., '65.*

## THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

### THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

Sixty-three students matriculated in the Dental School the past year. Of these there were in the third year 18 ; in the second year 14 ; in the first year 31. Two students from the first year class changed their minds, and joined the Medical School. Of the third year class 14 have taken their degrees. Four failed in one or more studies. The ability of the students is of a high order, and the classes from year to year gain in their knowledge of how to study, the ignorance of which is the handicap of so many bright men. The classification of the three years' courses is now quite complete, and this year its benefits have been more marked than before. The teachers are all faithful, interested, and active. Of twelve instructors in Operative Dentistry, three, Drs. L. N. Howe, B. H. Codman, and H. A. Kelley, found it inconsistent with their other interests to continue, and have declined reappointments. They have each well served the School two years. Drs. C. E. Perkins, C. M. Keep, and Frank L. Taylor, all of '90, have accepted appointments to the vacancies.

Owing to the large number of patients, the Infirmary affords to students superior opportunities for practice and observation. In the department of Operative Dentistry, during the year, 5,477 patients have been treated, and 17,061 operations performed for them. So each graduate has performed almost every operation that is called for in practice, one or more times, and has done the more common and important one of filling, more than one hundred times each.

The Mechanical Department has well done its part, 1,064 operations, which include sets of artificial teeth, obturators to remedy the defects of the palate, and splints for fractured jaws. One patient had suffered the loss of his nose. The supply of an artificial substitute was undertaken, and a well-formed comely-looking member was the result. Thirty operations in Oral Surgery attest the broad basis upon which the School is founded. These operations included Treatment for diseased Antrum, 2 cases ; Fractured Jaws, 3 ; Necrosis, 9 ; Chronic Abscesses, 6 ; Staphy-

lorrathy, 5; Epulis, 3; other plastic operations about the nose and mouth, 3 cases.

The enlargement of the rooms and other improvements mentioned in the March number of the *Magazine* as decided upon are now being made. A new main stairway in the building is completed. The old Anatomical Lecture-room where Professors Warren and Bigelow expounded the theory and demonstrated the mechanics of surgery, and where the scientific eloquence of Holmes held the listeners enchanted, has been dismantled, and become a large well-lighted hall. The Warren Museum, also, has only the plaster skulls on its upper shelf to tell the story of the good, learned, and lovable Professor Jackson. The galleries are taken down, and many of the cases removed, thus making the whole second story of the venerable old Medical School building fit to serve the additional needs of the Dental Department until the times shall improve and the hoped-for new building be ready for occupancy.

The report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education (1892), giving the history of Education in Massachusetts, contains some reflections on the Harvard Dental School, which seem to call for some notice, as they no doubt represent opinions still held by many otherwise well-informed people. Had the writer been intimately acquainted with the School and its connection with the University, such statements could hardly have been made. The report says:—

“The Dental School has made only a small gain in attendance during the past ten years, and does not yet rank on an equality with the other principal departments of the University, and perhaps it is well that a merely technical school should not have the dignity of ranking as one of the departments of the University. Certainly less is required for the entrance examination, and few of its students are college graduates, and none graduates of Harvard.”

During the four years previous to the decade referred to, 87 students matriculated in the Dental School and 18 were graduated. During the last four years of this decade, 170 matriculated and 60 were graduated, a gain of over 51 per cent. of matriculants and 233 per cent. of graduates. The last year of the previous decade, 1882, 21 students matriculated and 3 were graduated. The last year of the next decade, 1892, 50 students matriculated and 14 were graduated,—a gain of 42 per cent. of matriculants and a gain of over 433 per cent. of graduates. During the last half of this last decade the School has not made much gain in the number graduated. That it has held its own is more than equivalent to a gain; for the course of study has been lengthened by a year, making a three years' course in the School obligatory. The curriculum has been much extended and enriched, so that only men of good ability and persevering diligence can succeed in passing the examinations. It is not admitted by any means that

the excellence of a School is to be judged by the size of its graduating class, nor that this circumstance would affect the equality of the standing with other departments of the University. A school whose course includes an exhaustive study of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, and Therapeutics, together with a scientific understanding of all branches pertaining to its specialty, is by no means a "merely technical" school, but is worthy of and demands the title of Scientific Professional School. The implication that the School has not the "dignity of ranking as one of the principal departments of the University," is a reflection on the government of the University that is resented by every one of the Alumni and the friends of the Dental School. They feel that every consideration of rank and dignity is accorded to the School and its officers that is accorded any department of the University.

In 1892, the entrance examination of the Dental School did not hold Latin obligatory, but optional. The Medical School required "translation of easy Latin prose." In this respect only were the entrance examinations of the Dental School inferior to these of the Medical School. Says the Report: "Few of its students are college graduates, and none of Harvard." The statement was made at random and not from knowledge of the records. Of those holding the Harvard Dental degrees, nine are college graduates, and *five* are graduates of Harvard College. Two of these hold the degree of A. M. Five are graduates of the Harvard Medical School. The following memorandum may prove interesting: At the present time the whole number of graduates is 245; holders of Honorary degrees, 4; Total, 249. Of these 5 hold the degree of A. M.; 9 A. B.; 1 B. L., B. S. C., B. A.; 1 M. B., B. S.; 1 S. B.; 1 B. Ph.; 15 M. D.; 11 L. D. S. (English Dental Degree); 5 D. D. S. (Doctor Dental Surgery). Thus it appears that no less than ten per cent. of the graduates are possessed of other degrees representing a wide range of culture.

Not many generations ago Surgery was represented by a barber's pole. To-day the highest honorary degrees are bestowed for the technical skill of the accomplished surgeon, and to-day also high post-graduate honors are given for the skill that laid the lines upon which was built the Queen of the Ocean. Only fifty years ago the first Dental School in the world was founded. Twenty-five years ago New England had no Professional School for Dentistry. To-day it boasts of two Dental Schools and numbers among the Dental graduates men educated, cultured, and respected by scientific men throughout the world.

*Thomas Fillebrown, D. M. D., '69.*

## MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The falling off in the number of college graduates who enter this School from year to year has been shown in the Dean's report of the last two years. This among other conditions has naturally led to an additional effort to maintain and to improve the standard of preparation demanded of candidates for admission. In June, 1896, the entrance requirements will be: 1. English Composition (subjects specified); 2. Latin; 3. Physics (either text-book examination or a satisfactory record of practical work done); 4. Chemistry (including Descriptive Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis); 5. Elective (French or German); 6. Elective (Algebra, Botany, or Plane Geometry). Notwithstanding the hard times, the four years' course, and the effort to raise the standard of entrance requirements, there were 68 candidates for admission who successfully passed the examinations in June. This is the largest number ever recorded at the June entrance. The graduating class, also, was much larger this year than ever before since the establishment of the graded course. This large number is to be accounted for, in part at least, by the fact that many were availing themselves of the last opportunity to graduate in the three years' course.

*C. P. Worcester, '83, Sec.*

## VETERINARY SCHOOL.

It is with much satisfaction that we are now able to see that not only the intending students but the veterinary profession have come to realize the importance of the long-term schools. The best indication of this fact is that, at our matriculation examination held in June, we had more than double the number that we have ever had present themselves for examination. I would also note that at a Congress of Faculties of the Veterinary Schools of North America, convened at Buffalo July 14, it was the unanimous vote that hereafter no veterinary degree should be recognized that was granted by any teaching body that did not require a minimum course of three years of not less than six months each. The Veterinary Department of Harvard was represented by Professor Lyman and myself, and a permanent organization formed. Professor Charles P. Lyman, Dean of our School, was elected President.

*P. H. Osgood.*

## SUMMER SCHOOLS OF 1894.

The correspondence concerning the Summer School led its managers to expect a very large attendance. Unfortunately the strikes of the Western railway operatives, and the fear of similar trouble in other parts

of the country, served to deter a large number of persons from undertaking the journey to Cambridge. Notwithstanding this hindrance, the number of persons attending the instruction in charge of the Committee on Summer Schools, including those who are to join the advanced courses in Geology which begin in August, is as great as in any previous year. Leaving out of account the course in Elocution taught by Dr. Currie in 1893-94, the attendance on these classes is near a hundred greater than in any previous year. All the courses announced have been given, and in addition thereto a special course on teaching geometry has been opened by Professor Hanus in order to meet a demand from a number of teachers. — Taking into account the unhappy condition of business in this country, which has borne heavily on teachers as on other people, the attendance during the present summer is most satisfactory. It shows that the falling off in numbers which occurred last year was rightly estimated as due to the Chicago Fair, and that the Summer School is likely to continue the rate of increase which it has had in former years. — The Committee on Summer Schools has voted, subject to the approval of the Corporation, considerably to increase the range and scope of the instruction in the Summer of 1895. Among the most noteworthy of these additions which we may hope to have is a course in Highway Engineering and one in Mechanical Engineering. — It is intended to have the announcements of the work for the next year ready for issue on Jan. 1, 1895. The Chairman of the Committee invites suggestions concerning the establishment of new courses which are likely to meet the needs of teachers.

*N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62, Chairman.*

#### PROFESSOR LANE'S RETIREMENT.

##### LETTER FROM THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter was sent to Professor Lane, on the occasion of his resignation of the Pope Professorship, by the instructors in Greek and Latin in the College. It was written on parchment, in an alphabet used in one of the Herculaneum rolls, and was signed and sealed by Professors Goodwin, Greenough, Allen, Smith, Wright, Morgan, Howard; Mr. Parker; Drs. Hayley and Bates.

Praeceptores Litt. Graec. et Lat. Georgio Martino Lane conlegae suo dilectissimo S. P. D.

Cum nuper commentandi causa more nostro conuenissemus, subito est nuntiatum te ex proposito diu cogitato officium honeste deposuisse. Quo nuntio nobis uehementer commotis placuit cum parum sufficere uideretur



suam quemque erga te uoluntatem ostendere ut litterae communes tibi traderentur quibus studium uniuersorum quasi publice testificaremur. Cognoscas ergo precamur has per litteras quanti te praeceptorem egregium, hominem sapientem et eruditum, conlegam liberalem et candidum, socium lepidum, amicum amantem aestimarimus et aestimemus. Multos e nobis tute ipse in litteris Latinis instituisti, reliquis iam alibi institutis scientiam tuam large sine inuidia impartisti, omnes in muneribus communibus consilio perpetuo adiutasti. Quorum beneficiorum memores non possumus non tibi gratiam semper habere maximam. Nec minoris aestimamus quod tot per annos Vniuersitati nostrae honori et utilitati fuisti. Eo quidem studio eo ingenio litteras Latinas fouisti, artis liberalis ab inimicis aliquando petitas defendisti, tale exemplum incitamentumque in studiis litterariis omnibus praeuisti ut te amisso amisisse studia nostra propugnatores uideantur acerrimum. Accipe igitur hoc testimonium nostrae obseruantiae aestimationis amoris. Diu sis nobis saluos, diu fruaris illis laudibus praemiisque quae Vniuersitas nostra magis suo cum honore quam tuo in te contulit atque illa propria fama quam tuis meritis in homines tam transmarinos quam indigenas iure es consecutus. Diu percipias fructus bene actae aetatis, diu nos a te priuato hauriamus animum consiliumque ad scientiam litterasque persequendas, ut nemo nostrum unquam aliquid maius in studiis nostris suscipiat qui sibi non tuum exemplum proponendum putet. Vale.

His litteris Kal. Apr. A. S. N. M DCCC LXXXVIII scriptis subscripsimus omnes nomina sigillaque posuimus, quo manum cuiusque melius recognoscere adest nostrum memor diutius esses.

"THE LONE FISH BALL."

A complimentary dinner to Professor Lane was arranged to be given last May, but, owing to his illness, it had to be abandoned. Prof. J. B. Greenough, '56, made a Latin version of Professor Lane's "The Lone Fish Ball," which was to be sung at the dinner. The original and the translation are herewith presented: —

THE LONE FISH BALL.

There was a man went through the town,  
To seek a dinner up and down.

For he had been right far away,  
And nothing had to eat that day.

He feels his cash to count his pence  
And all he had was just six cents.

None but a fool a wife forsakes  
Who best of jam and waffles makes.

FABULA SOLIBOLANA.

Percurrit quidam oppidum  
Dum quaerit quid edulium

Nam longe peragraverat  
Nec ullam rem gustauerat

Excussa bursa inuenit  
Semisses tantum sex ut fit

Infelix is qui deserit  
Uxorem bella quae coquit

He finds at last a right cheap place,  
And stealeth in with modest face.

The bill of fare he runneth through,  
To see what his six cents will do.

The cheapest of the viands all  
Was "Twelve 'n' a half for two fish ball."

The waiter he to him doth call,  
And whispers faintly, "One fish ball."

The waiter roars it through the hall,  
The guests they start at "One fish ball!"

He whispers in the waiter's ear,  
"A piece of bread now, my good sir."

The waiter echoes through the hall,  
"We don't give bread with one fish ball!"

Whoever orders one fish ball,  
Must get bread first or not at all.

And, Hollis, when you 'll fish balls eat,  
Take some good friend to pay the treat.  
*G. M. Lane, '48.*

Cauponam parvam reperit  
Demisso vultu introit

Escarum lustrat nomina  
Quid possit haec pecunia

Ah vilius nil quam bini  
Salsi pro bis senis boli

Ad se tum puerum vocat  
Summisce unum imperat

Is "unum bolum" personat  
Dum hospites mirantur sat

Mox revocato puero  
"En panis aliquid volo"

At ille quidem clarius  
"Cum uno panem non damus"

Cum bolo panem qui optat  
Prius aut nunquam hunc petat

Res lautas qui desiderat  
Amicum largum feriat  
*J. B. Greenough, '56.*

## FAMILIES OF HARVARD GRADUATES.

### I. THE AVERY FAMILY.

In response to the suggestion of Charles P. Ware, '62, that members of families of long college lineage furnish information similar to the interesting record of the Ware family published by Mr. Ware in the December number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, the writer furnishes the following table of the descendants of Dr. William Avery, of Dedham, who have graduated from Harvard in the last two hundred years.

It may be noted that, beginning with the Class of 1706, the name of John Avery appears six times, in regular descent, from father to son, in direct line, a record probably without parallel in the history of Harvard; that the table contains the names of direct descendants of Dr. William Avery; that no name is admitted to the list unless one of the grandparents of the graduate bore the name of Avery.

#### *Descendants of Dr. William Avery (†).*

1. 1706 John Avery (iii); grandson of William.
2. 1706 Joseph Avery (iii); grandson of William.

3. 1726 Daniel Dwight (iv) ; gt. grandson of William Avery.
4. 1727 William Metcalf (iv) ; gt. grandson of William Avery.
5. 1731 Ephraim Avery (iv) ; son of (1).
6. 1731 John Avery (iv) ; son of (1).
7. 1759 John Avery (v) ; grandson of (1).
8. 1760 Samuel Deane (v) ; gt. gt. grandson of William Avery.
9. 1771 Joseph Avery (v) ; gt. gt. grandson of William.
10. 1792 Jonathan Fisher (vi) ; gt. gt. gt. grandson of William Avery.
11. 1793 John Avery (vi) ; gt. grandson of (1).
12. 1817 Aaron White (vii) ; grandson of (9).
13. 1819 John Avery (vii) ; gt. gt. grandson of (1).
14. 1850 John Avery (viii) ; gt. gt. gt. grandson of (1).
15. 1880 William H. White (viii) ; gt. grandson of (9).
16. 1882 James Hughes Hopkins (ix) ; gt. gt. gt. grandson of (1).
17. 1885 Francis W. White (viii) ; gt. grandson of (9).
18. 1887 Frederick E. Hughes (ix) ; gt. gt. gt. grandson of (1).
19. 1888 Edward Avery Harriman (ix) ; gt. gt. grandson of (9).
20. 1891 John A. Avery (viii.) ; gt. gt. gt. grandson of (1).

*James Hughes Hopkins, '82.*

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

## II. THE OLIVERS.

In the December issue the record of the Saltonstalls at Harvard is spoken of as unique, but it is only a little superior to that of the Olivers, who also, for eight generations, have been graduates of Harvard, and for six generations in lineal descent from father to son. The graduate of this name in the Class of 1892 is great-great-great-grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Oliver of 1724, the line running through the years 1749, 1775, 1806, and 1842. Governor Oliver's uncle James Oliver (ancestor of the Holmes and Phillips families) graduated in 1680, and his great uncle, John Oliver (ancestor of the Prescotts), in 1645. The following table gives the family record complete : —

1. 1645 John Oliver.
2. 1675 Peter Oliver ; nephew of (1).
3. 1680 James Oliver ; nephew of (1).
4. 1701 Nathaniel Oliver ; grandnephew of (1).
5. 1710 Peter Oliver ; grandnephew of (1).
6. 1719 Thomas Oliver ; grandson of (1).
7. 1722 Daniel Oliver ; grandnephew of (1).
8. 1724 Andrew Oliver ; grandnephew of (1).
9. 1730 Peter Oliver ; grandnephew of (1).
10. 1733 Nathaniel Oliver ; son of (4).

11. 1737 Peter Oliver ; son of (4).
12. 1739 William Oliver ; son of (4).
13. 1739 Edward Brattle Oliver ; nephew of (4)
14. 1749 Andrew Oliver ; son of (8).
15. 1758 Daniel Oliver ; son of (9).
16. 1761 Peter Oliver ; son of (9).
17. 1762 Daniel Oliver ; son of (8).
18. 1765 Andrew Oliver ; son of (9).
19. 1769 Peter Oliver ; son of (8).
20. 1774 Brinley Sylvester Oliver ; son of (8).
21. 1775 Thomas Fitch Oliver ; son of (14).
22. 1806 Daniel Oliver ; son of (21).
23. 1808 (A. M.), Benjamin Lynde Oliver ; son of (14).
24. 1809 Nathaniel Kemble Greenwood Oliver ; grandson of (10).
25. 1818 Henry Kemble Oliver ; grandson of (10).
26. 1842 Andrew Oliver ; son of (22).
27. 1842 (LL. B.), Peter Oliver ; son of (22).
28. 1843 (M. D.), Fitch Edward Oliver ; son of (22).
29. 1849 Samuel Cook Oliver ; son of (25).
30. 1852 Henry Kemble Oliver ; son of (25).
31. 1891 Andrew Oliver ; son of (28).
32. 1892 William Hutchinson Pynchon Oliver ; son of (26).
33. 1893 Thomas Edward Oliver ; son of (29).
34. 1894 John Rathbone Oliver ; great-grandson of (24).

*Andrew Oliver, '42.*

4 CHELSEA SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

### III. THE WILLARDS.

- 1659 Samuel Willard (1), Vice-President of H. U., 1700-1707.  
 1690 John Willard (2).  
 1723 Samuel Willard (3).  
 1765 Joseph Willard (4), Pres. of H. U., 1781-1804.  
 1798 Sidney Willard (5), Prof. of Hebrew and English, and Librarian.  
 1841 Augustus Willard (6).

#### *Collateral.*

- 1793 Augustus Willard (7), son of (4).  
 1816 Joseph Willard (8), son of (4).  
 1852 Sidney Willard (9), son of (8).  
 1855 Joseph Willard (10), son of (8).  
 1860 Robert Willard (11), son of (8).

*H. S. W. Bartlett.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## MOCK TRIALS.

*To the Editor of the Graduates' Magazine :*

In the March number of the *Magazine*, at page 402, is the following : " On January 24 was held the first mock trial for forty years in the Law School." As I attended a mock trial in the north room in 1887, I have looked up the matter and find that it was held Feb. 18, 1887. The trial was that of Eugene Aram for murder of Daniel Clark, before Beale, J., and Wigmore, J. For prosecution, A. Winkler ; for defense, Eugene Aram (J. W. Mack), in his own behalf. Clerk of Court, J. J. McKelvey. (See *Harvard Advocate*, xliii, 16). The jury was made up of members of the Academic Department.

Guy H. Holliday, '89.

## THE HARVARD "MATHEMATICAL THESES."

*To the Editor of the Graduates' Magazine :*

My allusion in *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1893, page 168, to the "Mathematical Papers" presented on Exhibition Days, and to President Quincy's vain search for his own, after he came to the Presidency, has called forth the following information from Mr. Harry C. Badger, late Curator of Maps, etc., in Harvard College Library. I give an extract of his letter to me, dated New Haven, December 19, 1893 : —

"If I am right in my supposition that you refer to a series of papers, prepared as you suggested, which I, a few years ago, collected at the College Library, collated, and put into shape, then you would greatly enjoy spending now a morning at the College Library and looking them over. 'Mathematical Theses' was the name we gave them, and College Library Bulletin, No. 32 (?) gives a history of the Papers and their authors.

"Where they had been for many years, I know not, — *not* in the Library, — possibly at the treasurer's office in Boston ; or, more likely, in the bursar's office, in the old President's House. They had been neglected, maltreated, looking, some of them, as though nibbled by rats. Some had lost the writers' names ; many had lost corners, etc. But all were elegantly gotten up, often engrossed on vellum, sometimes beautifully illustrated, etc., etc. Mr. Winsor was somewhat scandalized at their condition. He handed them over to me as Curator of Maps, had them thus edited, often remounted, and we placed them in six elegant and ponderous portfolios, made on purpose to preserve them. . . .

"I do not remember whether President Quincy's paper is now among

them. Some anonymous papers (or those that had lost their names) I took to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, but he was not able to identify his own."

The above information will doubtless be acceptable to graduates of Harvard, some of whom may sympathize in the curiosity — and the disappointment — of President Quincy.

*S. F. Smith, '29.*

#### STUDENT LIFE.

CLASS DAY, JUNE 22, 1894.

A genuine summer day, on which early in the afternoon the thermometer reached 90°, tempered, however, by a northwesterly breeze, favored the Seniors' farewell festivities. On the preceding Sunday, Bishop Lawrence had preached the baccalaureate sermon, and a hymn written by a member of the Class — S. K. Vatralsky, of Vakarel, Bulgaria — had been sung in Appleton Chapel. On Class Day morning, the Class listened to short services conducted by the Rev. Lyman Abbott. At 11 o'clock, in their caps and gowns, they marched to Sanders Theatre, where, after a prayer, H. C. Lakin delivered the Class Oration; J. R. Oliver, the Poem; and H. C. Dyer, the Ivy Oration. The Class Ode, by H. C. Greene, was sung, and the exercises ended with a benediction from Dr. Abbott. During the afternoon the Yard swarmed with friends of the Seniors and with townspeople. A band played as usual in front of University. The largest spreads were given by the Pi Eta Society in the Gymnasium, by the Delta Upsilon in University, the Theta Delta Chi in their club-house, and the Rho Omicron in Holden Chapel. The most important of the evening entertainments was the tea at Beck Hall, given by members of the A. D. and Porcellian Clubs. The exercises at the Tree, at 5 o'clock, were particularly lively, the scrimmaging of the squads for the flowers being almost as violent as a football game. One emblem — "'94," in Jacqueminot roses — had been hung nearly twenty feet from the ground, and was with great difficulty pulled down by Bloss. The classes are now so large, and the number of graduates increases so rapidly from year to year, that there is little room left on the grass; and it seems likely that the Freshmen will soon have to be excluded from the Tree, as was the case years ago. B. G. Waters, the First Marshal, led the cheering, in which President Eliot, Major Higginson, Professors Shaler and Briggs, and Bishop Lawrence were remembered. Evert J. Wendell, '82, was on hand to lead the graduates' cheering, and the Seniors transmitted their Class cheer, which they had received from '91, to the Freshmen. In the evening the Yard was festooned with Chinese

lanterns; the Glee Club sang in front of Holworthy, a band played before University, and the Mandolin and Guitar Clubs played on the steps of Austin Hall. Besides many teas, there was a reception to Seniors and their friends at the President's house. On the whole it was a very successful Class Day, remarkable for the unprecedentedly large concourse of visitors, rather than for any novel features. Only one complaint, due to mistaken zeal, could be made. The Committee, finding that a few Seniors had, contrary to the rule, sold their tickets, gave orders to the ticket-takers to refuse admittance to the holders of those tickets. This obliged each inspector to look at the number of every ticket and then to refer to his list to see if it was among the proscribed. As there were over 10,000 tickets to the Yard alone, it will be understood that this process caused a long delay, and at some of the entrances the jam was so great that many ladies barely escaped suffocation. The Committee's desire to punish the delinquents was, of course, laudable; but as these numbered only a score, and the innocent sufferers were counted by thousands, the Committee seemed to have taken a lesson from that conscientious young schoolmaster who whipped every boy in school in order that the guilty boy who had not confessed to whispering should not escape.

The Class officers of '94 are: Secretary, Edward Kennard Rand, Watertown. Marshals, 1, Bertram Gordon Waters, Boston; 2, Marshall Newell, Great Barrington; 3, George Cabot Lee, Jr., Chestnut Hill. Orator, Herbert Conrad Lakin, Worcester. Poet, John Rathbone Oliver, Albany, N. Y. Odist, Henry Copley Greene, Boston. Ivy Orator, Henry Chouteau Dyer, St. Louis, Mo. Chorister, Bulkeley Wells, Roxbury. Class Day Committee, Russell Bowditch Beals, Brookline; René Evans Paine, Boston; Maynard Ladd, New York, N. Y. Class Committee, Lincoln Davis, Boston; George Arthur Gray, Fall River; Howard Atherton Cutler, Waltham. Photographic Committee: Adalbert Harding, Cambridge; William Charles Mackie, Boston; Carroll Taney Bond, Baltimore, Md.

*Editor.*

NOTES.

The Freshman Musical Clubs gave a concert in Brattle Hall on May 1. — The Junior Class in the Divinity School formed a permanent organization in May. The Class numbers 22, and wishes, by means of organization, to keep its members together after graduation. — The Observatory was open to Seniors on the evenings of May 14, 15, and 16. — Swami Vivekananda, a Hindu monk, gave an address in Sever 11, under the auspices of the Religious Union, on the evening of May 16, and drew a very large audience. — The Musical Clubs gave their annual concert

in Sanders Theatre on May 17. — Governor Greenhalge addressed the Wendell Phillips Club, on May 17, on "The Need of Able Public Speakers." — A memorial service for the five students who were drowned was held in the Chapel on May 19. Prof. F. G. Peabody officiated. — The Harvard Canadian Club had its annual dinner at the Hotel Vendome on May 25, and elected these officers for the ensuing year: Pres., R. MacDougall, 2 Gr.; vice-pres., G. W. McKeen, 2 Med.; sec., G. W. Cox, 1 Gr.; treas., B. W. S. Thompson, 2 L. S. — Simple services were held in Sanders Theatre on Memorial Day, May 30. The Glee Club sang "America." Major H. L. Higginson ['55] spoke briefly, and was followed by Prof. C. E. Norton, '46. After a brief address, during which he read part of the will of Peter A. Porter, '45, who was killed in the war, Mr. Norton read several strophes from Lowell's "Commemoration Ode." The Glee Club concluded by singing "Integer Vitae." — The active members of the Institute of 1770 have undertaken to build a club-house. A. Johnson, '95, E. G. Merrill, '95, and J. A. Gade, '96, are a committee to canvass subscriptions among the graduates and undergraduates. — Stoyan Krstoff Vatralsky, '94, wrote the hymn sung at the baccalaureate services of the Senior Class on June 17. Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71, preached the sermon. — The officers of the Pierian Society are: Pres., H. P. Walker, '95; vice-pres., A. W. Hall, '96; sec., N. S. Bacon, '95; treas., E. V. Frothingham, '96; librarian, C. P. M. Rumford, '97; leader, C. L. Safford, '94; concert-meister, H. Schurz, '97. — The Canadian Club had a dinner at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on May 24, the Queen's birthday. Among the guests were Professors C. E. Norton, F. C. de Sumichrast, and Barrett Wendell, the British vice-consul, and officers from the British warships *Blake* and *Tartar*. — The O. K. had a graduate dinner at Young's Hotel on June 20. — As a symptom of the rapid drift of college social life towards clubs, the Pi Eta and the Alpha Delta Phi are about to establish themselves in new club-houses. — The Harvard Folk-Lore Club, organized last March, has the following officers: Pres., H. H. Kidder; vice-pres., E. A. Knudsen; sec., F. B. White. — The winners of the first prize in the whist tournament were C. B. Earle, '94, and F. F. Dresser, '94. W. T. Gunnison, L. S., and A. D. Salinger, L. S., won second prize.

#### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

##### ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

The most significant outcome of the recent legislation in regard to Radcliffe College is that the Academic Board has been able to provide for '94-'95 a much larger and more varied list of the elective courses of Harvard University than ever before. A considerable number of the



new courses are intended primarily for graduates. The students from Radcliffe College who are considered competent to take these graduate courses in Harvard University will receive their instruction in the Harvard lecture halls in the same classes with the Harvard students. In the courses marked "primarily for undergraduates" and for "graduates and undergraduates," however, the lectures will be repeated to Radcliffe College students at Fay House as usual. With the possible exception of one or two students who have already been entertained as guests of the University, those women only who are matriculated at Radcliffe will be admitted to these graduate courses of Harvard University.

The Harvard instructors who will lecture at Radcliffe next year for the first time are Professors Trowbridge, Putnam, James, G. F. Moore, Hanus, and Wolff, Mr. Torrey, Dr. Coolidge, Mr. Chester, Dr. Richards, Mr. Woodworth, Mr. Dodge, and Mr. Mure.

The following table will show at a glance the exact increase in the number of courses. The first column of figures gives the courses in the year 1893-1894; the second column, the list of courses for 1894-1895; and the third, the number of courses in Harvard University intended primarily for graduates which are open to Radcliffe students. The courses in the third column are included in the second column also.

	1893-1894.	1894-1895.	Graduate Courses.
Semitic Languages and History . . . . .	3	10½	8½
Indo-Iranian Languages . . . . .	1½	4½	3½
Classical Philology . . . . .	13	15½	2½
English . . . . .	14½	12½	2½
German . . . . .	7	7½	-
Germanic Philology . . . . .	-	3½	3½
French . . . . .	7	9	2
Italian . . . . .	2	3	1
Spanish . . . . .	1	2	-
Romance Philology . . . . .	½	3	3
Comparative Literature . . . . .	2	2	-
Philosophy . . . . .	6	10½	4
History . . . . .	13½	15	6
Government and Law . . . . .	3½	6½	3½
Economics . . . . .	5	6	1
The Fine Arts . . . . .	2	2	-
Music . . . . .	4	4½	2
Mathematics . . . . .	6	16½	10
Physics . . . . .	2	6½	3
Astronomy . . . . .	2	2	-
Chemistry . . . . .	4	5	1
Botany . . . . .	4	4	1
Zoology . . . . .	4	5½	1
Geology . . . . .	4	8	3
American Archaeology and Ethnology . .	-	1	1
	111½	166	63

The higher courses in Languages, Philosophy, History, Economics, Mathematics, Physics, and Natural Science, which are introduced to supply the needs of graduate students, will doubtless prove of great benefit to the relatively large number of advanced undergraduate and special students. The Council of Radcliffe has this year conferred the Master's degree, but the work of properly extending the instruction in the courses leading to the Doctor's degree will require more time.

In the last week of June, fifty-five candidates passed their final examinations for Radcliffe, and about one hundred presented themselves for their preliminaries. In 1893 thirty-eight students were admitted, of whom thirty entered the Freshman class. It is reasonable to estimate that about forty-five students will enter the regular class this fall, and that the class which enters in 1895 will be much larger than any that has gone before.

The organization of the governing boards of Radcliffe College remains in all essential points the same as that of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women. One new office, that of dean, has been created. It has been filled by the election of Miss Agnes Irwin, of Philadelphia. Mr. Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., is the treasurer. Mr. Arthur Gilman is regent of the College and clerk of the Associates, and Miss Mary Coes is secretary. The reorganization, so far as it is completed, consists in giving the name of Associates to the members of the body formerly known as the Corporation. The only new member of this board is the dean. In the place of the former executive committee is the Council, composed of eleven members, who are to be chosen from the Associates. The present members of the Council are Mrs. Agassiz, Miss Irwin, Mr. Gilman, Professor Wm. E. Byerly, Miss Lilian Horsford, Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Professor Wm. W. Goodwin, Professor C. L. Smith, and Mr. J. B. Warner. All matters pertaining to the academic work of Radcliffe College, from the making out of the list of elective courses for the approval of the Council to the recommendation of candidates for the degree to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, are under the immediate supervision of the Academic Board, which is composed of professors of Harvard College, together with Mrs. Agassiz, Miss Irwin, and Mr. Gilman. The chairman of the board is Professor Byerly; the other members are Professor J. B. Greenough, Professor G. L. Goodale, Professor F. D. Allen, Professor William James, Professor S. M. Macvane, Professor B. O. Peirce, Professor H. C. G. von Jagemann, and Professor G. L. Kittredge: all of these have received their appointment on this board with the express approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and they recommend candidates for degrees to the Council of Radcliffe and to the Board of Visitors.

Radcliffe College has received recently from Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, of Boston, a gift of \$5,000, which is entirely unrestricted. The bequest which the College will receive from Miss Sarah E. Parker, of Boston, will probably not exceed \$70,000. The income of the College has, of course, suffered by reason of the business depression of the year, and gifts and bequests of any amount will be very acceptable, especially in view of the probable increase in the number of students, which will necessitate large outlays in all directions.

Miss Caroline A. Farley, who has been the librarian for the past two years, is making a new card catalogue, which will prove of great use to the students. About a thousand volumes were added to the library this year. Several valuable books from the library of Mr. Waldo Higginson are the gift of Col. T. W. Higginson.

Commencement Day was Tuesday, June 25. The exercises were very simple and informal. Mrs. Agassiz made a short address, in substance as follows : —

"When a long-cherished wish has been fulfilled, one does not feel inclined to indulge in many words. When we reach the summit toward which we have long been climbing, not without some fatigue and numerous discouragements, our feeling is one of quiet satisfaction. To-day we have reached such a summit, and a far wider opportunity is open to us now than we have ever before enjoyed.

"Hitherto, in speaking to the graduates, I have been wont to review the past history of our institution, recalling the history of the Annex in its meagre beginnings. But to-day I am inclined to turn to the future, — rather to what we mean to do than to what we have done. I am not sure that we all appreciate the responsibility of our success. We have all longed for the position we occupy to-day. We have all longed to be accepted by the old and beloved University under whose shadow we began our work, and to-day Harvard has made herself responsible for the degrees and honors conferred upon you. We may well take some pride in the honors we enjoy, for we could not have received them had we not in some measure deserved them.

"While we are assembled now, for the last time under the present conditions, it is well that we should consider what will be our academic duties under the new conditions to be imposed in the fall. We all appreciate the great gain of having before us the high standards which Harvard has granted us the privilege to enjoy. It is a better gift than wider fields of study or higher grades, and in being privileged to enjoy the advantages of Harvard's two and a half centuries of experience we cannot but receive a new stimulus to upright aims and the conscientious fulfilment of our duties. The scholarship is not of much use unless it lends a gracious end to what life may bring."

Mrs. Agassiz then compared this Commencement, with its happy outlook and twenty-two graduates, with the first Commencement, with a class of four, held in the library of Professor Gurney.

"Under the new conditions of the College, there will be no marked change in the staff of officers, with the exception of one addition, for Miss Agnes Irwin is to be our Dean. It is my dearest wish for you all that Radcliffe College, by her bearing, — for an institution, like an individual, may have a bearing, — by her refinement and simplicity of manners, should loyally serve the old University. This trust is yours, and I hope you will hand it down to subsequent classes, and that it will be strengthened by tradition."

On concluding, Mrs. Agassiz introduced President Eliot, who, after expressing pleasure at being able to extend congratulations on the achievement of a solid union between Radcliffe and the University, said : —

"We have all along maintained the closest relations with you, but now these relations are consolidated into a strong alliance likely to be permanent. I believe the two institutions together can do everything toward the higher education of women which any institution in the world has ever attempted or can ever do. This event is to me one of the most encouraging events of the last twenty years, for this alliance points the way to other alliances of the same sort here to be formed around the University. It seems altogether probable that this is the first of many. I believe this alliance is not in favor of the higher education of women only, for it is doubtless also in the interest of the education of men. It seems likely to prove a very helpful thing in the history of the University.

"Mrs. Agassiz has said that the summit of Radcliffe's aspirations has been reached, but to my mind this is only the summit of one of the foothills. There are many beyond, higher and fairer yet. We see in this alliance between Radcliffe and the University delightful possibilities in educational experimentation. During the last twenty-five years the education of women has been made to resemble as closely as possible the education of men. The standards have been the same, perhaps inevitably, as the first desire was for a sure and high standard. But I think this is only a temporary condition of affairs. It seems altogether probable that the education of women will ultimately differ widely from that of men, and the elective principle will be a characteristic feature of courses for women. Moreover, the whips and spurs necessary in a men's institution may well be dispensed with among women students. Will it not be delightful to get rid of grades and examinations? I hope Radcliffe will show us how better to provide for the education of the students of Harvard."

By the authority of the Council of Radcliffe College and of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Mrs. Agassiz conferred the degree of A. B. upon twenty-two students, and the degree of A. M. upon three. The A. B. degree reads as follows : —

## PRAESES SODALESQUE CONLEGI RADCLIVIANI.

Omnibus ad quos hae litterae pervenerint salutem.

Cum ea quae more institutoque nostro academico imperantur gradum petentibus IN ARTIBUS . . . praestiterit discipula nostra . . . eam ad hunc gradum consentientibus Praeside Sociisque Conlegi Harvardiani ex lege admisimus eique omnia iura et insignia huc spectantia dedimus concessimus. In cuius rei testimonium curavimus ut his litteris Cantabrigiae die Junii a. s. n. datis sigilloque nostro munitis Praeses nostra nomen suum subscriberet.

Seal of  
Radcliffe College.

Praeses Conlegi Radcliviani.

QUOD Conlegium Radclivianum ad gradum  
in Artibus admisit nos Praeses Sociique  
Conlegi Harvardiani re cognita hanc idoneam fuisse  
quae eo admitteretur atque hunc gradum ei ad quem  
simili in re nostros admittimus discipulos parem  
esse atque aequalem per manum Praesidis cum sigillo  
nostro adpositam testificamur.

Seal of  
Harvard College.

Praeses Conlegi Harvardiani.

The successful candidates for the degrees were : —

*Degree of A. B.* — Florence Augusta Chamberlin, Cambridge ; Margaret Herman Chandler, Cambridge ; Mary Lothrop, Cambridge ; Caroline Elizabeth McDuffie, Cambridge ; Blanche Lull Needham, Cambridge ; Rose Sherman, Kingston ; Sarah Scovill Whittelsey, New Haven, Conn. ; Josie Wilson, Lawrence, Kan. ; Sarah Emma Yerra, Cambridge ; Frances Gardiner Davenport (*Cum Laude*), Brooklyn, N. Y. ; Theodora Katharine Elwell (*Cum Laude*), Brooklyn, N. Y. ; Mabel Edith Townsend (*Cum Laude*), Somerville ; Adeline Maud Bisco (*Magna cum Laude*), Worcester ; Grace Mabel Coleman (*Magna cum Laude*, with final honors in Classics), Boston ; Annette Fiske (*Magna cum Laude*, with final honors in Classics), New York ; Alice Dunbar Heustis (*Magna cum Laude*), Boston ; Mabel Macleod (*Magna cum Laude*), Cambridge ; Gertrude McDonald (*Magna cum Laude*), St. Louis, Mo. ; Edith Elizabeth Macvane (*Magna cum Laude*), Cambridge ; Rachel Kent Taylor (*Magna cum Laude*), Cambridge ; Mabel Foote Weeks (*Magna cum Laude*), West Medford ; Mary Hawthorne White (*Magna cum Laude*), Wellesley Hills.

*Degree of A. M.* — Frances Cullis Goodwin, Boston ; Lucy Allen Paton, Cambridge ; Sarah Jane Storms, Buzzard's Bay.

*Honors.* — Second Year Honors in Classics : Ida Prescott Clough, '96,

Somerville, and Edith Adams Nickels, '96, Boston. Second Year Honors in History: Sarah Maria Dean, '95, Newburyport, and Lillian Wildes Smith, '95, Cambridge. Highest Second Year Honors in History: Jennie Chamberlain Watts, a second year special student, Cambridge.

A Certificate for four years of collegiate work was given to Emma Ostrom Nichols, East Lexington.

After the presentation of the degrees, Mrs. Agassiz and the other ladies of the Associates held an informal reception, at which many members of the Faculty and past graduates and former students were present. A portrait of Mrs. Agassiz, recently painted by Mrs. Whitman and presented to the College by a few friends, was hung in the parlor of Fay House on Commencement Day.

The Rev. S. M. Crothers, of the First Parish Church, preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class in the auditorium of Fay House, on the Sunday before Commencement. On Class Day the members of the Senior Class entertained their friends at Fay House from eight to ten in the evening. The Glee Club sang the most popular of the College songs, but there were no literary exercises. Mrs. Agassiz and Mrs. Gilman, with the chairman of the Class Day Committee, Miss Alice D. Heustis, and the president of the class, Miss Margaret H. Chandler, received the guests in the parlor. On June 23 the Junior Class gave a lunch to the Seniors at Fay House.

There has been a rapid development of the social life at Radcliffe within the last year or two; and for one reason or another many entertainments have usually been crowded into the month of May. On May 10, the Pierian Sodality gave a concert for the benefit of the Alumnae Scholarship fund. This is the first time that a Harvard College club has given a concert at Fay House, and it was regarded as a welcome innovation. On the next evening the Idler Club held the second open meeting of the year. On May 16 the Radcliffe Union held its first debate, on the Freedom of the Will, at the house of the president of the Union, Miss Sarah E. Yerxa. On May 18 and 19 the French Club gave scenes from *Athalie*, together with a minuet, in the Auditorium. This entertainment was for the benefit of the French department of the library, and, in part, for the alumnae scholarship fund. On May 22 the Glee and Banjo Clubs gave their spring concert. On May 26 the Phonakia Club gave a reception to Mr. W. L. Glover, who has been the leader of the Club during the year. On July 13 the Summer School Committee gave an informal reception to the students of the Summer School at Fay House.

Several of the special students have accepted positions as teachers for

the coming year. Miss Margaret Lewis, a recent graduate of Smith College and student at Radcliffe, has been appointed assistant in Zoology at Smith College, Northampton. Miss Annie A. Tillson, '92-'94, will teach next year in Miss Helen L. Newman's school, Bangor, Me. Miss Mary H. Watson, '89-'92, will teach next year in Miss Graham's school, New York. Miss Eleanor B. Eaton, '90-'94, has received the appointment of reader in Rhetoric at Wellesley College. Miss Helen P. Howell, '93-'94, will teach in the High School at Brookline, and Miss Mary P. Tenny, '92-'94, will teach at The Kent Place School, Summit, N. J. Mrs. F. W. Patterson, Special, '92-'94, who finished a course of research work in cryptogamic botany, has taken her A. M. degree at the State University of Iowa.

#### ALUMNAE.

On Commencement the Harvard Annex Alumnae Association held its annual meeting and social reunion at Hotel Brunswick. Representatives of every class but one were present. Miss Tyler, chairman of the committee on the scholarship fund, made her report. It was voted to use the interest of the money already on hand to aid an undergraduate student of the College to continue her course of study next year. The most important business before the Association was the selection of two alumnae to become members of the Associates of Radcliffe College for a term of two years each. These two alumnae, when elected, will be the first representatives of the graduates on any one of the governing boards of the College. The toasts, proposed by Miss Kate B. Runkle, President of the Association, were responded to as follows: "Harvard," Elizabeth Briggs; "Associates of Radcliffe College," Sarah W. Brooks; "Our Brothers in Harvard University," Eleanor Baldwin; "The Scholarship Fund," Gertrude E. Tyler; "A Harvard Woman Abroad," Mary H. Buckingham; "English as she is taught," Henrietta Gardiner; "The Culture of Collegiate Women," Helen L. Reed; "The Class of '94," Mabel F. Weeks and Edith E. Macvane. Miss Brooks paid a simple and sincere tribute to the Annex Corporation, expressing the gratitude and affection which every one present shared. Miss Tyler gave an account of her attempts to raise money for the scholarship, and, after reading several letters, offered a subscription list to those who were present. About one hundred dollars were pledged. Miss Weeks's response was the "Ballad of Ann Radcliffe," and Miss Macvane's a satire on College Snobs.

In the early years of the Annex nearly all of the students were preparing to teach or to take positions of responsibility in some department of literary work. In those first days the largest classes were in the

Classics, in Mathematics, and in History. With the students of to-day the case is entirely different, though there are still and probably always will be a large number who are training themselves to make some immediate and definite practical use of their studies. The most popular subjects at present are English, History, the Modern Languages, and Philosophy. Not more than six or seven of the Class of '94 intend to teach immediately upon leaving college. The other members of the Class are a few only of the innumerable persons who, in college or out of it, are making use, in a perfectly unassuming way, of literature and science simply to add to the strength of their minds and to increase the happiness of their lives. For it is a self-evident fact that careful training either of the reason or of the imagination is followed by some very agreeable consequences. Miss Fiske, Miss Macvane, Miss Taylor, Miss Townsend, and Miss Yerxa intend to return for graduate work next year. Miss Mabel F. Weeks will teach in Mrs. Emerson's private school for girls in New York. Miss Grace M. Coleman, of Boston, will teach Mathematics and Classics in Miss Low's school, Stamford, Conn. Miss Elinor M. Buckingham, '92, has accepted a position at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Ellen C. Griswold, '91, will teach in the Girls' Latin School, Boston. Miss Frances C. Goodwin, A. M., '94, will teach in the Brookline High School. Miss Elizabeth C. Parsons, '92-'93, married on June 21, 1894, Mr. Comfort A. Adams, instructor in the Lawrence Scientific School. Miss Alice Dunbar Heustis, '94, married, June 26, 1894, Mr. R. W. Wilbur, of Portland, Oregon.

*Mary Coes.*



## ATHLETICS.

**Baseball.**

The Nine started the season with one regular player from last year's team, Cook, and four of the substitutes, — Wiggin and A. Highlands, pitchers, Dickinson, first base, and Corbett, catcher and fielder. Highlands did most of the pitching, while Wiggin developed into a very satisfactory centre fielder; Cook played third base, Dickinson first base, and Corbett catcher and in the field. Catcher's position was filled by new men, O'Malley and Scannell, the latter showing marked ability and promise. Whittemore showed himself a uniformly good player at second base. Difficulty was found in satisfactorily filling shortstop and especially the outfield. Of the numerous men tried for the latter, Corbett, Wiggin, and Beale were the most successful combination. Winslow gave only moderate satisfaction at shortstop. In addition to individual deficiencies, the players did not always cohere perfectly, and unity in action was difficult to maintain; unsteadiness appeared at times, the season through.

The first important game — at Princeton, May 5 — was well contested for a part of the game, but errors and partial dissolution finally gave a decided victory to Princeton. On the 7th, the batting of the Pennsylvania team proved overwhelming at Philadelphia; but the defeat was somewhat tempered by similar old-fashioned scores run up later at the expense of Yale, Brown, and Princeton, on the same field. On its return, the Nine showed its capabilities by

defeating the strong Brown team in two games, one at Cambridge and one at Providence, and in giving Princeton a decided surprise on Memorial Day. The same kind of play would have won against Pennsylvania, four days before; but the periodic unsteadiness showed itself, and the Nine, playing below its standard, lost. The tie-game with Princeton, at New Haven, was very unsatisfactory as a test, as it simply showed that the Princeton pitcher could handle a wet ball, in a steady down-pour of rain, better than ours; under proper conditions, the game should have been very closely contested. Brown took the third game, at Providence, at a time when the crippled condition of the Nine was largely responsible for the poor showing; the fourth game, at Cambridge, was clearly Brown's, and the series was left a tie. The team gathered itself for the final contests with Yale, and made a creditable showing in the game that was lost at Cambridge; and played a very strong game in the defeat at New Haven. Inability to bat effectively was the difficulty in each game.

The prime obstacle of the season lay in the fact that our Nine, while in process of formation from varied material, was opposed to the Princeton, Brown, and Yale teams, composed, for the most part, of regular players carried over from one or more seasons before. Under these conditions, it was a vital necessity that the team, in gradual process of development, should have the intelligent, vigorous, and continuous coöperation, from start to finish, of those it represented. There

was a tendency, however, to withhold support until something had been done; while it is most evident that support should precede the doing. The poorer the prospects, the more earnest and unvarying should be the encouragement. There should be cheers for runs made, and twice as many when they are absent; encouragement should be greatest when the need is greatest. Without coöperation, determined and sustained, of its natural supporters, a team must suffer in confidence, steadiness, unity in action, and efficiency.

Played, 29; won 19; lost 10. Fielding av. .823. Av. lb. .228.

BATTING RECORD.<sup>1</sup>

	Games.	A. B.	B. H.	T. B.	Av. lb.	Av. T. B.	Bases on Balls.
Corbett .....	17	64	21	35	.328	.547	7
Wiggin .....	17	44	14	20	.318	.455	9
O'Malley .....	13	32	10	11	.313	.344	7
Whittemore .....	29	115	35	47	.304	.409	19
Dickinson .....	28	105	27	37	.267	.352	18
Scannell .....	21	66	16	24	.242	.364	12
Stevenson .....	20	72	17	22	.236	.306	13
Paine, R. ....	22	85	20	21	.235	.247	11
Highlands .....	22	67	14	18	.209	.269	3
Winslow .....	28	106	22	32	.208	.302	20
Cook .....	13	61	11	17	.180	.280	14
Hayes .....	10	40	9	16	.225	.400	2
Paine, C. J. ....	6	14	3	4	.214	.286	3
Manley .....	6	20	3	4	.150	.200	3
Beale .....	10	10	1	1	.100	.100	1
McCarthy .....	28	1	1	1	.036	.036	3
Hapgood .....	2	7	3	5	.429	.714	2
Ames .....	4	6	0	0	.000	.000	1

## THE SEASON'S RECORDS.

## GAMES PLAYED.

Date.	Opponents.	H.	Opp.
April 3..	Andover .....	10	3
14..	Williams (Williamstown) .....	11	13
16..	Technology .....	26	8
18..	Woven Hose .....	15	8
19..	Graduates .....	5	1
21..	Dartmouth (Hanover) .....	4	3
24..	Dartmouth .....	5	2
25..	Amherst .....	9	10
26..	Dartmouth .....	9	2
28..	Holy Cross (Worcester) .....	7	2
May 2..	Williams .....	10	4
5..	Princeton (Princeton) .....	5	12
7..	Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) ..	7	26
10..	Brown .....	7	4
12..	Amherst (Amherst) .....	4	2
14..	Andover (Andover) .....	8	7
16..	Trinity .....	12	4
17..	Tufts .....	7	2
19..	Brown (Providence) .....	6	3
23..	Michigan .....	7	5
26..	Pennsylvania .....	3	11
30..	Princeton .....	10	4
June 6..	Princeton (New Haven) .....	4	11
8..	University of Vermont .....	17	9
9..	Brown (Providence) .....	2	8
13..	Brown .....	4	14
16..	Exeter (Exeter) .....	7	1
21..	Yale .....	1	5
26..	Yale (New Haven) .....	0	2

	Times reached 1b on balls and hits.	Per cent. of later per times at plate.	Struck out.	Runs.	Stolen bases.	2b hits.	3b hits.	4b hits.
Corbett .....	28	.469	9	13	9	0	3	2
Wiggin .....	23	.434	8	11	8	2	0	0
O'Malley .....	17	.426	4	9	7	1	2	2
Whittemore .....	54	.403	9	40	37	2	1	0
Dickinson .....	45	.366	2	24	18	3	2	0
Scannell .....	30	.363	10	9	8	2	0	2
Stevenson .....	38	.353	1	18	14	3	1	0
Paine, R. ....	31	.323	11	18	17	1	1	0
Highlands .....	17	.243	21	10	4	1	0	1
Winslow .....	42	.333	18	32	16	2	4	0
Cook .....	25	.333	2	15	12	0	0	2
Hayes .....	11	.262	2	7	3	2	1	1
Paine, C. J. ....	5	.313	0	3	1	1	0	0
Manley .....	5	.261	6	5	2	1	0	0
Beale .....	6	.182	2	1	0	0	0	0
McCarthy .....	2	.206	5	2	3	0	0	0
Hapgood .....	7	.555	0	5	5	0	1	0
Ames .....	5	.166	0	1	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Substitutes' names are printed in *italics*.

## FIELDING RECORD.

		Games.	P.	O.	A.	E.	Fielding Average.
Corbett	{ c. f. ....	6	9	2	3	.788	
	{ 1b. ....	1	7	8	0	.889	
	{ l. f. ....	7	5	2	1	.875	
	{ c. f. ....	3	14	5	6	.760	
Wiggin	{ p. ....	7	4	26	1	.894	
	{ c. f. ....	10	24	4	3	.923	
O'Malley	{ c. f. ....	8	35	10	6	.889	
	{ r. f. ....	4	4	0	1	.800	
	{ 1b. ....	1	1	0	0	1.000	
Whittemore, 2b.		29	83	72	21	.881	
Dickinson, 1b.		28	314	12	9	.973	
Scannell, c.		21	129	28	9	.945	
	{ a. s. ....	8	10	18	13	.633	
	{ 3b. ....	5	4	9	3	.813	
Stevenson	{ c. f. ....	3	2	0	3	.400	
	{ r. f. ....	2	2	3	3	.625	
	{ l. f. ....	1	5	1	0	1.000	
Paine, R.		21	22	3	5	.833	
Highlands, p.		22	7	149	6	.953	
	{ a. s. ....	21	30	54	18	.823	
	{ 3b. ....	5	4	7	5	.687	
Winslow	{ r. f. ....	2	1	0	0	1.000	
Cook, 3b.		18	18	44	12	.838	
Hayes	{ c. f. ....	4	2	0	4	.333	
	{ r. f. ....	6	5	3	2	.800	
Paine, C. J. p.		6	2	35	3	.925	
Manley, r. f.		6	3	2	1	.833	
Beale	{ l. f. ....	1	2	0	0	1.000	
	{ r. f. ....	2	2	0	0	1.000	
McCarthy	{ r. f. ....	5	1	0	0	1.000	
	{ c. f. ....	4	7	1	1	.889	
Hagood, 3b.		2	1	5	4	.600	
Ames, p.		4	0	12	3	.750	

## THE YALE GAMES.

The First Game was played on  
Holmes Field, Cambridge, June 21:—

## YALE.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Rustin, r. f. ....	5	1	0	0	1	1	0			
Murphy, 2b. ....	4	1	0	0	5	0	1			
Case, a. s. ....	4	1	1	4	0	1	1			
Carter, p. ....	4	0	0	0	1	14	0			
Stephenson, 1b. ....	4	1	2	4	7	1	0			
Speer, l. f. ....	4	0	1	1	3	0	0			
Greenway, c. ....	4	0	0	0	9	2	0			
Redington, c. f. ....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Arbuthnot, 3b. ....	4	1	1	1	1	3	0			
Totals. ....	37	5	5	10	27	22	2			

## HARVARD.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Whittemore, 2b. ....	2	0	1	1	2	0	0			
Cook, 3b. ....	4	1	0	0	0	4	2			
Dickinson, 1b. ....	4	0	1	1	10	0	0			
Paine, R. l. f. ....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Scannell, c. ....	4	0	0	0	4	0	0			

Wiggin, c. f. ....	4	0	1	1	6	1	1			
Winslow, a. s. ....	2	0	0	0	3	0	3			
Highlands, p. ....	3	0	1	1	0	8	1			
Beale, r. f. ....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Totals. ....	30	1	4	4	27	13	7			
Innings. ....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yale. ....	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—5	
Harvard. ....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Earned runs — Yale, 2. Three-base hit — Stephenson. Home run — Case. Stolen bases — Redington, Whittemore, Dickinson, Winslow. First base on balls — Whittemore (2), Winslow (2), Highlands. First base on errors — Yale, 5. Struck out — Rustin, Carter, Stephenson, Dickinson, Paine (2), Scannell, Wiggin (2), Winslow, Highlands, Beale (2). Double play — Wiggin and Scannell. Passed balls — Greenway (2), Scannell. Hit by pitched ball — Paine. Time, 2h. Umpire — Hartley.

The Second Game was played at  
New Haven, June 26:—

## YALE.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Rustin, r. f. ....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Murphy, 2b. ....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0			
Case, a. s. ....	4	0	0	0	5	5	2			
Carter, p. ....	4	1	1	1	1	3	0			
Stephenson, 1b. ....	3	0	1	2	9	0	0			
Speer, l. f. ....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Greenway, c. ....	3	1	1	3	6	1	0			
Redington, c. f. ....	3	0	0	0	1	1	0			
Arbuthnot, 3b. ....	3	0	1	1	2	1	0			
Totals. ....	29	2	4	7	27	12	2			

## HARVARD.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Whittemore, 2b. ....	4	0	0	0	4	4	0			
Cook, 3b. ....	3	0	0	0	0	3	1			
Dickinson, 1b. ....	4	0	1	1	15	0	0			
Corbett, l. f. ....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Scannell, c. ....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0			
Wiggin, c. f. ....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0			
Winslow, a. s. ....	3	0	0	0	0	3	1			
Highlands, p. ....	2	0	0	0	0	3	1			
Beale, r. f. ....	2	0	1	1	1	0	0			
Totals. ....	27	0	2	2	24	13	3			
Innings. ....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yale. ....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2	

Two-base hit — Stephenson. Three-base hit, Greenway. Sacrifice hits — Highlands, Murphy. Stolen base — Winslow. First base on balls — Rustin, Cook, Scannell, Beale. First base on errors — Yales, 2; Harvard, 2. Left on bases — Yale, 5; Harvard, 4. Struck out, Speer, Corbett (2), Wiggin, Scannell. Passed balls — Greenway, 1; Scannell, 1. Time, 1h. 25m. Umpire — Hartley.

Clarence W. Smith, '86.

### OUR LONG RECORD WITH YALE.

As this is the twenty-sixth year that Harvard and Yale have competed in Baseball, it will be interesting to set down for present and future reference the scores of all the games played : —

DATE.	PLACE.	WINNER.	SCORE.
1868. July 25.	Worcester.	Harvard.	25-17
1869. July 5.	Brooklyn.	Harvard.	41-24
1870. July 4.	New Haven.	Harvard.	24-22
1871. July 5.	New Haven.	Harvard.	22-19
1872. June 1.	New Haven.	Harvard.	32-13
June 8.	Boston.	Harvard.	19-11
1873. May 24.	New Haven.	Harvard.	16-15
May 31.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	29-5
1874. July 14.	Saratoga.	Yale.	4-0
July 15.	Saratoga.	Yale.	7-4
1875. June 26.	Boston.	Yale.	9-4
June 28.	New Haven.	Yale.	11-4
1876. June 3.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	4-3
June 26.	New Haven.	Yale.	7-6
July 1.	Hartford.	Harvard.	5-1
1877. May 26.	New Haven.	Yale.	5-0
June 22.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	10-1
July 1.	Hartford.	Harvard.	5-2
1878. May 18.	New Haven.	Yale.	4-3
May 25.	Cambridge.	Yale.	11-5
June 24.	New Haven.	Harvard.	11-3
June 26.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	9-2
June 29.	Hartford.	Harvard.	16-3
1879. May 10.	New Haven.	Yale.	11-5
May 17.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	2-0
June 23.	New Haven.	Yale.	9-5
June 25.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	7-3
June 28.	Providence.	Harvard.	9-4

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1880. May 15.	New Haven.	Yale.	21-4
May 29.	Cambridge.	Yale.	2-1
June 28.	New Haven.	Harvard.	3-1
June 30.	Cambridge.	Yale.	3-0
1881. May 14.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	14-9
May 27.	New Haven.	Yale.	8-5
1882. May 27.	New Haven.	Harvard.	10-7
June 22.	Cambridge.	Yale.	5-4
1883. May 12.	New Haven.	Yale.	3-0
May 26.	Cambridge.	Yale.	5-1
*June 20.	Cambridge.	Yale.	4-1
*June 26.	New Haven.	Yale.	1-0
*July 3.	New Haven.	Yale.	2-1
*July 4.	Philadelphia.	Yale.	23-9
1884. *May 10.	Cambridge.	Yale.	8-1
May 17.	New Haven.	Harvard.	8-7
June 21.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	17-4
*June 24.	New Haven.	Yale.	6-2
June 27.	Brooklyn.	Yale.	4-2
1885. May 16.	New Haven.	Harvard.	12-4
June 20.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	16-2
1886. May 29.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	14-2
June 19.	New Haven.	Yale.	6-5
June 26.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	5-1
June 29.	New Haven.	Harvard.	10-9
July 3.	Hartford.	Yale.	7-1
1887. May 14.	New Haven.	Yale.	14-2
June 8.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	7-5
June 25.	Cambridge.	Yale.	5-4
June 28.	New Haven.	Yale.	6-3
1888. May 19.	New Haven.	Yale.	7-1
June 9.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	7-3
June 23.	Cambridge.	Yale.	8-0
June 26.	New Haven.	Yale.	5-3
1889. May 25.	New Haven.	Yale.	15-3
June 20.	Cambridge.	Yale.	4-3
June 22.	Cambridge.	Yale.	7-5
June 25.	New Haven.	Yale.	8-4
1890. May 17.	New Haven.	Yale.	8-0
May 31.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	9-8
June 21.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	4-3
June 24.	New Haven.	Yale.	7-1
June 28.	Springfield.	Yale.	4-3
1892. June 23.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	5-0
June 28.	New Haven.	Yale.	4-3
1893. June 24.	Cambridge.	Harvard.	3-2
June 27.	New Haven.	Yale.	3-0
July 1.	New York.	Harvard.	6-4
1894. June 21.	Cambridge.	Yale.	5-1
June 25.	New Haven.	Yale.	2-0

Games won, Harvard, 35; Yale, 43.  
Runs, Harvard, 537; Yale, 523.

\* Exhibition games.

Omitting the six exhibition games, in 1883 and 1884, all of which were won by Yale, Yale has won 37 and Harvard 35 championship games, in which Harvard made 523 runs, and Yale 479. Including these six exhibition games, Yale has whitewashed Harvard 8 times; Harvard has whitewashed Yale twice. Harvard has beaten 9 times at New Haven; Yale has beaten 12 times at Cambridge. From 1872 to 1878 the colleges played an annual series of two out of three games. From 1878 to 1880, inclusive, the championship went to the winner of 3 out of 5 games. From 1881 through 1885 the number was 2 out of 3 games; from 1886 to 1890, 3 out of 5 was again the rule. In 1891 there was no game; in 1892, after two games had been played, resulting in a victory for each college, Yale declined to play the rubber. Harvard has been champion 13 out of 26 years; Yale, 10; undecided, 3.

### Rowing.

#### THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

Without exaggeration, it may be said that no other year has ended so disastrously for Harvard as this. She has been beaten in former years, but her defeat this year has convinced her oarsmen, whether graduates or undergraduates, that there is something vitally the matter either in her method of rowing, or in her general attitude towards athletics. Since the eight-oared race was first rowed at New London, in 1878, Harvard has won 6 times and Yale 11; since 1885, Harvard has won but one race (1891) out of nine. So persistent a record of defeat cannot, of course, be attributed to any transient cause. What the real causes are, and what remedies should

be applied to them, prominent graduates have outlined in an early part of this number.

Of the race itself, little need be said. The men had a fortnight's training at New London, where they were coached by Perkins, '91, and Keyes, '87; but nobody expected them to win. Even the newspapers failed to create the usual impression that there would be a close contest. The race was started at 6.45 P. M. on Thursday, June 28. After a few strokes Yale took the lead, and, though Harvard held her pretty well for a quarter of a mile, beyond that distance the result was never in doubt. At the mile post, Yale led by 17 seconds; at the finish she was 53 seconds, about 18 lengths ahead. Of the Harvard men, all but Captain Davis and Fennessey seemed completely exhausted. The usual statistics follow. It will be seen that the Harvard crew averaged over ten pounds lighter than the Yale. That Kales should have rowed pluckily is worthy of mention, though it is doubtful whether so light a man will ever again be chosen to stroke a Harvard Varsity crew. Of all the men it may be said that they lacked neither pluck nor zeal.

#### YALE.

	Age	Ht.	Wt.
Stroke, F. A. Johnson, '94 (capt.)	22	5 9½	165
7, R. B. Treadway, '96	20	6 1½	175
6, W. R. Cross, '96	19	6 2	165
5, A. W. Dater, '96	21	6 ½	181
4, A. P. Rogers, '94	20	6 1½	165
3, W. M. Beard, '96	18	5 9	175
2, H. C. Holcomb, '96	21	5 9½	177
Bow, R. Armstrong, '96	20	5 5½	160
Coxswain, F. E. Olmstead	—	—	110

Average age, 20 years 2 months; average height, 5 feet 11½ inches; average weight, 173½ pounds.

#### HARVARD.

	Age	Ht.	Wt.
Stroke, A. M. Kales, '96	19	5 9	143
7, E. H. Fennessey, '96	21	5 9½	168
6, L. Davis, '94 (capt.)	22	6 1	178
5, T. G. Stevenson, '96	20	5 11	170

4, R. M. Townsend, '96.....	19	5	9	158
3, K. H. Lewis, '96.....	20	5	10	159
2, J. R. Bullard, '97.....	22	5	8	161
Bow, J. Purdon, '95.....	22	5	8	155
Coxswain, P. Day, '96.....	19	5	6½	107

Average age, 20 years 9 months, average height, 5 feet 10 inches, average weight, 161½ pounds.

Distance.	Yale.	Harvard.
½ m.....	2 53½	2 58½
1 m.....	5 50	6 7
1½ m.....	8 53	9 12
2 m.....	11 47	12 30
2½ m.....	14 51	15 31
3 m.....	17 47	18 35
3½ m.....	20 56	21 42
4 m.....	23 47	24 40

The officials of the race were : Referee, Hermann Oelrichs, of New York. Timekeepers: For Yale, George Adees; for Harvard, George Watriss. Judges: For Yale, Robert J. Cook, of Philadelphia; for Harvard, T. N. Perkins, '91.

### THE FRESHMAN RACE.

The Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Freshmen rowed over the two-mile course at New London, upstream, just before noon on June 28. Previous practice had indicated that, barring accidents, the Yale Freshmen would win. For a mile and a half there was an exciting struggle between Yale and Columbia, after which the former drew ahead. Time : Yale, 11 m. 15 s.; Columbia, 11 m. 27 s.; Harvard, 11 m. 48 s. The fastest time over this course — 9 m. 41 s. — was made by Columbia, '94, in 1891. Since 1880, Harvard has won six races, Columbia six, and Yale three, but Yale has entered a Freshman crew only five times.

#### YALE, '97.

	Wt.
Bow, J. S. Wheelwright.....	145
2, T. W. Miller.....	160
3, P. H. Bailey.....	175
4, D. V. Sutphin.....	177
5, H. G. Campbell, Jr.....	170
6, C. B. Sturgess.....	180
7, J. R. Judd.....	173

Stroke, J. H. Simpson.....	154
Coxswain, T. L. Clarke.....	105
Average, 165½ pounds.	

#### COLUMBIA, '97.

Bow, R. W. Fressprich.....	150
2, L. Randolph.....	156
3, A. W. Putnam.....	141
4, F. V. Robbi.....	159½
5, T. B. Peck.....	157
6, W. T. Loew.....	165
7, J. H. Prentice.....	168
Stroke, H. E. Pierrepont, Jr.....	151
Coxswain, H. W. Bull.....	109
Average, 156 pounds.	

#### HARVARD, '97.

Bow, H. C. de V. Cornwell.....	169
2, S. Hollister.....	189
3, F. K. Kernan.....	160
4, F. C. White.....	165
5, M. S. Duffield.....	165
6, A. A. Sprague.....	162
7, W. H. Phelps.....	161
Stroke, H. DuP. Irving.....	146
Coxswain, G. P. Orton.....	90
Average, 162½ pounds.	

### Notes.

Fred W. Moore, '93, has been appointed Athletic Manager for the ensuing year in the place of H. H. White, '93. While an undergraduate he was for two years manager of the 'Varsity Football Team. — E. H. Fennesy, '96, has been unanimously elected Captain of the 'Varsity Crew. He rowed at No. 7 in this year's boat and was stroke last year. — Whittemore, who played second base this year, has been chosen Captain of the 'Varsity Nine. — The game on June 21 was the first that Yale has won in Cambridge since 1889. — The Weld Boat Club was closed during the summer, owing to an insufficient number of applicants. — The demonstrations at the Class Baseball games were so boisterous that the Athletic Committee had to issue a request that "the spectators refrain from the use of firearms, horns, drums, and the like." — In the goal-kicking competition on

May 17, Brown scored 9 for punting, Emmons 17 for place kicking, and Phelan 17 for punting. Phelan led on the total, with a score of 41; Brown was second, scoring 30. Wrenn excelled in accurate passing at quarterback. — C. F. Lyman, '96, is secretary and treasurer of the Yacht Club. — At the Intercollegiate Athletic Sports, at New Haven, May 26, Yale was first. The scores follow: Yale, 37; Harvard, 24½; Pennsylvania, 20½; College of the City of New York, 5; Wesleyan, 5; Amherst, 5; Union, 5; Cornell, 5; Columbia, 2½; Williams, 2; Swarthmore, 1, and Brown, ½. — The Weld Boat Club Spring races rowed on May 26 were won by the following: single scull, W. S. Youngman, '95; canoe, B. W. S. Thompson, L. S., and I. E. Hutchinson, L. S.; four-oar, G. B. Magrath, '94 (stroke), L. T. Damon, '94, O. B. Hawes, Div., and F. L. Olmsted, '94; pair oar, D. D. Cassidy, '95, and C. E. Bubb, '96. The officers for the coming year are: Pres., W. R. Peabody, '95; sec., W. S. Youngman, '95; governing board, B. W. S. Thompson, L. S., C. E. Bubb, L. S., and A. W.

Stevens, '97. A treasurer will be appointed later by the Governing Board. — Harvard won the team race against Yale and Pennsylvania, at Bergen Point, on May 30, in 3 m. 26½s.; S. M. Merrill, N. W. Bingham, E. Hollister, and L. T. Hildreth, made up the team. — The scrub baseball nines this season played several amusing games. Their titles were not less grotesque than last year, *e. g.*, "You Phives," "Pops," "Barristers," "H. D.'s," "Living Pictures." — In the Class races, rowed over a mile course, on May 1, the Sophomores beat the Seniors by two lengths, in 5 m. 30 s. The Juniors came in last; the Freshmen did not row. — The first intercollegiate yacht race between Harvard and Yale took place off New London, on July 1. Five classes of boats were entered, the largest being sloops of from 30 to 40 ft. in length, and the smallest cat-boats under 20 ft. The first place counted 5 points, the second, 2, and the third, 1. The Yale boats scored 21 points, the Harvard, 16. The larger boats sailed over a 23½ mile course, the smaller over one of 16 miles.

## THE GRADUATES.

### HARVARD CLUBS.

#### CHICAGO.

In the March number of this magazine is outlined the plan of our Club to support a Graduate Scholarship at Harvard for the year 1894-95, open to graduates of Illinois colleges. Early in the year, President J. C. Bartlett, '69, appointed, as the Committee to have entire charge of this scholarship, W. E. Furness, '60, chairman, J. B.

Galloway, '70, and Frank H. Sellers, S. B. '87. The Committee began its work by sending circulars to all members of the Club soliciting subscriptions. The responses were sufficiently satisfactory to justify a continuance of the work. On May 15 a circular was sent to some twenty colleges in Illinois announcing the scheme of the scholarship, and the terms upon which applications would be received. Each applicant was required to send his

application by July 1 to Mr. Furness, stating his name, age, residence, and post-office address; of what college or university a graduate, and what line of study he proposed to pursue; with testimonials from the authorities of his college or university as to his proficiency, rank, and general good character. The circular also stated that the successful applicant would receive \$300, payable viz.: \$150 on presenting himself at Cambridge at the beginning of the academic year with the certificate of his appointment, and the balance at the beginning of the second semester of the year 1894-95. Applications were received from graduates of the Chicago University, Lake Forest University, Northwestern University, Knox College, and Illinois State University. The Committee unanimously selected Mr. John Albrecht Walz, of Northwestern University, as the holder of "The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Chicago" for the year 1894-95.

Mr. Walz was born in Germany, and received his preparatory training at a *gymnasium* in Stuttgart. He was graduated A. B. from Northwestern University in 1892, having received high honors throughout his college course and upon his graduation. Since graduation he has been an instructor in German and Latin in the preparatory department of Northwestern University, and has taken courses in the graduate departments there in Gothic and Comparative Philology. He will make the study of Comparative Philology, and especially Germanic Comparative Philology, his specialty in the Graduate School at Harvard. The testimonials received by the Committee to the character and ability of Mr. Walz are unusually complimentary, and it is confidently predicted that he

will do honor at Cambridge to the Harvard Club of Chicago.

The above account is made thus full in the hope that other Harvard Clubs may follow the example of the Harvard Club of Chicago, as we have followed that of the Harvard Club of San Francisco.

William C. Boyden, '86, Sec.

#### CINCINNATI.

The Club held a meeting on June 30, at the Zoölogical Garden Restaurant, at which more than thirty members were present. Mr. Julius Dexter, '60, presided. Mr. Elliot F. Rogers, '90, who conducted the entrance examinations here this year, was the guest of the Club, as well as all of the candidates who are taking the examinations under him. His excellent little speech was well received. He made many friends during his stay in Cincinnati. Brief speeches were also made by the Rev. G. A. Thayer, Div., '69, Jos. Wilby, '75, and C. T. Greve, '84.

C. B. Wilby, '70, Sec.

#### MINNESOTA.

On Commencement night the members of the Club gathered informally at the studio of Mr. Harwood to renew their acquaintance with Professor Royce and recall the memories befitting the day. It was just four years since his clever address to this Club upon the shortening of the College course, and he again was in charge of the entrance examination here. Another honored guest was the Rev. Francis Tiffany, '47, of the College, who had just returned from a journey round the globe. In speaking of President Eliot's jubilee, Professor Royce mentioned the minute adopted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in appreciation of the President's long term of



service, and then spoke of the characteristics of his work for the University. Mr. Tiffany told us of his own exceptionable experience in having studied at Cambridge under four College presidents, — Quincy, Everett, Sparks, and Walker, — and of the contrasts among them. Dr. Hosmer, '55, the President of the Club, was requested to express their felicitations to President Eliot, and this was done by a telegram. The material entertainment was not strictly in accordance with the new Commencement regulations.

*Henry B. Wenzell, '75, Sec.*

#### NEW YORK CITY.

Our year has been unusually prosperous both in accessions of members and in the enthusiasm of our meetings. Until the last one in June, when we formally opened the new clubhouse at No. 27 West 44th St., the meetings were held in our old home in 22d St. Each one seemed more enthusiastic than the last.

The dinner on Feb. 21, at Delmonico's, found almost two hundred men present; and President King received a rousing welcome when he rose for the fourth consecutive time as the presiding officer of the Club at the annual feast. In the absence of President Eliot, Mr. Beaman, '61, spoke for the College. Graceful addresses were also made by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, '67, and Collector J. T. Kilbreth, '63, who ever since the incorporation of the Club has filled the chairmanship of our committee on admissions.

The Hon. Henry E. Howland, LL. B., '57, who responded for Yale, Mr. Hugh L. Cole, of Princeton, and President Low, of Columbia, each received a rousing cheer at the begin-

ning and the end of their speeches in response to the toasts of their respective colleges.

But the great hit of the evening was made by W. H. Rand, '88, who spoke for the younger men, and whose speech — coming late in the evening when usually the auditors are tired and ready to go — so far aroused the fellows, that they gave the strictest attention to every word, and cheered him to the echo, when he sat down, after one of the best addresses ever heard at a Harvard dinner.

We also had the pleasure during the year of entertaining the Glee Club, the Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, and the Pudding men.

An article about our new house is printed in another part of the *Magazine*. Under the able leadership of Mr. King, whose firm hand has made the financial part of our work possible, and owing to the efforts of A. M. Sherwood, ['77], and H. S. Van Duzer, '75, whose energy has made effective the work of the other members of the Committee, and whose taste in the decorations and in the selection of furniture, etc., for the new house has aroused admiration on every hand, our new house is all that we could have wished. On every side, is some gift from an interested member; and evidence of increasing interest is manifest every day.

For the fifth year Mr. Edward King, '53, had been chosen president, with the same little cabinet as last year; Mr. George Blagden, '56, as vice-president; Mr. Frederic Cromwell, '63, as treasurer; and the same secretary as before.

Our prospects are bright, our list of proposals is growing; and we look forward to a very successful future.

*Evert J. Wendell, '82, Sec.*

## SEATTLE.

The Harvard Club of Seattle held its annual meeting at the Rainier Club, June 16, 1894. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Franklin S. Palmer, '86; vice-pres., Rev. D. C. Garrett, '82; sec. and treas., George E. Wright, '89. The Club voted that Mr. Joseph Shippen, '60, prepare an appropriate letter of congratulation to be forwarded to President Eliot as a token of the esteem and respect in which he is held by the Harvard Club of Seattle, and congratulate him upon the completion of the 25th year of his administration of the affairs of Harvard as its president. The Rev. D. C. Garrett acted as toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to: "What President Eliot has done for Harvard College," Mr. Joseph Shippen; "What Harvard College can do for Education on the Pacific Coast," Prof. Mark Bailey, Jr., '90; "What Harvard College can do for Religion on the Pacific Coast," the Rev. Mr. Elliott; "The University of Washington and its Prospects," Major Jas. R. Hayden, Chancellor of the University of Washington, a guest of the Club; "The Harvard Club in relation to the Public Schools of Seattle," Prof. Barnard, Superintendent of the Seattle Schools, a guest of the Club; "Yale and Harvard," Mr. W. A. Peters, a guest of the Club, representing Yale. — George Hyde Preston, '78, has recently been appointed by Governor McGraw, a regent of the University of Washington, and the Harvard Club feels honored that one of its members is thus enabled to exert the influence of Harvard in the policy of the University of Washington. — Mark Bailey, Jr., '90, is Pro-

fessor of Greek and Latin in the University of Washington.

There are at present more alumni of Harvard in Seattle than of any other single eastern college or university, although only one alumnus was a resident of this State at the time he entered Harvard, viz.: James W. Hall, ['87]. He entered Harvard from Port Blakely, Kitsap County, Wash., and still resides there. The next meeting of the Club will be in January, 1895.

*L. B. Stedman, '87, Sec.*

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

1828.

The Peabody Normal College celebrated on May 11 the 85th birthday of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; Miss Grace Thomas read a biographical sketch of Mr. Winthrop, and the President of the College spoke of his services to that institution. — On May 12 the corner-stone of Winthrop College for girls, at Rock Hill, S. C., was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The institution, of which Mr. Winthrop is a trustee, is named for him. — John Parker Tarbell died in Boston on May 7; he was born at Cambridge, Aug. 30, 1807. — The Class has five survivors out of 53.

1833.

Waldo Higginson, Secretary of the Class, died at his home in Boston, on May 4. He was born in Boston, May 1, 1814, his parents being Stephen and Louisa (Storow) Higginson. He attended the private school kept by William Wells at Cambridge, the Round Hill School at Northampton, and the school at which R. W. Emerson, '21, was an instructor. After graduating from Harvard, he spent a year at Alexandria, Va.; returning, he studied

law for a short time, and then took up civil engineering. He spent the summer of 1837 on the State Railroad across the Alleghanies, after which he became assistant engineer on the Eastern Railroad, between Ipswich and Newburyport. After four years he became, in 1845, the agent and engineer of the Boston and Lowell Railroad till 1853, when he was stricken with paralysis. This brought upon him a protracted illness, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. In 1856, when measurably restored to health, he was chosen president of the New England Railroad Mutual Insurance Co. This was sustained by all the best railroads, but Mr. Higginson became persuaded that the mutual principle of insurance was not adapted to railroads, and advised its abandonment. This was done, and the affairs of the company were wound up without any loss to those insured. He then started an insurance company for manufacturing establishments, the "Arkwright," of which he was for many years the president. In December, 1854, he married Mary Davies, daughter of William Davies Sohier, 1805, of Boston. Harvard gave him an A. M. in 1856, and he served the University as an Overseer from 1869 to 1873. In the great Boston fire of 1872 the Class Records were destroyed, but Mr. Higginson made every effort to repair the loss, by securing duplicates of biographies, etc. At his death, the Class Records were given to Dr. G. E. Ellis, who has placed them in the College Library. The Class, therefore, has no secretary. Of its 56 original members, only 7 survive, 10 having died in the past five years. — Ed.

1835.

CHARLES H. PARKER, Sec.

47 Tremont St., Boston.

The first annual report of the Elliot City Hospital of Keene, N. H., has been lately issued. This is an institution founded by our classmate, John Henry Elliot, who, on March 29, 1892, deeded to the city of Keene a valuable property, consisting of a large dwelling containing eighteen rooms, besides those required for housekeeping purposes and servants, together with barns and out-buildings, all in good repair, situated on a central lot which contains some 133,000 feet of ground, shaded by lofty elms and surrounded by a lawn. There is in addition a large attic, which has been fitted up to serve as a dormitory for nurses. The conditions upon which this property has been bestowed are that it shall be maintained as a hospital under customary rules and regulations; and in the month of April, following the deed of conveyance with its conditions, it was accepted with thanks by the city councils of Keene, and measures were immediately adopted to complete the organization so as to carry into effect as soon as possible the benevolent wishes of the founder. Mr. Elliot in his deed of conveyance states his "desire to install the Samaritan spirit in his native place;" and it is pleasant to notice by the report that such a good spirit has been awakened, a long list of contributions towards the fitting up and furnishing of the hospital giving evidence of the interest felt by the citizens of Keene. An act has also been passed by the State Legislature which authorizes the city of Keene to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$2,000 annually in aid of the support and maintenance of the hospital.

1840.

JOHN CAPEN, *Sec.*

5 Worcester Sq., Boston.

Henry Colman Kimball was lost overboard from the steamer on a trip from Boston to Philadelphia, May 10, 1894. So ends the life of one who by his genial disposition, cultivated tastes, and refined manners was a general favorite, not only tenderly devoted to his family, but beloved and esteemed by all classes of society. Graduating with a high rank, he engaged in teaching, being for several years principal of Westford Academy, and later, for about ten years, of Lancaster Academy, and acquitting himself with distinction in both places. He subsequently removed to Stoughton, Mass., where he was at the time of his death Superintendent of Schools, and had been elected for the twentieth year in succession as Town Clerk. At a memorial service on May 17, in the church at Stoughton, affectionate testimony was borne to the great value of his services to the town and to his worth in all the relations of life.

1842.

DR. ANDREW D. BLANCHARD, *Sec.*

91 Hillside Ave., Melrose.

The Class reunion was held on Commencement in Little's Block, as the edict of the Corporation placed us outside of the College Yard. There were present, out of nineteen survivors, Blanchard, Brooks, Capen, Davis, Lincoln, Nichols, Phillips, and H. Lincoln, a temporary member. The occasion was eminently social, without formality.

1843.

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

Judge Richardson has been ap-

pointed Professor Emeritus in Georgetown College, where for fifteen years he has taught statutory law and legal maxims. ED. — Charles A. Dana, who has been spending several months in Europe, is on his way home.

1844.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*

22 Chestnut St., Boston.

The Class had their usual meeting on Commencement Day, their 50th anniversary, at 7 Holworthy. Nineteen members were present, out of a total of 28 survivors. Copies of a memoir of Francis Parkman, written for the Colonial Society of Massachusetts by the Class Secretary, were distributed to those present. A majority of those who came to the meeting also attended the alumni dinner in Memorial Hall, where Leverett Saltonstall "spoke for the Class."

1848.

PROF. THOMAS H. CHANDLER, *Sec.*

161 Newbury St., Boston.

Walter Patterson Tillman, who died at Troy, N. Y., May 29, was born in that city Aug. 9, 1828. After graduating — he was one of the Class Marshals — he went into business, but at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Company H of the 30th N. Y. Volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, he received a severe bullet-wound in the head. Early in 1863 he was acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the "Iron Brigade," commanded at different times by Generals Phelps, Augur, and Keyes. The staff of this brigade presented to him, in recognition of his bravery, a gold Greek cross, having on the reverse the names of the battles in which he was engaged: Falmouth, Gainesville, Manassas Plain,

South Mountain, Sulphur Springs, Groveton, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1863. In 1869 he went to Japan as agent of the Pacific Mail Co., where he remained for five years, having his headquarters at Yokohama and Nagasaki. Returning, he settled at Troy, where he married Miss Ellen A. Freeman, Oct. 24, 1878. He was a member of the Loyal Legion. — The annual Class dinner was held at the Parker House on Commencement Day, and although only four members were present they had an enjoyable reunion.

1852.

H. G. DENNY, *Sec.*

Hamilton Nat. Bank, Boston.

On Commencement Day, at the annual business meeting at Weld 2, G. H. Fisher presided, and S. L. Thorndike was reelected a member of the Class Committee for three years. The yearly dinner took place in the evening at Young's Hotel, eleven members being present, and D. W. Cheever presiding. Five hours passed pleasantly at table. — D. W. Cheever has lately published "Lectures on Surgery," inscribed to thirty-three medical classes. — J. H. Choate left for a short time his position as president of the New York State Constitutional Convention at Albany to present at the dinner of the alumni to President Eliot the gold medal which commemorates his twenty-five years of official service. — D. W. Cheever and J. B. Thayer received the degree of LL. D. on Commencement Day. — May 11 H. G. Denny was chosen treasurer of the Boston Library Society, which this year completes the first century of its corporate existence, having been organized in 1792, and incorporated in

1794. — C. E. Stedman has been spending the summer and practicing his profession at Manchester, Mass. — Word has been received of the death of R. M. Williams at Hastings, Neb., May 14, 1892, after an operation for cancer.

1854.

DAVID H. COOLIDGE, *Sec.*

32 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

To celebrate the 40th anniversary of the graduation of the Class, the Secretary issued on Commencement a Report, the first that the Class has had. It contains brief sketches of the 91 graduate and of the 7 temporary members. Of the former 40, and of the latter 3 have died. Twenty men served in the U. S. army or navy during the Rebellion, viz.: Curtis, Savage, Goodwin, Lowell, Potter, Sewall, Hayden, Hubbell, J. W. Ames, Bigelow, Dana, Dorr, Jeffries, Lothrop, Paine, Swift, W. Thorndike, Tucker, Wells, and Dickson. Eight were in the Confederate service, viz.: Marmaduke, Gary, Rhett, Allston, Gaillard, J. C. Johnston, W. Johnston, and McLemore. Lowell, Goodwin, Hubbell, Allston, and Savage died during the war, the first two in battle. Among the members of the Class who have been prominent are H. H. Furness, the editor of Shakespeare, E. D. Hayden, who served two terms in Congress, W. S. Perry, bishop of Iowa, T. H. Safford, the astronomer, Henry Van Brunt, the architect, W. W. Warren, member of Congress, Dr. B. J. Jeffries, and G. B. Winship, whose exhibitions of strength were widely commented on a quarter of a century ago. The Secretary has had no news from F. H. Griggs, J. A. Holmes, Theodore Long, C. E. Stetson, and L. J. Wyeth. Charles Russell Lowell led the Class in scholarship.

The following account of Class Day, June 23, 1854, will interest younger graduates: "It rained early in the morning. About 9 o'clock the rain ceased, but the sky was cloudy during the day. The state of the weather prevented dancing on the green, much to the disappointment of the Class. At 10 o'clock the Class assembled, and marched to the residence of Mr. Sparks [who had resigned the Presidency the previous year], where three cheers were given for Mrs. Sparks; from thence to a room in University Hall, where appropriate selections from the Bible were read, and a prayer offered by the Class Chaplain, Wadleigh. After this they went to Dr. Walker's house, where they partook of some refreshments. At 12 o'clock, as escort to the President and Faculty, they marched to the Chapel, where the oration and poem were delivered and the ode sung. Winthrop's oration gave general satisfaction, and Preston's poem was amusing and witty. In the afternoon there was dancing in Harvard Hall. At half past six the Class danced round the Tree, sang 'Auld Lang Syne,' cheered the college officers and buildings, and separated. A *soirée* at President Walker's in the evening closed the public festivities of the day. Many of the Class, however, had social meetings at their room in the evening, at which the utmost jollity and good humor prevailed." — Ed.

Bishop Perry received the degree of LL. D. at Dublin University on June 29. — H. H. Furness received the LL. D. degree at Harvard on June 27. — Prof. Edward Graham Daves died on Aug. 1, at a hospital in Boston, after undergoing a surgical operation. He was the grandson of Major John Daves, an officer of the North Caro-

lina line in the Revolutionary army, and was born at New Berne, N. C., March 31, 1833. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1856, and was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar in Baltimore, but never practiced. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Greek in Trinity College, Hartford, where he remained five years. He then passed ten years in Europe, attending lectures at Bonn University and keeping a private school at Vevey. On his return to America he became a lecturer at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, and took high rank as a Shakespearean scholar. Through his influence a monument to the heroes of the Maryland Line was erected on the Guilford battlefield, North Carolina. He also organized a company for the purchase and preservation of old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island.

1855.

EDWIN H. ABBOT, Sec.

50 State St., Boston.

The annual Class dinner was served at the Revere House on Commencement eve. Thirteen members were present, and forty-four answers were received to the Secretary's notice. Sanborn presided, and the gathering was as usual very informal. Next year being our fortieth anniversary, it is hoped that special effort will be made by distant men to attend. The official prohibition of the mild refreshment which we have enjoyed during the past thirty-seven years diminished the attendance at our room, Stoughton 20, during the day. Five o'clock tea is regularly served for the Class after the Alumni Dinner, on the old Arsenal grounds, and the Class probably will hereafter camp there through the entire day. — Henry L. Higginson, who

has been chosen commander of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, is to be treasurer of Radcliffe College. — R. T. Paine is again president of the American Peace Society. — In June a memorial to the late Bishop Phillips Brooks was erected at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, by voluntary subscriptions. It is on the second window of the south aisle, and is a scene in *opus sectile* work, representing Christ's command, "Feed my Sheep." The artists were the Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars. The following quatrain in Latin elegiacs was written as an inscription for the window by the Archbishop of Canterbury : —

"*Fervidus eloquio, sacra fortissimus arte  
Suadendi gravibus vera Deumque viris,  
Quaereris ad sedem populari voce regendam,  
Quaereris — ad sedem rapte domumque Del.*"

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*

Colonial Club, Cambridge.

There were 19 classmates present at our dinner at the Union Club, Boston, on June 26. Ricketson presided, and speeches were made by Abbot, Balch, Chaney, Chauncey, Duncan, Ely, McKenzie, Newell, Rumrill, F. H. Swan, and W. W. Swan. — Prof. J. C. Gray received the degree of LL. D. from Yale University in June.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, *Sec.*

Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

At a meeting held in Holworthy 2, on Commencement, the Class chose C. A. Humphreys Chairman, and S. W. Driver Secretary. The Treasurer, Col. H. S. Russell, made his report, showing a balance of \$1,046.00; accepted. The Chairman notified the Class that our beloved Secretary, Dr.

Frank M. Weld, had died since our last meeting; and he called for the nomination of a new secretary. C. H. Hall nominated S. W. Driver; Spaulding seconded the nomination; Driver declined the nomination in favor of George H. Whittemore, who absolutely refused to serve, and Driver accepted and was unanimously chosen Secretary. Spaulding moved that the chairman, Humphreys, be appointed to write a letter to Mrs. F. M. Weld, expressing the sympathy of the Class with her in her loss; it was so voted, and the meeting then adjourned. Nothing besides lemonade and apollonaris was served as drink at the room. The Class Committee at this time consists of Henry S. Russell, Thomas Sherwin, and Stephen Wm. Driver. — Henry A. Clapp has received the honorary degree of M. A. for scholarship in Shakespeare; a well-earned degree of which the Class were proud. — There were present at the room thirteen members; at the exercises and not at the room, three, — sixteen in all. — Dr. S. G. Webber has been appointed Professor of Neurology at Tufts College. — Joseph Shippen read Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" at the Memorial Day exercises at Seattle, Wash. — Gen. C. A. Whittier has been elected president of the Boston Elevated R. R. Co.

1861.

REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT, *Sec.*

Montpellier, Vt.

The Class Dinner was enjoyed on June 26, at the Union Club; Hackett presided, and 23 members were present. Letters were read from several absentees, and Powers sent a photograph of his family, which doubtless gave a fresh impulse to the photograph project started last year. Thir-

ty-five have agreed to exchange unmounted pictures, and it is expected that such arrangements will be made that those living in Boston and vicinity can advantageously unite in employing the same artist. Of this, further information may be expected from the Secretary. The speeches made at the dinner were quite informal. The fact that the names of two of the Class, Beaman and Hardy, appeared on the official ballot for Overseers, did not escape notice; and Hallowell improved the occasion to advocate earnestly the placing of a woman upon the Board, nominating Mrs. Elizabeth C. Agassiz. — Among the letters read was one from Johnson, who died four days later, June 30, at Spring Valley, Ill. The Rev. Alfred Perry Johnson was born in Bedford, April 3, 1836. He worked his own way through College, with some aid from friends, taught a private school in Mont Clair, N. J., a year, and in August, 1863, enlisted as a private in Company F of the Forty-Fourth Mass., a nine months' regiment, whose term of service was spent in North Carolina. Returning home unharmed, he pursued a three years' course in Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1866. He then went West under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society, and began his life's work in charge of the Congregational Church in Paola, Kan. His subsequent pastorates were in Woodstock, Ill., Platteville, Wis., — where he remained nearly fourteen years, — Springfield, Mo., Joplin, Mo., and Spring Valley, Ill. His last engagement began in Oct., 1892. He married, in 1867, Miss Terrie Shiveley, of Marion, Ind., who survives him, with two of their three children, a married daughter and a son. His ill-

ness lasted only about three days; and after a Sunday funeral in the church in which he himself had preached impressively on the preceding Sunday from the words: "And Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him," his body was borne to Marion, Ind., for burial. — Beaman was reelected on Commencement Day a member of the Board of Overseers. — Bowditch has relinquished the duties of Dean of the Harvard Medical School, but retains his professorship. — Hale moves his school this fall to a more desirable situation, 86 Beacon St., Boston, opposite the Public Garden. — Hardy has been chosen one of the Trustees of Wellesley College.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

Twenty-eight members of the Class met in Cambridge on Commencement. — John Fiske received the degree of Doctor of Laws, having previously been made a Doctor of Letters by the University of Penn. — A. J. Bailey has been reappointed City Solicitor of Boston. — Arthur Lincoln is a trustee of the Mass. State Library.

1864.

DR. WM. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

226 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

There was a business meeting of the Class at Thayer 31, on Commencement. — Thirty members attended the dinner at Young's Hotel, where the Secretary presided. — Gov. Greenhalge has appointed Woodward Emery on the Mass. Harbor and Land Commission. — E. P. Seaver has been reelected superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, and also a Harvard Overseer. — H. H. Sprague is a trustee of the Boston City Hospital.



1865.

T. FRANK. BROWNELL, *Sec.*

120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Class, as usual, occupied Holworthy 10 on Commencement. The following members were present: J. Q. A. Brackett, T. F. Brownell, J. R. Chadwick, J. W. Churchill, W. B. Durant, W. A. French, D. S. Greenough, P. T. Jackson, C. J. Lincoln, G. H. Mifflin, G. F. Osgood, W. Rotch, M. S. Snow, G. D. Williams, and H. B. Williams. G. H. Mifflin was a marshal on Commencement. — J. R. Chadwick was one of the candidates for the Board of Overseers on the official ticket, but failed of an election. — J. W. Churchill was elected an honorary member of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association at its annual meeting this year. — J. O. Hoyt, with his family, and Prof. A. R. Leeds sailed for Europe June 20. — Wm. Rotch has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern R. R. Co.

1866.

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

Twenty-nine members of the Class enjoyed Commencement most pleasantly at the house of their classmate, Dr. W. G. Farlow, No. 24 Quincy St., Cambridge. — E. W. Emerson expects to remain abroad with his family another year.

1867.

FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, *Sec.*

60 Devonshire St., Boston.

The Class met at Hollis 3 on Commencement. — Dr. E. W. Cushing has been appointed Professor of Gynecology at Tufts College. — W. G. Peckham has gone to England to study the law of rapid transit, and carries a let-

ter from the administration at Washington. Princeton has elected him to the "Cliosophic" Society, and the University of North Carolina to the "Dialectic" Society. — I. B. Braman has returned to Boston and reopened an office for business, while still retaining his New York office. — Edward Jackson Lowell died after a short illness at Cotuit on May 11. He was born at Boston, Oct. 18, 1845. He made two trips to Europe, in 1867 and 1868, and then for a short time he went into business in Boston with Hills, Turner & Harmon. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1872, and practiced for two years. From 1879 to 1883, he was again in Europe with his family. During the past fifteen years he devoted himself to literary pursuits. Among his works are "The United States of America, 1775-82, their Political Struggles and Relations with Europe," 1888; "A Liberal Education," *Atlantic Monthly*, Jan., 1888; "The Life of Benvenuto Cellini," *Scribner's*, Oct., 1889; "The Eve of the French Revolution," — his most important book, — 1892. Shortly before his death he read an essay on Tennyson before the American Academy. He was a trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, 1885; chairman of the committee to examine the Boston Public Library, 1885; member of the Mass. Historical Society, 1884; American Historical Association, 1886; N. Y. Historical Society, 1886; Phi Beta Kappa, 1886; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1887; Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, 1888. He contributed chapter 1 to vol. vii of Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America." He married Mary W. Goodrich, Jan. 4, 1868, by whom he had three children;

after her death he married a second time Elizabeth G. Jones, June 19, 1877.

1871.

ALBERT M. BARNES, *Sec.*

38 Central Street, Boston.

The Class met in Holworthy 12, as usual, and at the annual meeting adopted a tribute to the memory of George Richards Minot, who died during the past year. — James Lowell, son of Edward Burnett, was graduated at Harvard this year, the first Class descendant to receive the degree of A. B. — H. H. D. Peirce has been appointed secretary of the U. S. legation at St. Petersburg. — Morgan Rotch is a director of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern R. R. Co. — Bishop William Lawrence is a vice-president of the American Peace Society.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, JR., *Sec.*

18 P. O. Sq., Boston.

The Secretary has issued his Sixth Report, embracing the years 1885-94. Of 113 graduates the Class has lost 20; of 32 temporary members, 5 are dead; 73 regular members and 8 temporary members have married, and 173 children have been born. The Secretary lacks the address of N. Altrocchi, Arthur Burgess, C. W. Chase, C. C. Felton, W. C. French, and E. E. Waters. The Class Fund amounts to \$4,199.05, besides which \$765 in subscriptions have not been paid. The deaths of the past nine years "include two of our marshals [Gambrill and R. S. Russell], the chairman of the Class Committee [P. C. Severance], and one of our leading scholars [Winn]." — Ed.

The Rev. John Cotton Brooks has

been chosen Archdeacon for the counties of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, and Berkshire, Mass. — The term of G. F. Babbitt, as a member of the Boston Board of Health, has been prolonged. — Gov. Greenhalge has appointed John F. Brown to be a justice of the municipal court of Boston. — The twelfth annual dinner was given at the University Club, Boston, Commencement evening, June 27; Andrew presided, and the Secretary presented his Sixth (printed) Report. The occasion was informal, and a very pleasant evening was passed in talking and singing. Since the Report was published, the Secretary has heard from Charlemagne Tower, Jr., now in Santa Barbara, Cal. He was married in Oakland, California, Feb. 8, 1888, to Helen Smith, daughter of G. Frank Smith and Susan Rising Smith. He has four children: Charlemagne, born March 19, 1889; Geoffrey, born July 1, 1890; Roderick, born Oct. 21, 1892; and Helen, born June 27, 1894. He remained in Duluth, Minn., as president of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Co. and Managing Director of the Minnesota Iron Co. until the autumn of 1887. At that time he returned to Philadelphia and took the vice-presidency of the Finance Co. of Pennsylvania; he became president of that company shortly afterwards, and retained that position until 1891, when he resigned to go to Europe. He spent most of the year 1891 abroad. Since his return to America he has not been in active business, though he is connected with affairs through his relations with several railroad and mining companies, in which he is director. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. In the mean time he has been devoting himself to study,

especially of American History, and he has now in press with Messrs. J. B. Lippincott Co. a narrative to be published next autumn, entitled "The Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution, with Some Account of the Attitude of France toward the War of Independence;" in two volumes. He is a vice-president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He received from Lafayette College at its Commencement this year the honorary degree of LL. D. His residence is 243 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, *Sec.*

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

The Secretary issued his Sixth Report on Commencement. Of 164 graduates, 147 survive, and of 45 temporary members, 34 survive; 113 of the graduates and 21 of the non-graduates have married; the former have had 249 children (147 sons and 102 daughters), the latter have had 46 children (25 sons and 21 daughters). Of the living graduates, 46 are lawyers, 32 in business, 20 doctors, 19 teachers, 6 ministers, 3 journalists, 2 each farmers, students, and lecturers, 1 each musician, actor, and artist, while 4 are in the Chinese Customs Service. — The Secretary lacks the address of M. J. McCann, who has made no report since graduation. — George I. Haven, who mysteriously disappeared in 1885, is now placed among the deceased members of the Class. — The addresses of the following temporary members are not known: W. J. L. Crane, F. C. Fallon, H. P. Pettridge, and B. C. Reed. — ED.

The Class dinner on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of graduation took place at Young's Hotel in Boston on the evening of June 26.

Seventy-six of the Class were present. A. G. Hodges presided, and music was furnished by the Boston Cadet Orchestra. Informal speeches only were indulged in, and the singing was in charge of Arthur Foote as chorister. — Dr. C. M. Green was appointed in June Assistant Professor of Obstetrics at the Harvard Medical School.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*

Brockton.

Classmates and others who knew and appreciated the sterling qualities and distinguished reputation of Theodore C. Pease, late Bartlet Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, who died so soon after his appointment, will find a sketch of his useful life and a selection from his writings in prose and verse in a volume recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., entitled "The Christian Ministry, Its Present Claim and Attraction, and other writings, by Theodore C. Pease." An excellent portrait of Pease makes the frontispiece to the volume. — Augustus Whiting, who was a member of the Class until junior year, died suddenly in Newport, R. I., July 23, 1894. Since leaving college he has resided in New York city and in Newport, and has been prominent in coaching matters. — Hemenway was elected Overseer on Commencement, receiving the largest number of votes cast. — The Class met at 51 Thayer.

1876.

COL. W. L. CHASE, *Sec.*

233 State St., Boston.

Thirty-six members of the Class attended the dinner at the Revere House the evening before Commencement. Moody presided. Informal speeches

were made by W. L. Chase, Ernst, Stimson, Thwing, Wambaugh, and E. M. Wheelwright. — The usual business meeting was held in 23 Stoughton at noon, on Commencement. — E. M. Wheelwright has been reappointed City Architect of Boston. — Harcourt Amory has been elected a director of the State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co. — Col. John T. Wheelwright has resigned from the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. — Capt. N. A. Thompson, A. D. C. Staff, 2d Brigade, M. V. M., has resigned. — The friends and patients of the late Dr. Charles Pratt Strong, contributed the sum of \$3,750, to found a memorial scholarship in the Harvard Medical School. This sum was given to the University on March 14, 1894, — the anniversary of Dr. Strong's death, — with the request that \$100 of the income shall be used each year as a gratuity to some poor and worthy medical student. The remainder of the income and any further contributions will be added to the principal until it reaches the sum of \$5,000.

1877.

JOHN F. TYLER, Sec.

5 Tremont St., Boston.

The Class met as usual at 14 Holyworthy on Commencement Day, about forty being present. The financial report was read by the Secretary. Parker, Farnsworth, and Sawyer were reelected an auditing committee, and it was voted to postpone the publication of the next Class report until '97. There will be a dinner in '95.

1878.

JOS. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

Box 3573, Boston.

William Ethan Allen died at Worcester.  
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ter, Nov. 7, 1893. — The Class, at its annual meeting on Commencement, voted to have two smoke talks the coming season, passed a vote of thanks to the committees that had had charge of the smoke talks in the past season, and voted to appoint the same committees again, Geo. H. Browne, H. S. Nash, and W. K. Blodgett for the first, and P. C. Knapp, B. N. Johnson, and H. H. Roberts for the second, with power to each committee to fill vacancies. — A. H. Allen has edited "Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State No. 2; Calendar of Correspondence of James Monroe," and "Catalogue of the Papers of the Continental Congress." — E. T. Chamberlain is making the office of Commissioner of Navigation mean something. — Philip C. Knapp has been elected president of the American Neurological Association as successor to Barney Sachs. — Dr. Alfred Worcester is chairman of the Waltham Board of Health. — Dr. Charles Harrington has been reappointed by Mayor Matthews inspector of milk and vinegar at Boston.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, Sec.

Buffalo, N. Y.

About seventy-five members attended the Class Dinner at Young's Hotel, Meyer presiding. It was pronounced the most enjoyable we ever had. J. T. Coolidge designed the menu cards. — G. H. Burrill is now pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church at Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y. — J. McD. Gardiner received his A. B. out of course on Commencement. — The address of the Rev. C. L. Wells is University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. — In June, Rindge visited Cambridge for the first time since he gave

to the city the City Hall, Manual Training School, etc., gifts of a value of at least \$600,000. He had a public reception by the Cambridge government. — Prof. F. W. Taussig takes his sabbatical year in 1894-95.

1881.

DR. CHARLES R. SANGER Sec.

3040 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Class dined at the University Club, Boston, on the evening before Commencement. There were fifty-eight present including the Baby. The Class was called to order by the Secretary, who spoke briefly upon Class affairs, and then introduced Guild, who acted as presiding officer and toastmaster. The toasts and those who responded were respectively as follows: "Harvard," W. R. Thayer; "Eighty-one," J. W. Suter; "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," W. H. Coolidge; "Cambridge," E. A. Whitman; "Harvard in Living Issues," E. D. Hawkins; "Harvard in Dead Languages," M. H. Morgan. Markham acted as chorister. Songs were sung by Otis, Morgan, Atkinson, R. C. Sturgis, and Markham. Bridgman designed the cover of the menu, and R. C. Sturgis that of the book of songs. — At the meeting of the Class on Commencement, resolutions in memory of Howard Agnew were presented by Moses King and H. B. Howard. A committee was appointed to decide upon dates for future dinners. — E. H. Baker is a director of the Mexican Telephone Co. — H. R. W. Browne has been appointed second assistant clerk of the Municipal Court of Boston. — L. Godkin has severed his connection with the law firm of Wheeler, Cortes & Godkin, and is now practicing alone. — H. D. Jones is at present in Philadelphia, but is not

in charge of a parish. — F. T. Knight is at Hartford, Conn. — The Committee consisting of Brandegee, Whitman, and Sanger have fixed on 1896, 1898, and 1901 as the dates for the next Class dinners. — W. C. Lane has declined to be a candidate for the librarianship of the Newberry Library, Chicago. — C. F. Lummis returned in December from his explorations in South America, and is now permanently settled in Los Angeles, Cal., where he will continue his literary work. — O. Mueller has removed to Cleveland. — Among the recent contributions to the labor question, an article by C. A. Reed, in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, on "Peaceable Boycotting," has attracted considerable attention. — F. Reed has a summer camp for boys near Eliot, Me. — N. L. Robinson, is practicing law in Chicago. — J. C. Rolfe, Professor of Latin at the University of Michigan, will publish "Lives of Cornelius Nepos" in September. — W. A. Slater, with his family, will leave in September on a two years' cruise round the world in his steam yacht *Eleanor*. The *Eleanor* is built of steel, is bark rigged, with full sail area, and was launched at the Bath Iron Works in May. She is the largest yacht of her type afloat, being 231 feet over all, 32 feet beam, and having a mean draught of 13 feet, 4 inches, with a displacement of 1,136 tons. No expense has been spared to make her the most comfortable of cruising yachts. W. Y. Peters has designed the interior of the main cabin and staterooms. — W. L. Worcester has been elected a manager of the New Church Theological School, Cambridge. — M. S. C. Wright, of the Lenox Ave. Unitarian Church of New York, has received a call to the Unity

Church, Chicago. — S. A. Johnson is master of the Prescott School, Somerville. — G. A. Tyzzer, headmaster of the Winchester Grammar School, has become a member of the Mass. Schoolmasters' Club. — The Secretary wishes the address of Fisher, Griswold, Merrill, W. H. Robinson, Hussey, McColl, Mathews, and Tenney.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

89 State St., Boston.

The Class dined at the Tremont House on the night before Commencement. There were 52 members present; W. C. Wait presided. — Geo. F. Spalding has formed the copartnership of Legro & Spalding to manufacture shoes in Lynn. — Bradley & Storer, real estate brokers in Boston, have dissolved partnership. — Henry M. Hubbard is treasurer of the new "Stove Trust." — E. P. Merritt is spending the summer in Europe. — M. S. Crehore is a prominent player of the Hingham Polo Club. — Prof. G. M. Richardson, of San Francisco, is spending his summer as usual on the Atlantic coast. — G. C. Buell, Jr., is president of the Myers Ballot Machine Co. — E. K. Stevens is to be connected with Mr. Hale's private school in Boston. — J. W. Bowen has withdrawn from the firm of Putnam, Bowen & Co., and has formed a partnership with Eben Sutton, '85, to carry on business as bankers and brokers in Boston.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*

2 Joy St., Boston.

Robert Emmet O'Callaghan died in New York city on May 16. He was born at Milford, Oct. 7, 1862, and attended first the public schools of his

native town until 1874, and subsequently those of Salem, where he remained until he entered Harvard in 1879. A quiet, earnest student, he maintained a rank among the foremost throughout his college course, carrying off highest second year honors in Mathematics in his sophomore year, and receiving highest honors in Political Economy at graduation. He then entered the Harvard Law School, took his degree in 1886, and went in the following September to New York, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession up to the time of his death. — J. R. Brackett was chairman of the Executive Committee, the working body of the Central Relief Committee of Baltimore, Md., an organization which represented the leading charitable and business associations of that city, and which won such a notable success in caring for the homeless and unemployed during the past winter. Its object was "To secure prompt and judicious means of relieving unusual need," and this was attained by providing *opportunity to work*, chiefly through the opening of stone-yards, sixty per cent. of the expenditure being returned from the sale of the crushed stone product. The results were: temporary homes for the homeless, police stations closed to lodgers, diminution of vagrancy and begging, and over seven thousand days' or half-days' work secured to needy heads of families. — Dr. W. L. Burrage has been reappointed by the Overseers to give special clinical instruction at the Medical School for the year 1894-95. — Sumner Coolidge has received awards for displays of fruits and vegetables at the weekly exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. — Ass't Prof. Edward Cum-

mings has been appointed by the Overseers a member of the Administrative Board for the College during the year 1894-95. — R. B. Ennis has changed his address to Counselman Building, 240 La Salle St., Chicago, where he is established in the real estate and down-town renting business. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin, who has been making an extended Customs Service inspection along the Pacific coast, has prolonged his trip beyond his original intentions, and has sailed on the revenue cutter *Rush* for Alaska and the Pribilof Islands, to make a thorough examination of the methods of taking seals and the needs of the service in preventing their illegal capture. — G. G. Hammond, after a year spent abroad, has been passing the summer at Milton, Mass. — Dr. George Heywood has changed his address to 143 West 34th St., New York, N. Y. — L. O. Johnson has severed his connection with the Worthington Pump Co., of Boston, and, after an interval of leisure, is now engaged in the insurance business in Salem, Mass. — Ass't Prof. A. R. Marsh has been appointed by the Overseers a member of the Administrative Board for the College during the year 1894-95. — J. F. Moors is a frequent contributor to the *Boston Evening Transcript* of editorial articles upon political and economic questions. — The Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere was appointed in May by Bishop Lawrence Archdeacon of New Bedford, Mass., and shortly afterward sailed for Europe, where he has passed the summer. The five Archdeacons, recently created, will relieve the Bishop of much routine work, and will have full responsibility for the expenditure of the missionary funds allotted to them by the Central Diocesan Board. Our classmate will have under his

charge the counties of Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket, the new archdeaconry containing thirty-six clerical and about seventy-five lay members. — H. L. Smyth has been reappointed instructor in Geological Surveying at Harvard for the year 1894-95. — During the past year Alfred Tonks has been the traveling agent, in the West and on the Pacific slope, for a St. Louis firm manufacturing an electric battery designed for medical purposes. — William Patten (S. S., '83), who has held the position of Professor of Biology in the University of North Dakota, has been appointed Professor of Zoology at Dartmouth College. — A. C. Burrage was nominated, July 26, by Gov. Greenhalge, to be one of the five members of the "Transit Commission" for the city of Boston. These important officials are to serve for five years; they are clothed with the widest public powers and responsibilities; and to their judgment and discretion are confided the host of problems and questions involved in the vast subject of rapid transit for the city — construction of subways or of tunnels, purchase of lands, settlement of damages, negotiation with corporations, granting of franchises, etc.

1884.

E. A. HIBBARD, Sec.

111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The decennial dinner was held at Young's Hotel on June 25, ninety-six members being present. The Class was fortunate in having with it all its old Glee Club members, who contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. The Rev. S. A. Eliot presided, and Paul Thorndike was chorister. The toasts, "'84 as we were,"

"'84 as we are," and "'84 as we hope to be," were responded to by L. E. Sexton, Allen Curtis, and T. L. Frothingham. "'84 in the West" was most felicitously depicted by Frank Hamlin. — The death of George A. Stewart on June 21 at Boston, after a short illness, has brought to the Class a loss of great moment. He was already well known as a designer of boats, and has coached the 'Varsity Football team for several seasons. — T. W. Harris has been appointed Superintendent of Schools at Keene, N. H.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*

39 Court St., Boston.

The meeting-room of the Class on Commencement was changed, owing to unforeseen circumstances, from Holworthy to Hollis 23, where a copy of the Class Album was on exhibition during the day. — An informal subscription dinner at Young's Hotel in the evening was enjoyed by about twenty-five members, presided over by Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr. — The Class Album is being delivered as fast as the orders are received for it. — Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., has resigned his position with the Flint and Pèrè Marquette R. R. Co., and been made third vice-president and general manager of the Southern Railway, with headquarters at 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. The Southern Railway is a combination and reorganization by Drexel, Morgan & Co., the New York bankers, of a number of the old railroads of the South, including the Richmond and Danville system, Georgia Pacific, and others. — Everett V. Abbot is one of the professors of the Metropolitan Evening Law School of New York city, modeled on the "Harvard system." — Rollin N. Larrabee has removed

from Chicago to New York city, where his present address is 30 W. 25th St. — Robert S. Bickford, formerly of Boston, has gone West, and is now at Helena, Mont. His address is care of Gov. J. E. Richards.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*

5 West 58th St., New York, N. Y.

C. L. Gibson has been appointed attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. — F. A. Luques, who has just returned from a winter in Italy, reports meeting Atherton in Rome. — H. C. Miller is camping in the Ojai Valley, Cal. — At the opening of the new Harvard Club-house in New York, a few of our boys met, and determined that '86 should have the first dinner given in that building. Accordingly, in response to a circular hastily sent to those in and about New York, ten men met the evening of June 25. They were H. A. Taylor, L. Lincoln, Scott, Sedgwick, Latham, Bradley, Gibson, Littauer, W. W. Baldwin, and Huddleston. At the dinner every one told something of his experience during the last year. Sedgwick told us of the Trades Schools, which he has been building up on the East Side; Scott, of the antiquities he discovered by excavations in Peru; Baldwin, of the work of the Good Government Clubs; Bradley, of the work and fun of Troop A; and the others of their especial interests. At the end of the dinner it was unanimously voted that the New York '86 men meet regularly at the Club three times a year, and that in particular they hold an annual '86 night with dinner and "smoker" the evening preceding the Harvard-Yale football game in the fall. It is hoped that all '86 men who can will make an espe-



cial effort to be on hand that night at the Club.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*

517 Exchange Building, Boston.

There was a reunion of the Class at Thayer 53 on Commencement. — Dr. John L. Morse has been appointed physician to out-patients at the Boston City Hospital. — Dr. J. M. Jackson is assistant pathologist at the Free Hospital for Women and Children, E. Springfield St., Boston. — Dr. J. L. Ames is physician to the children at St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Boston. — Dr. W. T. Talbot is president of the Alumni Association of the Medical School of Boston University, and also editor of the *Medical Bulletin*. — B. F. Cox died June 9. — The Rev. Irving Samuel Meredith, a temporary member of the Class, died suddenly in Lexington on May 8. After leaving College he entered journalism, being engaged for some time on the *Boston Herald, Journal*, and other papers. He then went abroad, and on his return, in the autumn of 1889, he studied for the ministry at the Union Theological Seminary. In May, 1891, he was ordained at his father's church in Brooklyn, N. Y. The following October he was installed as pastor of the Hancock Congregational Church at Lexington, where he remained till his death. For several years previous to his ordination he had served as a field missionary. He leaves a widow and two children.

1888.

DR. F. B. LUND, *Sec.*

122 Marlborough St., Boston.

The Class held its second triennial dinner at the Tremont House on June 26. About one hundred and twenty-

five members were present, and the dinner was most enthusiastic. The New York members of the Class had engaged Baldwin's Cadet Band for the occasion, and they contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by playing over the score of the '88 Pudding play of "Constance." President C. F. Adams, 2d, presided, Mr. W. H. Rand, Jr., acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by J. H. Sedgwick, W. M. van Heusen, D. T. Dickinson, and others. L. McK. Garrison read some verses in the style of the "Biglow Papers," the following lines of which touch on recent changes in the College: —

"You'd hardly recognize the place. They're  
cuttin' down the trees —  
Them gret, tall elms, that wus as cool as a real  
ocean breeze, —  
An' stickin' wuthless bushes everywhere, out-  
side the Yard an' in:  
You'd think they'd gut our friend Lee Powers  
to do their landscape-gardenin'.  
Along the eend of Jarvis Field, they've built a  
big brick tenement.  
It's all 'Hooraw fur Progress!' now — and nary  
cheer fur Sentiment."

1889.

HERBERT H. DARLING, *Acting Sec.*

3 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Clifford H. Moore has been appointed instructor in Latin at the University of Chicago for the term of three years. — Alfred P. Hebard, who has been in business in St. Louis, Mo., since graduation, will enter the second-year class at the Law School at the beginning of the fall term. — Horace D. Everett is general manager of the Everett Press Co., 47 Franklin St., Boston. This company has recently issued Report No. 3 of the Secretary of the Class of '88. — A. H. Knapp finished in June his term of service at Roosevelt Hospital, New York city. He has gone abroad to study. Permanent ad-

dress, 26 W. 40th St., New York. — Chas. B. Davenport was married, June 23, 1894, to Miss Anna G. Crotty, at Burlington, Kan. Address, Fisher Ave., Cambridge, Mass. — George E. Wright has formed a law partnership with John S. Condon, with offices 622-624 Burke Building, Seattle, Wash. — J. B. Chittenden is instructor in Mathematics at Princeton University. He is the first Harvard man to hold an office at that university. — Wm. G. Rantoul was married to Miss Eleanor F. Driver, at Beverly, Mass., June 13, 1894. — Mark W. Richardson's address is, Puritan Club, Boston, Mass. — Dr. John S. Phelps has completed his term of twenty months as house physician and surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, and has taken an office at 89 Charles St., Boston. — Robert De C. Ward's article in *The Charities Review*, for June, 1894, entitled "The Present Aspect of the Immigration Problem," has been published in pamphlet form by the Immigration Restriction League of Boston. Chas. Warren is secretary *pro tem.* of the League, and several other members of the Class are actively interested in its work. — Dr. Richard C. Cabot has been awarded the Dalton fellowship for investigation with the microscope, at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. He is the first person to hold this fellowship, the term of which is indefinite. Dr. Cabot's article, "The Diagnostic and Prognostic Importance of Leucocytosis," contributed to *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of March 22, 1894, has been reprinted in pamphlet form by Damrell & Upham. — Wesley Paul was admitted to the Suffolk County bar in July. He will practice law at 27 School St., Rooms 63 and 64, Boston.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.

Concord, N. H.

F. W. Atkinson has been appointed principal of the Springfield High School. — E. B. Greene will teach history at the University of Illinois. — S. E. Mezes has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Philosophy in the University of Texas.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, Sec.

Waldoboro, Me.

On the evening of June 26 a subscription dinner was held at the Tremont House. Thirty-eight members were present. Neal Rantoul presided. The dinner was very informal. — Members of the Class living in New York held a dinner at the Hotel Marlborough, May 26. — Among the '92 men traveling in Europe are W. T. Brewster, T. C. Tobbets, and J. Smith, Jr. — V. M. Porter is an attorney at law, 220 N. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. — L. F. Berry, who graduated this year from the Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Groveland Congregational Church, June 25. — The following changes of address are to be noted: Joseph Allen, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Halsey De Wolf, 3716 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. — F. B. Brandt has been appointed University Fellow in Philosophy at Columbia College. — W. T. Brewster has been appointed tutor in Rhetoric and English Composition at Columbia; and A. M. Day, assistant in Political Economy and Social Science at the same institution. — M. A. Barber will teach in the University of Kansas, and T. H. Gould at St. Mark's School, Southboro, next year.

1893.

FRED. W. MOORE, *Sec.*

390 Harvard St., Cambridge.

Benjamin Hill Rounsaville died at Tamworth, N. H., June 20. He was one of the older members of the Class, being thirty-one at the time of his death, and was not very well known among his classmates. He wrote frequently for the newspapers during his college course, and since graduation has continued this work in Boston. — George B. Pierce has been teaching at Milton Academy for the past year. — The following '93 men will teach next year: A. G. Leacock, in Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Conn.; G. G. McCurdy, principal of a school in Lyme, Conn.; G. D. Hammond, instructor in History in St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; C. R. Nutter, Groton School, Groton; J. W. Carr, St. Bartholomew's School, Morristown, N. J.; C. W. Downing, Professor of Classics at Howard Payne College, Texas; K. G. T. Webster, Milton Academy, Milton.

1894.

E. K. RAND, *Sec.*

Watertown.

The following '94 men have got teachers' positions for the ensuing year: A. E. Bailey, at Worcester Academy, Worcester; L. J. Balliet, Berkeley School, New York city; O. H. Basquin will hold a fellowship in the Northwestern University; H. L. Cannon, Friends School, Washington, D. C.; F. K. Cooke, Rugby School, Kenilworth, Ill.; W. I. Cortell, Mr. Nichol's School, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. H. Crandall, to be Assistant Principal of the Milwaukee Academy, Wis.; C. B. Earle, Milton Academy, Milton; J. S. Ford, Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.; W. T. Jackson, Pawtucket High

School, R. I.; B. F. Linfield, Adams Academy, Quincy; G. R. Noyes, Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge; J. R. Oliver, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; R. K. Shaw, Highland School, Worcester; J. J. Shepard, to be principal of the High School, Decatur, Ohio; and J. C. Watson, High School, Menominee, Mich.; — The Class dinner was held June 25; 297 were present. J. R. Oliver acted as toastmaster, and the following men responded to toasts: B. G. Waters, "Ninety-four;" H. B. Eddy, "College Humor;" H. F. Taylor, "The Glee Club." Apart from these toasts, there were few set speeches. E. B. Hill played his Honor Sonata, and H. A. Frothingham sang songs and told stories. — At the May term of the Supreme Court of Iowa, J. L. Benbow was admitted to the bar of Iowa, to practice in the Federal Circuit and District Court. — F. H. Bloodgood is Superintendent of Schools of Fayette County, Ia., having been elected to that office in the fall of 1893, on the Republican ticket. Last December he was married to Miss Ethel Hulbert. — C. L. Brumbaugh, during the years 1887-90 founded and conducted the Van Buren, O., Academy, a normal school. — On May 10 R. W. Carr was admitted to the bar in the Third Department, New York State, and is now practicing law in Albany. — L. T. Damon has been appointed assistant in English at Harvard for the coming year. — H. H. Henry has enlisted in the 1st U. S. Artillery Battery. — S. S. Holzman is Sporting Editor on the *Denver Times and Sun*. — S. L. Howe has resigned his position as Professor of Mathematics in Stetson University. — A. von W. Leslie has been appointed Professor of Languages at Lincoln Univer-

sity, Lincoln, Ill. — S. H. Longley is practicing law in Shirley. In 1893 he was elected State representative from the 32d Middlesex District. For the past three years he has been chairman of the selectmen of Shirley. — J. C. Moore is a member of the firm Groninger & Moore, which is practicing law in Indianapolis. — The Rev. H. F. Perry is preaching at Hyde Park. — W. W. Powers was married to Miss Victoria Raymond, of Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1894. His present address is 6 Prince Street, Rochester. — H. C. Vrooman is preaching at East Milton. — J. C. Watson was married to Miss Clara E. Hamilton, June 27. His present address is Menominee, Mich. — J. A. Wray was married to Miss Lucy P. Mills, of Wake Forest, N. C., Jan., '94. His present address is Knoxville, Tenn. — The Secretary wishes to remind members of the Class that they must send in their Class lives immediately if they wish to be mentioned in the first Class report. Blank forms may be obtained from the Secretary. — Edgar McClure will return to the University of Oregon to be Professor of Chemistry.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

Professor J. W. White, Ph. D., '77, has returned from a two years' trip abroad.

Dr. F. H. Osgood, of the Veterinary School, has been appointed by Gov. Greenhalge a Cattle Commissioner for Massachusetts.

M. E. Ingalls, LL. B., '63, is president of the "Big Four" combination of railroads and of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Co.

W. C. Collar, A. M., '70, is president of the Boston Schoolmasters' Club.

Charles L. Peirson, S. B., '53, is

senior vice-commander of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts.

In May, Major John W. Powell, LL. D., '86, resigned his position as director of the United States Geological Survey, after a service of sixteen years.

The New York Civil Service Reform Association has reelected Carl Schurz, LL. D., '76, its president; Francis C. Barlow, '55, Dorman B. Eaton, LL. B., '50, E. L. Godkin, A. M., '71, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, are vice-presidents; Everett P. Wheeler, LL. B., '59, is chairman of the executive committee, of which H. E. Deming, '71, R. W. Gilder, A. M., '90, are members; and R. S. Minturn, '84, is a member of the committee on affiliated societies.

Judge Alonzo B. Wentworth, LL. B., '63, who died July 12, was born at Somersworth, N. H., March 28, 1834, and studied at Phillips Exeter Academy. During the war he served in a New Hampshire regiment as a musician. Being admitted to the Middlesex County bar, he practiced in Cambridge, representing that city in the General Court in 1870. Removing to Dedham, he was again elected to the Legislature in 1884. From 1885 to 1891 he was trial justice in Norfolk County. In 1890 he was appointed district attorney for the southeastern district. He was at various times selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, and school committeeman of Dedham, and a charter member of the Constellation Lodge of Freemasons.

Dr. W. P. Giddings, M. D., '71, of Gardiner, Me., is president of the Maine Medical Association.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte, Div., '69, of Oakland, Cal., is a vice-president of the National Bureau of Unity Clubs.

Dr. Frank Edward Ward, D. M. D., '70, died at his home on May 14.

Bishop F. D. Huntington, Div., '42, is president of the Church Social Union, recently organized by the amalgamation of the Christian Social Union and the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor.

At the last annual meeting of the Mass. Dental Society, Dr. Waldo E. Boardman, D. M. D., '86, was elected a vice-president, Dr. Edward Page, D. M. D., '69, treasurer, and Dr. H. P. Cooke, '84, a director.

Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., '81, has been appointed Visiting Physician to St. Mark's Hospital, New York city.

D. F. Houston, A. M., '92, for two years holder of a Morgan fellowship as student of History and Political Science, and last year president of the Graduate Club, has been appointed adjunct Professor of Political Science in the University of Texas.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, received the degree of D. S. from the University of Pennsylvania in June.

Dr. J. W. Hastings, M. D., '56, has been reappointed a member of the Mass. State Board of Health for a term of seven years.

O. H. Howe, M. D., '86, of Cohasset, has been appointed a medical examiner.

On the evening of June 7 the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, Preacher to the University, was installed as pastor of the First Parish Church in Cambridge. The Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, '59, the Rev. C. G. Ames, the Rev. F. G. Peabody, '69, the Rev. C. F. Dole, '68, and the Rev. James De Normandie, Div., '62, took part in the ceremony.

Prof. William Dwight Whitney, LL. D., '76, died at New Haven, Conn.,

on June 7. He was born at Northampton, Feb. 9, 1827, graduated from Williams College in 1845, and after being employed for several years in his father's bank, he devoted himself to the study of languages. From 1850 to 1853 he studied in Germany; in August, 1854, he became Professor of Sanscrit in Yale College. Since then he has been the foremost philologist in America. He published many works, and was editor-in-chief of the *Century Dictionary*. He was one of the founders and the first president of the American Philological Association in 1869, and received honorary degrees from many universities at home and abroad.

F. H. Hovey, LL. B., '93, has won the tennis championship of Massachusetts.

Wm. A. Clark, Gr. Sch., '93-'94, has been appointed Principal of the Western Normal College, Neb.

C. A. Kofoid, A. M., '92, will teach at the University of Michigan the coming year.

E. C. Morris, Gr. Sch., '93-'94, will teach Old English at Syracuse University the coming year.

W. S. Nickerson, S. B., '90, has been appointed *ad interim* Professor of Biology and Histology at the University of Colorado for 1894-95.

C. C. Wilson, S. B., '94, has received an appointment in the Jersey City High School.

Sinichiro Kurino, who has just been appointed Japanese Minister to the United States, graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1881.

#### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

As the *Magazine* goes to press the death from apoplexy is announced of John Quincy Adams, '53, who, since

1877, has been a member of the Corporation.

The executive committee of the American School at Athens, of which Professor Seymour of Yale is chairman, has elected Prof. T. D. Goodell of Yale Professor of Greek Language and Literature for the coming year. Richard Norton, '92, son of Charles Eliot Norton, was elected instructor in the School, and Prof. J. R. Wheeler, Ph. D., '85, of the University of Vermont, secretary of the committee in the place of the late T. W. Ludlow, '82.

The competitive speaking for the Boylston Prizes took place in Sanders Theatre on May 10. No first prizes were awarded. Emil Goldmark, '94, Harry C. Metcalf, '94, and Ralph C. Ringwalt, '95, received second prizes.

The Mass. Election Laws League has among its officers, as vice-presidents, A. E. Bullock, '68, Sigourney Butler, '77, U. H. Crocker, '53, Wm. Endicott, Jr., A. M., '88, Henry Lee, '36, Nathan Matthews, Jr., '75, Josiah Quincy, '80, John Simpkins, '85, H. H. Sprague, '64, and S. E. Winslow, '85; treasurer, R. H. Dana, '74; executive committee, H. G. Allen, LL. B., '76, G. G. Crocker, '64, Moorfield Storey, '66, and W. W. Vaughan, '70.

Last term Dr. Sargent called the attention of the athletic managers to the unsatisfactory condition of the Trophy Room at the Gymnasium. As a result many missing trophies and pictures have been supplied. The groups of all the 'Varsity baseball teams since 1874, and the baseballs won by Harvard have been secured.

The Norfolk District Medical Society has for its president, Dr. D. D. Gilbert, '61; Dr. R. T. Edes, '58, is vice-pres.; Dr. J. C. D. Pigeon, M. D., '83, sec.; Dr. E. G. Morse, M. D.,

'70, treas.; Dr. B. E. Cotting, '34, committee of trials; Dr. H. M. Cutts, M. D., '83, and Dr. B. S. Blanchard, M. D., '82, censors; Dr. Samuel Crowell, M. D., '85, Dr. G. H. Francis, '82, Dr. Joseph Kittredge, M. D., '82, Dr. G. K. Sabine, M. D., '73, are among the councilors.

The following Harvard men have organized the Newport (R. I.) Racing Association: Pres., Prescott Lawrence, ['82]; sec. and treas., F. M. Ware, ['79]; stewards, N. Thayer, '71, Perry Belmont, '72, Melville Bull, '77, Ogden Mills, '78, and J. J. Astor, ['88]. Among the other members are Max Agassiz, Sp., '89, August Belmont, ['74], Woodbury Kane, ['82], and J. J. Van Alen, ['68].

A University Glee Club, composed of graduates of several colleges, has been organized in New York city. Jacob Wendell, Jr., '91, is one of the board of directors.

The Harvard College Library will be glad to receive a copy of the *Harvard Monthly* for July, 1891, to complete its file.

The following Harvard men are to lecture in the Old South Course, at Boston, in August and September: Dr. E. E. Hale, '39, "Elder Brewster;" Gov. F. T. Greenhalge, '63, "John Winthrop;" Wm. R. Thayer, '81, "John Harvard;" the Rev. James De Normandie, Div., '62, "John Eliot;" and the Rev. J. C. Brooks, '72, "John Cotton."

With its May number the Library *Bulletin* ceased to print the usual list of new books. Henceforth it will confine itself to printing extracts from the records of the Corporation and Overseers, and to bibliographical matter. The bibliography of "Historical Literature of North Carolina" was concluded in the May *Bulletin*.

The Corporation have prohibited partisan political meetings in College halls.

The Library has no copy of the following Dudleian lectures: 1800, Thomas Prentiss, of Medfield; 1803, Eliphalet Porter, of Roxbury; 1804, John Eliot, of Boston; 1807, Aaron Bancroft, of Worcester; 1823, Ichabod Nichols, of Portland; 1841, David Damon, of West Cambridge. It is believed that none of the above were printed. If the manuscripts are in existence the Library is desirous of obtaining either the originals or a copy of them. Of the following, which were printed, the Library has only the manuscripts, and would like to obtain printed copies: 1766, Ebenezer Pemberton, of Boston; 1772, Benjamin Stevens, of Kittery; 1774, Samuel Webster, of Salisbury; 1824, James Flint, of Salem; 1828, Francis Parkman, of Boston. Any person who can aid the Library in securing any of these desiderata will confer a favor by addressing the Librarian.

The Frank Bolles Memorial Fund, when handed to the Corporation, amounted to \$1,381.13, of which \$201.68 came from a benefit given by the Hasty Pudding Club.

Recently elected officers of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians are: Secretary, Alexander McKenzie, '59; treasurer, Arthur Lincoln, '63; committee, J. H. Morison, '31, Roger Wolcott, '70, and H. F. Jenks, '63.

The officers of the Middlesex Club (Mass.) are nearly all Harvard men, viz.: Pres., J. Q. A. Brackett, '65; vice-pres., H. C. Lodge, '71, G. S. Boutwell, LL. D., '51, J. D. Long, '57, G. D. Robinson, '56, F. T. Greenhalge, '63; exec. com., Wm. Rotch, '65, and E. R. Champlin, LL. B., '80.

The portraits of former members of the Faculty have been rearranged in the Faculty Room. A large photograph of the late Frank Bolles has been hung above the desk where he used to work, and the plaster bust of James Russell Lowell, which formed part of the Harvard Exhibit at the World's Fair, has been added to the collection.

As a curiosity of undergraduate ethics, we reprint the following editorial paragraph from the *Crimson* of June 15, 1894: "Some time since the sign of the athletic manager, Mr. Herbert H. White, was taken from its place. It was supposed that this had been done by gamins, but the sign was accidentally discovered in the room of one of the students. Such an act as this is altogether out of bounds. Whatever opinion a man may have as to the propriety of taking signs which belong to outsiders, it seems to us that there can be but one opinion as to the propriety of taking any sign used by members of the University. The theft, in that case, plainly loses all point and no excuse for it can be advanced. The name of the student we withhold, but it is for him to recognize that he has done a low thing."

In the annual competition for the English prize offered at Phillips Andover Academy by graduates who have come to Harvard, the first prize of \$15 was awarded to Donald Gordon, of Kyōto, Japan; the second prize of \$10 to Arthur William Ryder, of Andover; Eric Alfred Starbuck, of Andover received honorable mention.

Among the officers of the Sons of the Revolution in Massachusetts, — which organization was inadvertently confounded with the Sons of the American Revolution, on p. 604, vol. ii, — are the following Harvard men: Pres., Col. Wm. L. Chase, '76; vice-pres.,

Clement K. Fay, '67; historian, Francis E. Abbot, '59; board of managers, Maj. Andrew Robeson, S. B., '62; John W. Baker, M. D., '81, U. S. N.; Ex-Gov. Wm. E. Russell, '77, and James A. Noyes, '83.

A bronze or marble bust of Judge Henry F. French, L. S., '34, to whose efforts the new public library at Exeter, N. H., mainly owes its existence, will doubtless be placed in the building. He resided in Exeter from 1841 to 1859, and during that time was County Solicitor, Bank Commissioner, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1859 he removed to Massachusetts, and was there Assistant District Attorney for the County of Suffolk and President of the State Agricultural College. In 1876 he was appointed Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and filled the office until the first accession of President Cleveland. He died at Concord, Mass., in 1885.

Thomas J. Byrnes, M. S., has been appointed house surgeon in the Long Island Hospital, Boston Harbor.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

\*. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily and weekly press.

Prof. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, has invited Flavel S. Thomas, M. D., '74, to prepare "A Dictionary of University Degrees" for the International Education Series. It will be a book of about two hundred pages, showing what each of the two hundred degrees now conferred indi-

cates. It will also give the history, scholastic value, and rank of each degree.

J. S. Diller, S. B., '79, has issued in pamphlet form the following articles: "Revolution in the Topography of the Pacific Coast, since the Auriferous Gravel Period," "Discovery of Devonian Rocks in California," "The Shasta-Chico Series," and "Cretaceous and Early Tertiary of Northern California and Oregon."

In the *Sanitarian* for June, Dr. Wm. H. Thayer, '41, pointed out some of the advantages of the Berkshire region, Mass., as a health resort.

C. K. Bolton, '90, has a sketch of the late Frank Bolles, in No. 5 of *The Open Shelf*—the bulletin of the Cleveland, O., Public Library.

"A Year in Portugal, 1889-90," by the late George B. Loring, '38, who was Minister to Portugal, has been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

In the *Forum* for July, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, wrote on "The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics;" Pres. G. S. Hall, Ph. D., '78, on "Research, the Vital Spirit of Training," and Dr. J. S. Billings, LL. D., '86, on "The Health of Boston and Philadelphia."

Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., '81, had an article on "Uræmic Hemiplegia," in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for May.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for July printed "The Home of Glooscap," by the late Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82; "Letters of Sidney Lanier," edited by W. R. Thayer, '81; "The Mayor and the City," Harvey N. Shepard, '71; "Monetary Reform in San Domingo," J. L. Laughlin, '73.

"The Significance of Pessimism," by R. A. Holland, Jr., '88, and "Democracy and the Poet," by N. P. Gil-



man, S. T. B., '71, appeared in the June *New World*.

In the *Sanitarian* for July Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, continues his list of medals, jetons, and tokens illustrative of sanitation. He has enumerated 2,166 pieces.

The Hon. T. A. Atkins, LL. B., '60, has printed in pamphlet form "The Manor of Philipsburgh," a paper read before the New York Historical Society on June 5.

In the July *Century* Robert Grant, '73, describes summer life along the North Shore.

*Scribner's* for August contained some letters of J. R. Lowell, '38, to E. A. Poe, edited by G. E. Woodberry, '77.

In the August *Atlantic* Sidney Lanier's Letters, edited by Wm. R. Thayer, '81, were concluded; "August Birds in Cape Breton," by the late Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82, "The College Graduate and Public Life," by Theodore Roosevelt, '80, and "Professional Horsemen," by H. C. Merwin, '74, were also printed.

A selection of the poems of Aubrey de Vere, with an introduction by Prof. G. E. Woodberry, '77, has been published by Ginn & Co., Boston.

Longmans, Green & Co., of New York, have acquired the plates and stock of all the works by Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, which will in future be included in their list of publications. The purchase covers thirteen volumes, including the "Young Folks' History of the United States," and the "Young Folks' Book of American Explorers."

The Rev. Brooke Herford, D. D., '91, has published a volume of "Sermons of Courage and Cheer." (American Unitarian Association: Boston.)

"The Individual and Social Factors of the Redemption of Society" was

discussed by the Rev. C. J. Wood, '75, in the *Protestant Episcopal Review* for May.

Henry S. Nourse, '53, has published a "History of the Town of Harvard, Mass., 1732-1893." It contains a map, a portrait of Warren Hapgood, and other plates.

A new school "History of the United States," by John Fiske, '63, is being issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Charles C. Jackson, '63, has issued a pamphlet entitled, "Has Gold Appreciated?" in which he controverts some of the arguments of the bimetalists. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston.)

In the *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie*, vol. vii, 1894, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, '75, has an exhaustive account of "The Dolls of the Tusayan Indians." The article, accompanied by seven colored plates, has been reprinted in a large quarto pamphlet (E. J. Brill: Leiden). To the *American Anthropologist* for July Dr. Fewkes also contributed "A Study of Certain Figures in a Maya Codex," which has been reprinted with illustrations.

The *New England Magazine* for August published a long sketch of Wm. M. Hunt, '44, with illustrations of his works.

Prof. G. E. Woodberry, '77, is editing for the *Century* some hitherto unpublished letters of E. A. Poe.

"Historical Industries," has been reprinted from the *Yale Review* for last May, by the historian, James Schouler, '59.

The Rev. C. D. Bradlee, '52, contributed to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July a memoir of the late Dr. George C. Shattuck, '31. It has been reissued in pamphlet form, with a portrait of Dr. Shattuck.

The Home Market Club of Boston have issued as a campaign pamphlet, "Webster on Protection," by the Rev. W. C. Wood, '60. Mr. Wood expects soon to publish "Jesus in the Talmud," a work in two volumes on which he has been long engaged.

Edward Wheelwright, '44, has reprinted from the *Publications* of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts his memoir of Francis Parkman, '44. It is especially rich in material referring to Parkman's ancestry, boyhood, and college life, and is accompanied by a process portrait, from a full length photograph which shows the massive head, with its *tremendous* features, and the wiry form, little suggestive of the lifelong, heroic invalid.

Volume IV of the *Journal of American Ethnology and Archaeology* is entirely devoted to a description of "The Snake Ceremonials at Walpi," by the editor, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, '75, and his assistants, A. M. Stephen and the late J. G. Owens, Gr. Sch., '92. The Snake Dance of the Hopi herein recorded lasted nine days, in August, 1891. The various strange rites are described minutely, and an attempt is made to interpret their meaning, and to trace their origin. The volume is particularly rich in illustrations, of which several are colored. It is dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Mary Hemenway, through whose munificence the Southwestern Archaeological Expedition was supported and its publications have been issued.

Books received: "Christopher Columbus, and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries;" by Dr. M. Kayserling. Translated from the Author's manuscript by Dr. Charles Gross. (Longmans, Green & Co.: New York.). "The Christian Ministry: Its Present

Claim and Attraction, and other Writings," by Theodore C. Pease, '75. With an Introduction by Prof. Egbert C. Smyth. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

— *Reminiscences of Foreign Travel. A Fragment of Autobiography.* By Robert C. Winthrop, '28. (Cambridge, 1894; privately printed.) It is to be hoped that Mr. Winthrop will add to these reminiscences, and print all in a volume accessible to the general public. The fragment which he has had printed for his friends refers to the foreigners of distinction with whom he became acquainted, either at Washington during his Congressional career, or on his numerous trips abroad. There were few celebrities of the past generation whom he did not see and know. The Duke of Wellington and Samuel Rogers were still flourishing when he first went to London, in 1847, and he has entertaining recollections of both. Poets, statesmen, authors, and clergymen pass in review before us, as he recalls their features or some incident of his meeting with them. And the list is not confined to British celebrities, for Mr. Winthrop saw on the Continent Louis Napoleon, Pius IX, Cavour, and others, whose names look large in modern history. He writes of all as he might describe them to friends gathered at his fireside.

— Two recent issues of the *Athenaeum Press Series* (Ginn: Boston) deserve mention. The first is *Selections from the Poetry and Prose of Thomas Gray*, edited by Wm. Lyon Phelps, A. M., '91, who has done his work with minute care. As always when dealing with editions like this, the reader will find cases where the editor will seem to him to have left too little to

the imagination. For example, the note to line 87 of the "Elegy" reads: "Precincts. This word, and the phrase 'pleasing anxious being,' sound thoroughly Augustan; no wonder Dr. Johnson thought this stanza especially fine." But, after all, this over-eagerness to say something about everything, which is so characteristic of contemporary editors, gives us the assurance that, though some trivialities may be unduly dignified by notice, the really important points will not be overlooked. The value of the volume is enhanced by a short essay on "Gray's Knowledge of Old Norse," by Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82. It is significant of the quality of Gray's genius that his best poems and sufficient specimens of his prose can all be comprised in 125 pages; his product was small, but it is all pure gold. The second volume comprises *Selections from the Essays of Francis Jeffrey*, edited by Lewis E. Gates, '84, who throws a somewhat aggressive personality into his notes. On the first page of his introduction he astonishes us by the assertion that Jeffrey suffered because Coleridge and Wordsworth persuaded the public to take their poetry at their own valuation, but that now Wordsworth's mystical view of life has fallen into disfavor, so that Jeffrey is coming to be regarded as a great critic again. If the instructors who teach English literature to Harvard students really hold this opinion of Wordsworth, we believe that they will find very little agreement among educated men who have not had the benefit of their instruction. Mr. Gates, having thus at the outset started our distrust, goes on to give a fairly good account of Jeffrey's work, together with a brief statement of the early critical periodicals in

Great Britain. The essays, and fragments of essays, selected as representative, are well chosen to illustrate the range of Jeffrey's powers. It is not small praise to say that they are still worth reading for their own sake, and not merely because they are landmarks in literary criticism. In the notes Mr. Gates has a chance to display his diligence in research and to discuss some of the topics broached by Jeffrey in the text.

— It was an excellent plan to print in a single volume the three dramas composing Schiller's *Wallenstein*, as Dr. W. H. Carruth, Ph. D., '89, has done. The book, though intended primarily for students, is so well bound and printed, besides being embellished by portraits, maps, and illustrations, that the general reader will find for it a place on his shelves. In an introduction Dr. Carruth gives a *résumé* of the Thirty Years' War, of the genesis of the plays, of Wallenstein's character, and of the significance of the work. He has added also a list of persons, and he has made the notes at the end, though brief, sufficiently elucidatory. Strange to say there is no table of contents, although one would be useful in leading the reader quickly to the various editorial information. The work as a whole is an example of the better class of modern editions of classics in literature. (Henry Holt and Co.: New York.)

— In *The Princess Margarethe*, John D. Barry, '88, has written a fairy story which has the merit of being based on a good idea. The idea is that a little princess, chafing under the restraints of life in a palace, longed to be like ordinary little girls, free to play and romp without the chilling supervision of ladies-in-waiting and of titled governesses. This furnishes Mr. Barry

with several episodes full of suggestive contrasts. Parallel with the main theme is another, which concerns Margarethe's father and mother, who are disappointed that she was not a prince. But when she dies they duly repent. The story is somewhat too long, and the double moral may seem too prominent to those juvenile readers who have a healthy love of fairy tales, but who do not like the moral application thereof. (G. M. Allen Co.: New York.)

— *Poems*, by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, L. S., '83-'85. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.) Over the pseudonym "John Philip Varley," Mr. Mitchell has for several years contributed verse to the magazines, but the bulk of the present volume consists of poems not hitherto published. His intentions are the best, as any one who reads his counsel "To a Writer of the Day" can see. Much common sense, often wittily put, and a very serious and worthy ideal of the poet's duties, distinguish that production. His shorter poems lack the lyric quality which alone makes lyrics live. This is due, perhaps, to Mr. Mitchell's purpose to be no mere writer of jingles or slave to the artifices of metre, perhaps to a deficiency of musical endowment. Many of the sonnets are good, and there are descriptions of nature, and here and there striking thoughts and similes, which indicate that the writer's intellectual substance is in advance of his artistic skill. As a man who takes poetry seriously, and who has the poet's desire, if not yet the poet's power of expression, Mr. Mitchell deserves attention, and this volume may be the forerunner of something much better.

— *Car Trusts in the United States*. By Gherardi Davis and G. Morgan  
VOL. III. — NO. 9.

Browne, Jr., '87. (New York, 1894.) This little pamphlet, as its title indicates to a lawyer, deals with questions which have been the subject of important litigation during the last twenty years. The only previous adequate discussion of these questions is contained in a paper read by Francis Rawle, '69, of Philadelphia, before the American Bar Association in 1885, and the lapse of nine years has made a restatement desirable. The authors have furnished this in a clear and convenient form. The practice of selling and delivering chattels, with the condition that title shall not pass until the price has been paid, has long been common, and this kind of sale, first applied to rolling stock of railroads in 1868, with traditional acuteness by a Philadelphia lawyer, is the basis of the so-called car trusts. As in the case of conditional sales of other chattels, the apparent injustice of allowing the vendor's title to prevail over that of purchasers or mortgagees claiming under a vendee in possession and having the ordinary incidents of title, has given rise to litigation and conflicting judicial decisions. And as in the case of conditional sales of other chattels also, the practical way out of besetting difficulties has been found in statutes requiring such sales of rolling stock to be publicly recorded as a condition of their validity against third persons. Though the first of such statutes was not passed until 1883, they have now been enacted in twenty-six States. A very valuable part of the work of Messrs. Davis and Browne is the table of these statutes at the end of their pamphlet.

— *Number Work in Nature Study*. Part I. By Wilbur S. Jackman, '84. (Published by the Author: Chicago.) An attempt is made in this book to

make room for Science work in the elementary schools by a union of Science and Arithmetic. Pupils are asked to make a large number of observations in Zoölogy, Botany, Physics, Meteorology, Astronomy, Geography, and Mineralogy, and then to deduce certain facts and laws by arithmetical processes. The problems thus given require the use of integers and fractions, ratio, and percentage, as well as either compound numbers or the Metric System. The pupil is expected to absorb all this arithmetical work by his work in Science. This is a wide departure from the customary way of first learning the processes of Arithmetic, and then applying them wherever necessary. It seems very doubtful if the average teacher and pupil are ready for such a radical change. The book, however, contains many useful suggestions to a live teacher in the elementary grades, for many of the hints therein given may be used without necessarily following the methods indicated by the author.

— *Cartier to Frontenac*. Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America in its Historical Relations. 1534-1700. With full Cartographical Illustrations from Contemporary Sources. By Justin Winsor, '53. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. : Boston.) To any one familiar with the subject-matter of this volume it is needless to say that the title is indicative of the contents; but for the benefit of those who are not so fortunate, it may be well to add that although there is not to-day a foot of the North American continent that belongs to the French, yet, within certain limits, they were the first to penetrate into its interior, and, consequently, they are entitled to the credit of making it known to the world, various as may have been

the sources of the maps and map-makers of that day. For many reasons, the westward progress of the English was slow. Even as late as A. D. 1700, nearly a hundred years after the settlement at Jamestown (1607), and at Quebec (1608), the English were still confined to the relatively narrow strip that lies between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic, whilst their Gallic neighbors, thanks to the necessities of the fur trade and the enthusiasm of the missionaries, had followed up the St. Lawrence to its source, and floated down the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. Indeed, in the history of this region there is nothing more remarkable than the contrast between the rapid advance of the French into the interior and the slow and steady movement of the English in the same direction. Without stopping to inquire into the causes of this unequal rate of progress, it may perhaps help us to appreciate it if we reflect that in 1634, only about a year after the arrival of Lord Baltimore's colony in Maryland, Nicolet, a Frenchman (p. 149), stood upon the dividing ridge that separates the waters of Lake Michigan from those of the Mississippi; and in 1672, before Philadelphia was founded, the Jesuits had circumnavigated Lake Superior and mapped (p. 209) its shores with reasonable fidelity. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon this point. Suffice it to say that, among historical writers, Parkman has, in a way, made this field his own; and in his fascinating pages it is easy to follow the trader and the no less venturesome missionary as they plunged into the forest, and established posts or missions wherever there was a promise of a commercial or a spiritual harvest.

With the field thus occupied, it would seem as if any further attempt at investigation within its limits must result in threshing old straw. This, however, has not proved to be the case, for Mr. Winsor has opened a new path, and preserving only so much of the historic record as serves to bind together the different portions of his narrative, he gives us an account of the explorations of the French along the St. Lawrence and in the Mississippi Valley, so far as it can be gathered from a study of the maps of the time. In other words, by the aid of maps and sketches he shows us the progress of discovery in all that region instead of telling us about it. His appeal is to the eye, and, roughly speaking, his work may be styled a cartographic history of New France, though it is proper to add that he includes not only maps of such discoveries as were actually made, but also others in which ideas of what it was supposed would be found in the course of future explorations were duly set forth. Of course, maps made after this fashion were often grossly inaccurate, though it would be a mistake to suppose that they were devoid of interest.

For work of this kind Mr. Winsor is well fitted. As Librarian of Harvard College he has the care of, perhaps, the finest collection of early maps of America in the country, and his reputation for cartographic lore is such as to enlist the sympathy and assistance of students everywhere. Accordingly he has been able to bring together a series of nearly a hundred maps and charts, — a sort of panorama, in which it is possible, even for an untrained eye, to follow the progress of discovery from the arrival of the Breton fishermen in the Gulf of

St. Lawrence early in the 16th century, until La Salle, in 1682, planted the arms of France at the mouth of the Mississippi, and took formal possession of all that valley in the name of his king. To note the differences and peculiarities of these maps, or even to enumerate them, were a wearisome task, and we content ourselves with calling attention to the thoroughly satisfactory way in which they tell the story of French exploration in America, and with indorsing this new departure in historical composition.

But whilst we have only words of commendation for Mr. Winsor's method, it is matter of regret that some of the maps (pp. 3, 53, etc.) are on such a minute scale that the names of places are practically illegible. We may also add that there are occasional instances of careless writing that mar otherwise harmonious work. For example, we confess that we do not understand what is meant when we are told (p. 130) that "the institutions of the European past were to be evolved amid the American forests, and just at a time when there was already planned among the neighboring English, in the compact of the *Mayflower*, a departure from the Old World principles of entail and primogeniture in the elevation of equal rights." So, too, the statement (p. 241) that the Iroquois forced the Shawnee Indians "back into the valley of the Tennessee" is probably a lapse of the pen, as it was the Cumberland and not the Tennessee that was known on some of the early French charts as the "River of the Chaouanons." But enough of fault-finding. It is at best a thankless office, especially when, as in the present case, we have so much to be grateful for, and when the errors, or rather lapses, relate to matters of

detail or to insignificant side issues, and have no bearing upon the record itself.

— *A Student's Manual of a Laboratory Course in Physical Measurements*. By Wallace Clement Sabine, A. M., '88. (Ginn & Co.: Boston.) This book is a worthy successor to Hall and Bergen's "Physics," which was published two years ago. College men who have not followed the work of the Physics Department do not realize the changes that have taken place in its methods of instruction within the last decade. The method of memorizing facts is almost entirely a thing of the past. The student now finds out facts by his own investigation with a judicious instructor as his guide, thus developing a keenness of observation and giving a start on the road toward independent investigations. The educational world owes a great debt of gratitude to the workers at the Jefferson Physical Laboratory who have brought about this change by introducing methods which need but cheap apparatus and by designing much of this apparatus. The preparatory schools have ably seconded these efforts, as is shown by the fact that last year 358 were prepared for the elementary entrance examination in Physics by the laboratory method to 135 by the text-book method. This is certainly a great advance, for the first examinations in the laboratory method were not given till 1887. The second course in Physics, however, has as yet made but little headway in the preparatory schools, for during the last four years but 23 candidates have offered this subject at the entrance examinations. But in college it finds much favor; in 1892-93 there were 81 students to take the course. Mr. Sabine's book is a man-

ual designed to cover the ground of this advanced course, which is known in college as "Physics C." It is a book to be used only where there is an instructor fully conversant with the work, but in such hands the best of results ought to follow. The experiments, 72 in number, are arranged in the following groups: Mechanics, 18; Sound, 5; Heat, 7; Light, 17; Magnetism and Electricity, 25. They have all stood the test of practical use, which is the best possible for any text-book. For several years the subject-matter of the book has been given in lecture form, and it is a great convenience to have it now in print. It is to be hoped that many of the smaller colleges will follow in the wake of Harvard and model their work on the two courses given in Hall and Bergen's "Physics" and in Mr. Sabine's book. Although the latter has been published primarily for Harvard students, it deserves to have an extended use elsewhere.

— *The Use of Governmental Maps in Schools*. By W. M. Davis, S. B., '69, C. F. King, and G. L. Collie (Holt: New York). Probably a great proportion of the teachers interested in the subject of geography was unable to understand and appreciate the majority report of the Conference on Geography, published in the recent "Report of the Committee on Secondary School Studies," so far as it concerned advanced study. It was only possible within the limits of that report to present in the abstract a partial outline of the new method of treating the subject of physical geography; enough was stated to mystify many teachers, but to make many others realize that there has been a progressive change in the higher study of geography. It is the function of another report prepared by a

sub-committee of the Conference on Geography to clear away much that might seem obscure in the first, and all who dissent from the first report should read the second carefully before condemning the new method in geography. "The Use of Governmental Maps in Schools" will prove an effective means of improving the quality of geographic teaching. All teachers can find use for it, and few can fail to profit by the new examples of old features offered, even though new suggestions are not found. Had nothing more been done than to call attention to the fact that excellent maps of different sorts are easily available for schools, a service of great value would have been rendered, while the careful selection from the total number of sheets of those presenting typical geographic forms leaves no excuse for a failure to use the materials. The brief descriptions and explanations appended will be assimilated immediately in part, and for the remaining part will enforce upon the mind the necessity of the new text-book in physical geography, now contemplated by Professor Davis.

### MARRIAGES.

#### REPORTED BY CLASS SECRETARIES.

1871. Edward Osgood Otis to Marion Faxon, at Boston, June 6.
1872. Henry Middleton Fisher to Mary Elwyn Wharton, at Chestnut Hill, Pa., June 28.
1873. Edward Sherman Dodge to Mary Sweetser Stevens, at Boston, July 3.
1877. Arthur Perrin to Mary Cornelia Schlesinger, at Brookline, July 31.
1880. William George Taylor to Frances Chamberlain Brown Miner, at Winchester, Ill., June 21.
1881. Thomas Parker Ivy to Julia Dalton Nesmith, at Lowell, Jan. 31.
1881. Frank Smith Williams to Laura Fitch, at Cincinnati, O., June 6.
1882. John Sidney Webb to Linda Hutchinson Ball, at Washington, D. C., July 2.
- LL. B., 1883. Samuel Hanson Ordway to Frances Hunt Throop, at New York, N. Y., May 30.
1883. George Jonathan Porter to Julia Marvin, at Boston, June 6.
1884. Bertram Ellis to Margaret Louise Wheeler, at Minneapolis, Minn., June 20.
1884. Simeon Mills Hayes to Hetty Cornwell Brisbane, at St. Paul, Minn., April 19.
1886. Frank Alexander Kendall to Blanche Newell Esty, at Framingham, June 27.
1887. John Henry Gray to Helen Rockwell Bliss, at New Haven, Conn., June 14.
1887. Thomas Hunt to Caroline Speiden, at New York, N. Y., June 19.
- S. B., 1887. George Howard Parker to Louise Merritt Stabler, at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15.
1887. Philip Sidney Rust to Harriet Widdifield Fireng, at Glen Ridge, N. J., June 2.
1889. Charles Benedict Davenport to Anna G. Crotty, at Burlington, Kan., June 23.
1889. William Gibbons Rantoul to Eleanor Salisbury Driver, at Beverly, June 13.
- [1891.] James Beaumont Noyes to Mary D. Bartlett, at Lynn, July 2.
1891. Robert Treat Whitehouse to



- Florence Brooks, at Augusta, Me., June 19.
1892. Maurice Henry Ewer to Gertrude Sophie Durkee, at Dorchester, June 6.
1892. Arthur Balcom Webber to Ada Lillian Briggs, at Cambridge, June 26.
1892. Robert Ephraim Leach to Kate Eliza Woodward, at Independence, Iowa, June 28.
1893. Charles Pratt Huntington to Maude Mary Baly, at Florence, Italy, May 5.
- Ph. D., 1893. Charles Atwood Kofoid to Carrie Prudence Winter, at Middlefield, Conn., June 30.
1893. Frederick Winsor to Mary Paine, at Weston, June 18.
- at New Orleans, La., 22 May, 1894.
1852. Russell Mortimer Williams, b. 27 Sept., 1830, at Parkman, O.; d. at Hastings, Neb., 14 May, 1892.
1853. Charles Edward Briggs, M. D., b. 6 April, 1833, at Boston; d. at Boston, 17 June, 1894.
1853. Winslow Warren Sever, Rev., b. 31 Jan. 1832, at Kingston; d. at Lee, 15 July, 1894.
1853. William Inskeep Shreve, b. 27 June, 1832, at Lawrenceville, N. J.; d. at Westfield, N. J., 10 May, 1894.
1854. Jules Joseph Carrière, b. 11 Feb., 1835, at New Orleans, La.; d. at Paris, France, 1889 (?).
1867. Edward Jackson Lowell, b. 18 Oct., 1845, at Boston; d. at Co-tuit 11 May, 1894.
1874. George Irwin Haven, b. 15 Aug., 1851, at Cincinnati, O.; disappeared at New York city, 22 Aug. 1885.
1878. William Ethan Allen, b. 22 Nov., 1856, at Worcester; d. at Worcester, 7 Nov., 1893.
1883. Robert Emmet O'Callaghan, LL. B., b. 7 Oct., 1862, at Milford; d. at New York, N. Y., 16 May, 1894.
1884. George Andrew Stewart, b. 26 Sept., 1862, at South Boston; d. at Boston, 21 June, 1894.
1887. Benjamin Francis Cox, b. 29 Oct., 1863, at Salem; d. at Boston, 7 June, 1894.
1890. Thomas Chester Chard, b. 23 July, 1866, at Buffalo, N. Y.; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 7 Nov., 1893.
1890. Samuel Dexter, b. 30 Nov. 1867, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Boston, 4 May, 1894.

## NECROLOGY.

MAY 1 TO JULY 31, 1894.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HOPKINS TELLINGHAST,  
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue.**The College.*

1749. William Tidmarsh, b. 30 May, 1733, at Boston; lost at sea 1759.
1828. John Parker Tarbell, b. 30 Aug., 1807, at Cambridge; d. at Boston, 7 May, 1894.
1833. Waldo Higginson, b. 1 May, 1814, at Boston; d. at Boston, 4 May, 1894.
1840. Henry Colman Kimball, b. 25 Feb., 1820, at Hingham; drowned off Block Island, 10 May, 1894.
1848. Walter Patterson Tillman, b. 9 Aug., 1828, at Troy, N. Y.; d. at Troy, N. Y., 29 May, 1894.
1851. Charles Cushing Mitchell, b. 31 Dec., 1829, at Bridgewater; d.

1890. Aylmer Draper Pond, b. 6 April, 1868, at West Dedham; d. at Point Allerton, Hull, 14 Aug., 1893.
1893. Benjamin Hill Rounsaville, b. 16 April, 1862, near Camden, Ark.; d. at Tamworth, N. H., 20 June, 1894.
1889. David Scott Moncrieff, b. 9 Feb., 1865, at Edinburgh, Scotland; drowned near the mouth of the Amur River, Siberia, 11 Aug. 1893.
1889. Albert Cushman Stanard, b. 15 May, 1864, at La Moille, Ill.; d. at New York, N. Y., 19 March, 1894.

*Medical School.*

1853. Joaquim Antonio Alves Ribeiro, d. at [Aracaty Ceara, Brazil], 1862.
1856. Charles Wesley Fillmore, b. 22 July, 1828, at Nantucket; d. at Providence, R. I., 4 June, 1893.
1859. Maurice King Hartnett, b. in Ireland; d. at South Boston, 14 May, 1894.
1866. Edwin Jeremiah Morgan, b. 30 Nov., 1835, at Bridgewater, N. H.; d. at Oneonta, N. Y., 14 Jan., 1893.
1867. Albert De Wolf, d. at Kentville, N. S., 3 July, 1879.
1869. William Henry Logan, b. 23 March, 1837, at Gay's River, N. S.; d. at Manchioneal, Jamaica, W. I., 15 Oct., 1885.
1872. Samuel Moore, b. 13 Feb., 1845, at Shubenacadie, N. S., d. at Weedsport, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1885.
1879. Lewis Jonathan Warren, b. 15 April, 1850, at Killingly, Conn.; d. at Clay Center, Kan., 4 Dec. 1893.
1880. Samuel Bartlett Clarke, b. 6 July, 1858, at Salem; d. at Boston, 23 June, 1894.
1881. William Frost Cunningham, d. at Leamington, Eng., 5 June, 1894.
1882. Edgar Chester Atkins, b. 6 March, 1858, [Marlboro']; d. at Riverside, Cal., 5 July, 1894.

*Dental School.*

1870. Frank Edward Ward, b. 14 Sept., 1837, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; d. at New Bedford, 14 May, 1894.

*Law School.*

1837. Aquila Bolton Caldwell, b. 11 Feb., 1814, in Virginia; d. 18 June, 1893.
1846. Nathan Morse, b. 24 July, 1824, at Moultonboro', N. H.; d. at Jamestown, R. I., 29 July, 1894.
1860. Henry Cleveland Pratt, b. 8 Sept., 1836, at Brooklyn, N. Y., d. at Rosebank (formerly Clifton), Staten Island, N. Y., 10 Sept., 1893.
1863. Alonzo Bond Wentworth, b. 28 March, 1840, at Somersworth, N. H.; d. at Dedham, 12 July, 1894.
1894. William Campbell Trusdell, b. 20 Oct., 1869, at Newark, N. J.; drowned at Boston, 13 May, 1894.

*Divinity School.*

1852. Sylvan Stanley Hunting, b. 22 March, 1826, at New London, N. H.; d. at Des Moines, Ia., 2 June, 1894.

*Honorary Graduates.*

1876. (LL. D.) William Dwight Whitney, b. 9 Feb., 1827, at North-

- ampton; d. at New Haven, Conn., 7 June, 1894.
1886. (LL. D.) Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, Rev., b. 23 March, 1815, at Attleborough; d. at Boston, 12 June, 1894.
- Temporary Members.*
- [1887.] Irving Samuel Meredith, b. at —; d. in Lexington, May 8, 1894.
- [1894.] William Stevenson Hockley, b. at Paris, France, Oct. 5, 1872; d. in Dorchester Bay, May 13, 1894.
- [1894.] John Farnum Brown, b. at Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1873; d. in Dorchester Bay, May 13, 1894.
- [1894.] Franklin Whittall, b. at Germantown, Pa., Oct. 11, 1871; d. in Dorchester Bay, May 13, 1894.
- [L. S. 1894.] William Campbell Trusdell, b. at Newark, N. J., Oct. 20, 1869; d. in Dorchester Bay, May 13, 1894.
- [1895.] Edwin Stanton Bach, b. at New York, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1874; d. in Dorchester Bay, May 13, 1894.

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CORRECTIONS.

Vol. II, p. 499 l. 9 from bottom, *insert after* Cooke Goodwin.

l. 10 from bottom, *for* 6 *read* 7.

p. 579, col. 2. In 1867 news, cancel item about F. P. Stearns.

p. 603, col 2, l. 4, *for* C. C. Smith, A. M., '90, *read* A. M., '87.

p. 604, col 1, l. 18, *insert* American.

p. 604, col. 2, l. 2 from bottom, cancel item about H. A. Hill.



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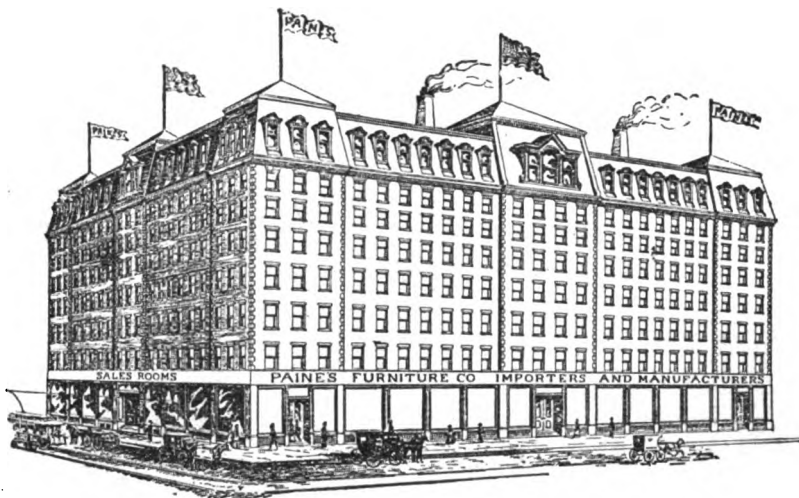
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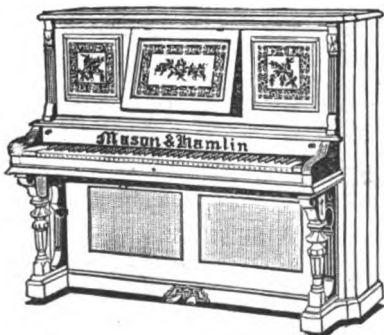
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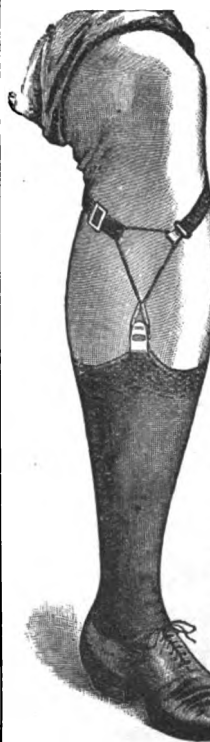
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# THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE



VOL. 3



NO. 10

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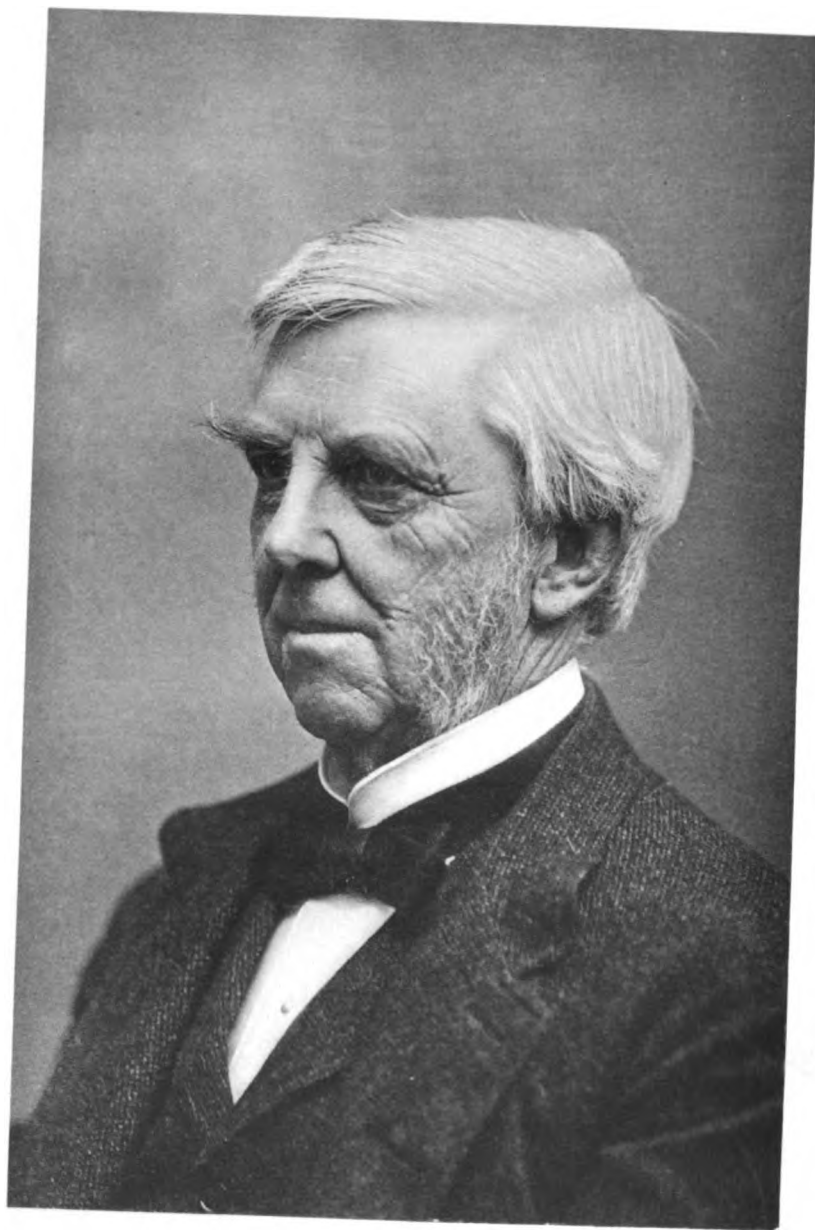
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*Oliver Wendell Holmes*

THE  
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

*VOL. III. — DECEMBER, 1894. — No. 10.*

---

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

DEAR Master of the tuneful lyre,  
How shall we breathe the word "Farewell" ?  
How shall we touch the trembling wire  
Which vibrates with thy mystic spell ?

The world seems poor, of thee bereft, —  
The evening sky without the sun,  
The setting, not the gem, is left,  
The frame remains, the picture gone.

As birds that float on heavenward wing,  
Unseen, the air with music fill,  
Singing, they soar, and, soaring, sing, —  
Thy broken harp yields music still.

Life's golden bowl was dashed too soon,  
But love still holds thy cherished name ;  
No sunset thine, but fadeless noon,  
No shadow, but immortal fame.

So the dear chrysalis we hide,  
For God's safe-keeping, in the tomb,  
And in firm hope and faith we bide  
The dawn that breaks the silent gloom.

Wait the fair day, the glorious hour, —  
The precious form, enshrined in clay,  
Instinct with new-created power,  
Shall wake, and heavenward soar away.

*S. F. Smith, '29.*

## OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, THE ANATOMIST.

IT nears one o'clock, and the close work in the demonstrator's room in the old Medical School in North Grove Street becomes even more hurried and eager as the lecture hour in Anatomy approaches. Four hours of busy dissection have unveiled a portion of the human frame, insensate and stark, on the demonstrating table. Muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels unfold themselves in unvarying harmony, if seeming disorder, and the "subject" is nearly ready to illustrate the lecture. In the corner, the live rattlesnake, curled in a glass jar, strikes his head against his prison with sullen plunges as the room grows warmer. This reptile, the property of the Autocrat, is kept to study its habits, and to illustrate the new tale of "Elsie Venner." The room is thick with tobacco smoke. The winter light, snowy and dull, enters through one tall window, bare of curtain, and falls upon a lead floor. The surroundings are singularly barren of ornament or beauty, and there is naught to inspire the intellect or the imagination, except the marvelous mechanism of the poor, dead body, which lies dissected before us, like some complex and delicate machinery whose uses we seek to know.

To such a scene enters the poet, the writer, the wit, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Few readers of his prose or poetry could dream of him as here, in this charnel-house, in the presence of death. The very long, steep, and single flight of stairs leading up from the street below resounds with a double and labored tread, the door opens, and a small, gentle, smiling man appears, supported by the janitor, who often has been called on to help him up the stairs. Entering, and giving a breathless greeting, he sinks upon a stool and strives to recover his asthmatic breath. The hereditary victim of this disorder replies to the assertion of his demonstrator, "You have slept out of town, sir," "Yes, as usual; 'cold, best bedroom.'" For at this period of his life Dr. Holmes's popularity as a lyceum lecturer was at its height. His writings had not become lucrative, and he was fain to eke out the meagre pay of a professor of anatomy with the fees of a public lecturer in the towns and villages of New England.

Anon recovering, he brightens up, and asks, "What have you

for me to-day?" and plunges, knife in hand, into the "depths of his subject,"—a joke he might have uttered. Time flies, and a boisterous crowd of turbulent Bob Sawyers pours through the hall to his lecture-room, and begins a rhythmical stamping, one, two, three, and a shout, and pounding on his lecture-room doors. A rush takes place; some collapse, some are thrown headlong, and three hundred raw students precipitate themselves into a bare and comfortless amphitheatre. Meanwhile the professor has been running about, now as nimble as a cat, selecting plates, rummaging the dusty museum for specimens, arranging microscopes, and displaying bones. The subject is carried in on a board; no automatic appliances, no wheels with pneumatic tires, no elevators, no dumbwaiters in those days. The *cadaver* is decorously disposed on a revolving table in the small arena, and is always covered, at first, from curious eyes, by a clean white sheet. Respect for poor humanity and admiration for God's divinest work is the first lesson and the uppermost in the poet-lecturer's mind. He enters, and is greeted with a mighty shout and stamp of applause. Then silence, and there begins a charming hour of description, analysis, simile, anecdote, harmless pun, which clothes the dry bones with poetic imagery, enlivens a hard and fatiguing day with humor, and brightens to the tired listener the details of a difficult though interesting study. We say tired listener because—will it be believed?—the student is now listening to his *fifth* consecutive lecture that day, beginning at nine o'clock and ending at two; no pause, no rest, no recovery for the dazed senses, which have tried to absorb *Materia Medica*, Chemistry, Practice, Obstetrics, and Anatomy, all in one morning, by five learned professors. One o'clock was always assigned to Dr. Holmes because he alone could hold his exhausted audience's attention.

As a lecturer he was accurate, punctual, precise, unvarying in patience over detail, and though not an original anatomist in the sense of a discoverer, yet a most exact descriptive lecturer; while the wealth of illustration, comparison, and simile he used was unequalled. Hence his charm; you received information, and you were amused at the same time. He was always simple and rudimentary in his instruction. His flights of fancy never shot over his hearers' heads. "Iteration and reiteration" was his favorite motto in teaching. "These, gentlemen," he said, on one occasion,

pointing out the lower portion of the pelvic bones, "are the tuberosities of the ischia, on which man was designed to sit and survey the works of Creation."

But if witty, he could also be serious and pathetic; and he possessed the high power of holding and controlling his rough auditors. In those days academic manners were rude, and even the gentle botanist, Gray, was forced to suspend a lecture because of the pea-shooters used by the students. On one occasion Dr. Holmes found his lecture floor literally strewn with spitballs, which had been thrown during the preceding hour at Professor Jackson and his odorous pathological specimens. He had them all carefully collected in a bowl, which they nearly filled, and this was covered with a clean white napkin and placed beside the *cadaver*. Entering the lecture arena, he said that he had first a new specimen to show them, and raising the napkin disclosed the offensive missiles. A shriek of laughter followed. Then taking the matter seriously in hand, he delivered a touching address, saying, "It is not at Dr. Jackson you aim these spitballs, but at the museum and at Pathology, on which he toils away his life, collecting facts by which you and your children may live. It is not at me you direct them, but against knowledge, against science, against all civilized progress," etc. In a few moments he had brought his audience to shame, to silence, and to respect.

And how he loved Anatomy! as a mother her child. He was never tired, always fresh, always eager in learning and teaching it. In earnest himself, enthusiastic, and of a happy temperament, he shed the glow of his ardent spirit over his followers, and gave to me, his demonstrator and assistant for eight years, some of the most attractive and happy hours of my life. It has been my good fortune always to have had distinguished teachers, — in preparatory studies, Dr. Andrew P. Peabody; in college, Agassiz, Jeffries Wyman, Gray, Lowell, Longfellow, James Walker; in medicine, John Ware, Jackson, Holmes, and the two Bigelows. In rooms next my demonstrator's room were the dens consecrated to Dr. Jackson the pathologist, and to Dr. Bigelow the surgeon. Holmes, Jackson, Bigelow, a trio "*non tam impar, quam dispar*." Holmes, ardent, poetic, humorous; Jackson, simple-hearted, scientific, unwearying; Bigelow, a marvel of condensation, dexterity, and many-sided talent.

Dr. Holmes was early a microscopist; the study of atoms attracted him as the stars the astronomer. He was no mean authority on this subject in his day. Few men possessed the knowledge of the older anatomists that Holmes did. He cuddled old books, and hugged them close; he was a bibliophile; he bought largely, perhaps extravagantly, of old folios. He brought Albinus and Vesalius to his lectures. He quoted them often, and he equally used the spider-web lymphatics of Mascagni.

There were two pseudo-sciences, as he called them, that he could not denounce and discredit enough. One was Phrenology, which, although himself an acquaintance of Spürzheim, he thoroughly disbelieved; and the other, Homoeopathy, which he always spoke of as a delusion, a false idea, an entity without substantial being or *raison d'être*.

Too sympathetic to practice medicine, he soon abandoned the art for the science, and always manifested the same reverence for death and tenderness for animals. When it became necessary to have a freshly-killed rabbit for his lectures, he always ran out of the room, left me to chloroform it, and besought me not to let it squeak. In his earlier years, however, Dr. Holmes was not devoid of professional aspirations and of success. Winner of three consecutive Boylston Prize Essays, his paper on "Intermittent Fever in New England" first recognized a tendency to recur in malarial disease, which has since spread again over our State; while his "Puerperal Fever as a Private Pestilence" may be regarded as the earliest recognition of the principles of sepsis, and asepsis, which have since become the law and the pride of surgery and medicine.

His interest in his profession and in medical societies was profound and constant. Following the lead of the elder Bigelow, he early developed a skepticism of drugs as panaceas; believed with him in the natural progress and self-limitation of disease, and taught that doctrine of expectancy which, carried to excess, ended in a therapeutic nihilism. From this, and from the bathos of infinitesimals, science has slowly and surely emerged through the discoveries of chemistry, of cellular pathology, and, later, of bacteriology, which is now revolutionizing theories and practice, by microscopic research.

Twenty years ago the Medical School in which he taught was

prosperous, and its prosperity had been slowly built up by the painstaking and self-denying labors of its teachers. When the younger men in the profession became reformers and demanded radical changes in medical education, in which they were supported by the new President of the University, it was but natural that the older and conservative professors should hold back and resist. Dr. Holmes was at heart favorable to advance, but he was timid as to the losses and dangers of radical changes, although not a violent opponent. He lived to see every desired change carried out, and he rejoiced in the success of the reform party, though twenty years of self-sacrifice on the part of its Faculty were required to restore our classes to their former numbers.

In the midst of these struggles for life in the School, the burning question of female medical co-education came up. The majority thought the Medical School could not then afford another experiment, which would risk the advancing education of many men, for a few women. Dr. Holmes's kindly nature inclined to the claims of the other sex, but he voted with the majority for prudential reasons. It is interesting as an index of his delicacy and purity, that he affirmed that he was willing to teach women anatomy, but not with men in the same classes; and, above all, that he should insist on two dissecting rooms, which should strictly separate the sexes.

One of his most noteworthy contributions to medical literature was his address on "Currents and Counter-Currents in Medicine," which he delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society. Another paper which attracted great attention and criticism was that on "Homoeopathy and Kindred Delusions."

Finally, when the new Medical College was built on Boylston Street, and the old building, full of so many memories of the Warrens, Bigelows, Ware, and Jackson, was abandoned, he delivered the address of dedication, in which, after an eloquent review of its past, he gave in his free and generous adhesion and admiration of the new and reformed school of medicine. The Boston Medical Library was largely due to his name and influence. He was for many years its presiding officer; to it he gave, on his retirement from teaching, his unequalled library of old anatomists and of medicine; and made it the residuary legatee of a liberal bequest from his modest fortune.

Literature, poetry, social life has lost its world-widely known essayist, poet, wit, *raconteur*; its genial, kindly friend and patron. No less has been the loss to anatomy of a brilliant teacher, an exact and painstaking professor, a charming and lovable physician. Science advances, and rewards its votaries for their devotion by discoveries which revivify declining life, assuage suffering, and combat disease. No body of men have a higher and nobler office than medical men; but no type of the scientist, the poet, and the humanitarian will again appear to surpass, in our loving recollection, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

*David W. Cheever, '52.*

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## DR. HOLMES WITH HIS CLASSMATES.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES died at his home in Boston on Sunday, October 7, having reached eighty-five years of age on the 29th August last. "The whole English-speaking world is a loser in his death," has been the tenor of a multitude of voices on both sides of the water; and the universal tone is of profound sorrow, respect, and affection. "I have known many distinguished men in my time, — I have never known any one more lovable or in his way more gifted than Wendell Holmes," says one writer. "Friend of all," says another. The Yale students assembled in mass-meeting speak of him as "our loved friend," and declare that "the nation and the world of literature are bereaved by his death." "God was good to leave him with us so long. . . . The world will get on without him somehow. . . . Nevertheless our bereavement is very deep; this generation will not soon become reconciled to its inestimable loss," is the cry of another.

A word from his surviving classmates has been called for, in this place; but how can it be spoken? For a long lifetime he has been our familiar friend, — sympathetic, cordial, generous to us all. But few remain; and they have a sense of loneliness unknown before. As he said of his friend James Freeman Clarke, so we say now of him: —

"With him, we still remained *the Class*, —  
Without his presence, what are we?"



If we would tell what he was to the Class, and what their feeling was for him, we have no adequate words. The Class indeed is elsewhere. He joins the majority. Is it too bold to imagine the welcome he receives from those who were called away before him? who were so fond and so proud of him here? whose best thoughts and hopes he could interpret and express as no other could? Was it not he who held them all in a peculiar, now sacred, affection? who could and who did speak among them the reconciling words, "Remember and Forget"? who, in memory of them, would not let the Class meetings cease? but, when the Class officers thought it inexpedient to appoint a meeting, because so few could respond, himself summoned the few survivors to his own house, his own table, his own heartiest, truest greetings?

In a brief tribute to Dr. Holmes, written on hearing of his death, an intimate friend spoke of his frequent attendance at the Class meetings, and his frequent contribution of poems to them. But no such general statement does justice to the facts. If this present notice shall have no other value, it shall at least give the exact facts on these points, drawn from the Class records, as annually made.

In the first eight years after leaving College, the Class had but three meetings. It was not until 1838 that the annual meeting seemed placed on a strong foundation. Beginning with that year, there was never a break or omission until in 1893 they ceased altogether. In those fifty-six years, fifty-six meetings were held. The season was not always the same; but midwinter was finally chosen. Of these fifty-six meetings, Dr. Holmes was present at fifty. He was detained from one or more of the earlier ones, held in the summer, by his Dartmouth College lectures. On one year, being at a medical meeting in New York, he still arranged to be with his Class in Boston; but meeting with detention on the way, he sent a message to his assembled brothers: "I am coming — keep a place for me," and arrived in time to take part. He has himself set forth the social, in some cases brilliant, qualities of those who came around that "yearly board;" but he himself, without effort or forethought, was ever *facile princeps*. The situation — the simple fact of being surrounded by those "boys" of college days — seemed thoroughly to satisfy him, to remove formality and reserve, and to open the fountains of happy memory, mingling

with his maturer rich experiences. He enjoyed the flying hours to the full. Sometimes he would recite to us lines he had written for other occasions, as once his poem for the Berkshire County festival at Pittsfield. Sometimes he would sing us a song he had written, always refusing to admit that he *could* sing; but when the song was "As o'er the glacier's frozen sheet," or "Where, oh where are the visions of morning," we had no care to criticise the singing. At length, in 1850, at which he sang the two songs already named, it was said, "Since we have poets of our own, why should we not have poems of our own?" and Holmes and Smith were asked to write, each a Class ode for the next meeting, and Angier was appointed to set them to appropriate tunes. Holmes's answer to this appeal was "A Song of Twenty-Nine," which was written for the meeting of 1851, and sung there to the air, "The Bay of Biscay." The song outlined the Class's brief history, renewed our pledges to each other, and even looked forward to the time, — then seeming indefinitely remote, but which is now a past event, —

"When a few old men shall say,  
We remember, 't is the day" —

Beginning with that year, not a Class meeting was held without an original poetical contribution from Dr. Holmes; and upon three or four occasions, when special reasons seemed to call for them, he wrote an additional one. Of such original contributions he wrote and read to the Class FORTY-THREE; as our printed volume of "Songs and Poems of the Class" shows; — among them being the Hymn, written at the Class's request in 1869: —

"Thou Gracious Power, whose mercy lends  
The light of home, the smile of friends,  
Our gathered flock Thine arms enfold  
As in the peaceful days of old" —

five beautiful stanzas, dear to us by many repetitions, sung usually to the tune "Hamburg."

Thus it appears that, of fifty-six successive annual meetings of the Class, Dr. Holmes attended fifty; and that he wrote for us, in the thirty-nine years, 1851 to 1889, forty-three poems.

As Dr. Smith has said, we thought each one as it came, the best of them all. A more deliberate judgment recognizes, of course, various degrees of excellence; but we decline to admit more than the degrees. We could not then, we cannot now, but

wonder at the many sides, the many hues, he found for his single theme. Each poem had its special reason and character ; but the inspiring thought shone through them all. The poems he wrote for us during the four crucial years of the war must be especially named for their clear and faithful loyalty.

When he read his last poem to the Class, six members only were present. This was in 1889. At the meeting held in 1890, three classmates only appeared. The meetings in 1891, 1892, and 1893 were held at Dr. Holmes's house, at the last of which four were present. Subjoined are the first and last stanzas of that last poem. The whole may be found in his volume, "Over the Teacups," but has not yet, we believe, appeared in any collection of his poems.

"The Play is over. While the light  
Yet lingers in the darkening hall,  
I come to say a last Good-night  
Before the final *Exeunt* all.

"So ends 'The Boys,' — a lifelong play.  
We too must hear the Prompter's call  
To fairer scenes and brighter day :  
Farewell ! I let the curtain fall."

In his own words : —

"Not *Finis*, but the End of Volume First."

*Samuel May, '29.*

LEICESTER.

## THE NEW-COMER AT HARVARD.

THE young men who, each successive autumn, for the first time enter one of the three departments of Harvard University placed under the control of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences — Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Graduate School — form two groups very unequal in numbers. The first comprises students whose training has been begun in other universities or colleges ; the second, and by far the larger, the annually increasing host of youths who are about to make their first acquaintance with college life, with its freedoms, its responsibilities, its advantages, and its dangers.

The former possess more or less experience of that life, according to the character of the institution they have come from and the length of time they have been in it. No matter whence they come, however, they pass, on entering Harvard, into a broader field, a freer atmosphere, and have to become familiar with a system in most respects new to them. The members of the second group, younger and wholly inexperienced in the ways of that greater world which the world of the University reflects, find the difficulties more numerous and troublesome, the system of study more complex and embarrassing, while they are not apt to realize that the very existence of much liberty and the opportunity for self-government are necessarily attended with the danger that they may abuse the liberty and fail to exercise due self-control.

To parents and to guardians, to relatives and friends, these considerations are naturally a source of anxiety. The sending of a lad far from home into new surroundings where exist influences both for good and evil, where the conduct can no longer be watched daily, hourly, by fond mother or earnest father, is so serious a step, one so fraught with grave consequences, that the fear of a boy "going wrong" is justified. There is also the other feeling that the boy who has left a home where, in all probability, he was much petted and too frequently indulged, will now find himself bewildered and lost amid a crowd of strangers, without one helping hand being stretched out to him, one kindly word spoken, one friendly sympathizer to aid and advise.

Were this true, Harvard would not be Harvard, would not be, morally and intellectually, a mother to her numerous students. The task of reaching out to each individual new-comer is a difficult and a heavy task, it is true, but the need of accomplishing it has always been recognized, the effort has always been made, and with the growth in the number of students has come a multiplication of the means and methods employed.

Taking the second group of men first, the question may be asked, What does Harvard do to smooth the path of the Freshman, to aid him in his choice and in his prosecution of studies, to facilitate his settling down in his college abode, to guard him against dangers and temptations, and, finally, to remove the sense of strangeness and loneliness which is sure, in many cases, to afflict him?

The new-comer, in this second group, is of necessity, (1) a College Freshman, (2) a College Special Student, (3) a Scientific School Freshman or Special Student.

The College Freshman Class is placed under the direction of a Committee of Advisers selected from the corps of Instructors and mostly, but not necessarily wholly, from the members of the Faculty. They are twenty-one in number, and the principle of selection is ability to advise wisely, patience to follow up closely, inclination to be in sympathy with the young fellows committed to their charge. The whole Class is divided into as many groups as there are advisers, and while the division is necessarily made, in the main, in alphabetical order, a preference, expressed by parents or student, for a particular adviser, is always gratified, the object of the members of the Committee being to establish, as speedily and firmly as possible, *friendly* relations with their advisees. By midsummer every Freshman has been informed of the name of his adviser, every adviser of the names of his students, and intercourse by correspondence becomes frequent. Printed information on subjects of immediate importance is sent to every Freshman at the same time, and, on the latter's arrival in Cambridge, he may, and frequently does, at once call on his adviser and obtains all help and information, of whatever kind, he may need. The day before the formal opening of College, the whole Class assembles in one of the large halls, usually Sever, and is received by the Chairman of the Advisers, who gives the men such counsel and suggestion as experience recommends. Immediately afterward the groups of Freshmen repair to the several rooms in the building, where their particular advisers await them. Each student is talked to separately, told how best to arrange his work; his studies are selected for him, if he has not previously planned them, and he is asked by the adviser to make the freest use of him as a guide, helper, and friend. All advisers invite their charges to visit them at their homes, not officially only, but sociably, and many Freshmen avail themselves of these opportunities — *all* Freshmen have them. The work of the adviser goes on throughout the year: he keeps a continual oversight of the progress of his men, of the regularity of their attendance on lectures and recitations, of the grades they obtain at the examinations and frequent tests, and he endeavors, as far as in

him lies,—and as far as the student is willing,—to be to the latter a helper and a friend. Students cannot be compelled to be friendly and confidential, and no man, however sympathetic, however experienced, can possibly succeed in gaining every youth's confidence. There must always be cases in which the friendliest advances fail to effect their purpose, and in which the formality of official intercourse will not be broken by the student, however anxious the adviser may be. That the system itself is good is proved by the fact, among others, that genuine friendships have grown out of the relations originally established by it, and that men continue, during the rest of their college career, even when full Seniors, to consult the man who advised them as Freshmen.

The College Special Students are similarly looked after by a Committee, each member of which takes charge of a certain number of young fellows and acts towards them in precisely the same manner. The Class is met on the day before the opening of College by the Chairman, is counseled by him, and the individual members are advised by the different members of the Committee, who also follow them up in their work and college life. So with the Freshmen and with the Specials in the Scientific School, the Administrative Board of that School acting as a Committee of Advisers and carrying out the same policy as the College Committees, endeavoring, like the College advisers, to make the youths in their care feel that a kindly interest is taken in each and all of them.

Right at the start, therefore, the new-comer is taken in hand by the representatives of the Faculty. But that is only one effort—continuous and important though it be—to aid and welcome him. It is a purely Faculty effort; it is an official one, though dictated by a deep human feeling. It is far from being the only one. The Committee on Reception, initiated some few years ago by an individual member of the Faculty, has become a potent helper in the welcoming of new students and in facilitating their way. Up to last spring it was composed of five members of the Faculty, who took turns, during admission examination times and during the first day or two of the College year, in giving information to Freshmen and other new-comers on every subject connected with College life. The very usefulness of the Committee speedily caused its labors to become literally overwhelming, and last spring

it was enlarged by the addition of one graduate and four undergraduate members, who all worked heartily to aid their Faculty colleagues. The Committee had published for three or four years past a printed list of rooms, outside the College Yard, offered for rent to students. The addition this year of a list of suitable boarding-houses, posted in the headquarters of the Committee, was another aid. Maps of Cambridge, printed announcements of the various departments, of the elective courses, of College regulations, were furnished gratuitously to every applicant. The large and convenient office of the Publication Agent of the University was, on the day of opening, and on the two previous days, transformed into a Bureau of Information. Forty undergraduates, Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores, athletes, society men, grinds, typical Harvard men of every set in College, gladly gave their assistance to the Committee, and not only enabled the Bureau to be kept open eight hours daily, but by their readiness to inform inquirers, to give every possible aid to them, and by the cordiality of their manner, made all new-comers feel that they were indeed welcome to Harvard, and that the brotherhood of University men is no empty, meaningless term, since officers and students worked thus together.

The Committee on Reception did not cease its efforts with the close of the opening day. The next evening, in concurrence with the Governing Boards of the University, it bade all new-comers to Sanders Theatre, where cordial welcomes were spoken by the President of the University, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor of Cambridge, the Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and one of the leading undergraduates. A social meeting and reception in Memorial Hall followed, when scores were introduced to the President, the Dean of the College, and other officers of the University.

For five years, at least, has this meeting of welcome been held, and for two years it has been followed by a reception. To both of these the invitations are general and are made by announcement in the *Calendar*, and by numerous posters, as well as by word of mouth to the Freshmen and Specials on their first assembling as a class. They are not the only opportunities a new-comer enjoys to meet fellow-students, professors, instructors, and administrative officers. The Religious Union always invites all new-comers to its

opening meeting, which is specially a welcome to them. The St. Paul's Society always has a welcome meeting, to which all new-comers belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church are invited. The Canadian Club equally looks after all men from the Dominion; the Graduate Club has its reception to graduate new-comers, and a special committee of its own members to receive them on their arrival at the University. The Cercle Français has a reception to which new-comers are invited, and finally, every member of the Freshman class has this year been personally invited to one or more of a series of four receptions given by the Chairman of the Committee of Advisers. At these receptions the new-comers have met and become acquainted with classmates, upper classmen, members of the Faculty, administrative officers and residents of Cambridge not immediately connected with the University. For several years past one professor has gathered within his home on Christmas Eve all students spending the vacation in Cambridge, and another has entertained those passing Thanksgiving Day away from home. Several professors have regular evenings at home, which are attended by many students; others are known to be always ready to see, in the friendliest way, any Harvard men, of any class or of any department. There is, indeed, a great deal of informal, simple hospitality, and of pleasant, friendly intercourse. No student in Harvard need spend a month, a week, a day unknown and unknowing unless he be so absolutely shy and misanthropical as deliberately to put aside his opportunities of becoming acquainted with instructors and other officers.

Administrative officers are sometimes supposed to look on students as merely subjects for the application of rules. As a matter of fact they are anxious to know the men and to help them. Helpfulness is the cardinal principle of the University Office. Without dwelling on the great services rendered to all classes of students by the late Frank Bolles, during his incumbency of the Secretaryship, services which will cause his name to be long and gratefully remembered, there is not one of the administrative officers but is ever ready to aid new-comers and old stagers alike. The only limit Dean, Regent, Medical Inspector, Recorder, Assistant Secretary recognize is that of time. The days are not long enough to do all that one would wish to do. These facts are not sufficiently known; indeed, it is only a close acquaintance



with the University Office and its administration that can enable one to appreciate the unceasing efforts of the officials for the welfare and success of students. The Regent's work is of the most laborious kind, and it is not the maintenance of discipline which makes it so as much as the visiting of men. The number of visits paid by that single official to students laid up with sickness or in trouble of some kind runs up into the hundreds every year. The Medical Inspector comes immediately in contact with every case of sickness, not among new-comers alone, but among the whole body of students, and while it is not, of course, impossible that a case should escape his notice, the contingency is a remote one. The janitor and his subordinate porters are quick to learn of and report not only cases of sickness and indisposition, but of solitariness or of need which may be found within the dormitories.

Much is done also in the way of quiet help and promotion of social intercourse, and of the highest order too, by the students themselves. There are delightful literary, musical, artistic reunions to which it is in very truth a privilege to be admitted, all the more delightful if one happens to be an instructor and can thus enjoy the pleasure of intellectual and artistic youthful company. There are wealthy students whose allowance is not expended on themselves alone, but is used to aid other less favored men endeavoring to make their way through college; but these men do their good deeds secretly, and it is often chance only that reveals them. Their influence for good is the more considerable that their position gives them a certain authority. Many an upper classman has done and is doing noble service in keeping younger fellows in the right path, and winning back some who have gone astray. Only, as they do not brag of these things, as they do not even talk of them, save at very rare times in confidential intercourse, they are utterly unsuspected by most within the University, by all outside.

Many of these methods for looking after students, for aiding and advising them, for promoting sociability, are as profitable to men in the first group — those coming from other institutions — as to those in the second. But the former students are also specially cared for. Every man coming from another college is referred to the Committee on Admission from other Colleges, and has

of necessity to come into personal intercourse with the Chairman and other members of the Committee. He obtains all information he can possibly want, and enters Harvard only after having personally become acquainted with some of the leading professors. It lies mostly with himself to keep up that acquaintance.

Lastly, the Board of Preachers offers still another means of human intercourse. Divines of mark, of various denominations, with the Plummer Professor of Christian Morals at their head, succeed each other every six weeks in the cosy room in Wadsworth, where, day after day, they may be seen by any student, whether he wants spiritual advice, or whether he merely craves to meet a fellow-creature ready and willing to place himself on friendliest terms with him.

When it is borne in mind that the inspiring motive of all these efforts, of all these attempts to aid, to advise, to welcome new-comers, is a deep, earnest, sincere wish on the part of officers and students to do whatever lies in them for the advantage of these new-comers, — on the part of the officers to promote the continuous welfare of their students, — and that when existing means are found inadequate to the strain put upon them new ones are straightway tried, it will be felt that Harvard does not neglect this important part of her task, and that no student of hers need ever be a stranger within her gates.

*F. C. de Sumichrast.*

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## THE HEMENWAY GYMNASIUM: AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

DURING the past twenty-five years our country has been distinguished for its great material prosperity. This has been made especially obvious by the erection of fine residences, substantial business houses, elegant churches, stately public buildings, and more serviceable structures for educational purposes. If these costly piles of brick, granite, and iron are thought necessary to enable us to carry on and perpetuate our social, business, political, and religious life, how much more necessary is it that we should have a sound physical basis, in good bodies, for the unfolding and

developing of those faculties and functions upon which all of these outward forms of life depend. The importance of a good physique as a basis for a high moral and intellectual life would seem to be tolerably well recognized, for every writer on education, from Plato to Herbert Spencer, has dwelt upon it, and no nation has yet risen to intellectual eminence that has not had for its foundation a marked period of physical vigor.

We are just beginning, as a nation, to realize that systematic bodily training is a valuable adjunct to mental education. Perhaps no one thing has contributed more to start this new epoch than the building of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard University. The erection of this handsome, spacious structure at our oldest and largest institution of learning was one of the highest tributes that could be paid to the cause of physical education. To make the work of this noble gift fulfil the high aims and lofty purposes of the University has been the serious endeavor of the present Director. The policy pursued, some of the results attained, and some of the needs developed, will be briefly considered in the following pages.

In order that the reader may realize the true import of this educational experiment, and the forces that have moulded and shaped the results, it will be necessary to refer to the status of the gymnasiums in America prior to the building of the Hemenway. Most of the colleges in New England, and many of the cities in the Middle and Western States, had gymnasiums before 1880, the year the Hemenway Gymnasium was opened. In a few of the college gymnasiums there were required exercises with dumbbells, Indian clubs, and wands, and at Bowdoin College a system of pulley-weight exercises had been introduced in addition to the above as early as 1870, as an essential part of the gymnasium curriculum. The gymnasiums where the exercises had been left voluntary had become quite deserted, or had been given over almost entirely to the experts and professional gymnasts, or to those who were training for some athletic contest.

If we seek for the cause of this decline we find it largely due to want of appropriate apparatus, suitable instruction, and a laudable incentive for activity. The old-style gymnasium was equipped with heavy, cumbersome apparatus, poorly adapted for the purposes for which it was originally designed. The size, shape, kind,

and quality of material used in ropes, bars, swings, ladders, etc., seem to have been left entirely to the judgment of the college carpenter, or were copied directly from some antiquated German gymnasium. In consequence of this neglect of detail, a great deal of the apparatus was so constructed as to discourage most persons from using it.

Then there was a great lack of light, portable, and adjustable apparatus. If a person went to the gymnasium he was obliged to enter into competition with experts, whose time and energies were given to the performance of particular feats on special pieces of apparatus, or he was forced at best to support his own weight, swinging, climbing, or hanging, before he could properly prepare himself for such arduous exercises. Concerning these early attempts in using the gymnasium, Dr. Edward Jarvis says: "Those who engaged in them made, or endeavored to make, the exertion which only strong men could make. But they were soon fatigued and left the gymnasium; or, if they persevered, were nearly exhausted. The error was in not adapting the mode to, and measuring the amount of exertion by, the strength of those who needed it. The students of Cambridge, in 1826, complained that they were fatigued, and sometimes overcome, rather than invigorated, at the gymnasium, and were unfit for study for some hours afterwards." Again, as late as 1868, Dr. Jarvis says: "If these exercises had been arranged and measured so as to correspond with the little strength of sedentary men, they might have still been in general use, and productive of great advantage to health."

This is the key-note to the reform that was started in New York city in 1878, where the attempt was made to ascertain the strength and physical condition of the individual by dynamometers, and other testing and measuring appliances, and then to adapt the apparatus by means of pulleys, levers, adjustable weights, etc., to the strength or weakness of the person as determined by a physical examination. This method was evolved after ten years' experience and observation among the student class of the community.

When invited, in 1879, to take charge of the Hemenway Gymnasium, and superintend its equipment, I found both the building and the University spirit admirably adapted to the introduction

of the individual system of physical training. The large brick pillars, which would have been an obstacle to the class system, proved to be especially favorable for the attachment of the chest weights and other developing appliances. The wall space readily lent itself for the attachment of the remaining machines, thus leaving the floor space behind the pillars and in the centre of the room available for the fixed, portable, and pendent pieces of apparatus.

At the opening of the Gymnasium, in January, 1880, the equipment was as follows: 474 lockers; 5 tub baths; 9 sponge baths; 12 bowls; one shower-room with ascending douche; two needle baths, and a large central shower-bath. The apparatus consisted of 80 developing appliances and different forms of pulley weights; 38 pieces of heavy apparatus, fixed and portable, such as vaulting bars, parallel bars, etc.; 34 pieces of pendent apparatus (rings, swings, ropes, etc.); 150 pieces of light apparatus (dumb-bells, clubs, wands, etc.); 6 mattresses; 8 bowling alleys; 16 hydraulic rowing machines; a base ball cage, fencing-room, sparring-room, and running track.

How to make this equipment available to the greatest number of students was the next question to be considered. In an institution where attendance at chapel and lectures is optional, it has not seemed advisable to require attendance at physical exercises.

There were two other alternatives left for attracting students to the gymnasium. Either to appeal to the spirit of emulation and competition, and offer prizes for those who distinguished themselves in practicing some particular exercises, or to appeal to a still higher motive,—the sense of duty which each man owes to himself to improve his physical condition and keep strong and well, that he may be able to bear his burdens in the world, and help to advance the condition of the rest of mankind by improving the stock and raising the average.

The first plan had the prestige of the schools for centuries to favor it, and is still the great lever, coupled with fear of punishment by being dropped or deprived of a degree, that our colleges and universities apply to keep students up to their work. The second plan was practically untried in the field of education. To be sure, most men come to college that they may prepare themselves for their life's work, but the idea of training for a race that

was really to begin six or eight years later, without any sign of immediate honor or preferment, except what was indicated by a tape measure or a dynamometer, was not at first an attractive one. In the emulative plan, a man is invited, and in fact incited, to compete against others. In the individual improvement plan, he is invited to compete against himself, that is, against his own physical condition, or his own record at regular stated periods.

No one will deny that such a plan, in theory, is to be approved, but many will have their doubts as to its being made a practical success. Let us examine the facts as this system has been carried out at Harvard.

This can best be done by referring to the following table as a basis : —

Year.	Lockers.	First Ex.	Total Ex.	Year.	Lockers.	First Ex.	Total Ex.
1880,	474	579	625	1888,	1055	333	877
1881,	474	245	425	1889,	1055	338	875
1882,	591	300	545	1890,	1175	356	1004
1883,	809	278	642	1891,	1175	410	1138
1884,	837	280	639	1892,	1333	477	1227
1885,	901	286	773	1893,	1441	481	1153
1886,	937	287	773	1894,	1441	485	1263
1887,	937	310	775				

As will be seen by referring to the table, the Gymnasium was originally supplied with 474 lockers. These were all taken the first year, and numerous applications entered for more. Extra lockers have been put in from year to year until the total number is now 1,441. To accommodate so many lockers, the fencing-room, sparring-room, one bowling alley, and all the available passageways have been given up for dressing-room purposes. Further sacrifices cannot be made in this direction without seriously crippling the facilities for exercise. The Gymnasium would seem, therefore, to have reached its limitations under the present system.

The number of physical examinations made in 1880 was 579. This number included members from all of the classes. These examinations were voluntary, and those students who presented themselves could have no other motives than the laudable desire to ascertain their physical standing, in hope of being able to do something for their physical improvement. Each of these students was furnished with a prescription card on which the appa-

ratus, time, and amount of exercise that had best be taken to remedy his special defects were plainly indicated. In 1881 there was a falling off in the total number of examinations, as they were largely confined to the entering classes. From this year the examinations have gradually increased, until the year ending 1894, when they numbered 1,263.

The total number of students examined has undoubtedly been largely increased by the regulation of the Faculty requiring those who are to engage in athletic contests, and scholarship men, to call upon the Director of the Gymnasium for a certificate or advice. The relative number of prescriptions of exercise, etc., for physical improvement only, would seem to be diminished by this requirement of the Faculty. This is readily accounted for by the fact that a large portion of the athletic men expect to get the equivalent of the gymnasium exercise in the practice of athletic sports, and few of the scholarship men have time or inclination for physical culture. Notwithstanding the increased number brought to the examiner by the Faculty regulation, over 75 per cent. of them came voluntarily and asked for an examination and prescription. As further evidence of the serious motive and earnest desire for improvement that prompts the student to come to the Gymnasium, it may be stated that he imposes upon himself a voluntary tax in paying for his exercising suit and locker, and his handbook and chart.

It might be thought that, inasmuch as the locker is a part of the Gymnasium and the handbook a part of the system of instruction, the College, and not the individual who has already paid his tuition, should bear the expense. But it must be remembered that there is no endowment to meet the cost of maintaining the Gymnasium. It is true that there was once a special charge, but this was engulfed when the general tuition was raised, and it does not appear at the present time on the term bill of the undergraduate. The question of *economy*, therefore, has been another factor that has greatly favored the individual system.

A few items bearing on this matter may be interesting. In 1878-79, the running expenses of the old gymnasium, including salaries, were \$1,586.66. If we divide this amount by the 120 lockers contained in the Gymnasium, as a basis for the number of

students who probably used it, we find that the old gymnasium was sustained by the College at an expense of \$13.22 per man.

In 1892-93, the running expenses of the Hemenway were \$11,504.44. That year there were 1,441 lockers leased to the students who came to the Gynasium to exercise. If we deduct from the running expenses the amount received by the College from other departments for the use of the Gymnasium, and the rent received from all students for the use of the lockers, the total amount is reduced to \$6,304.26. If this sum is divided by 1,441, it will be seen that the Hemenway Gymnasium was carried on that year at a cost of \$4.37 per man for those using it.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that the cost of conducting the Yale Gymnasium last year was \$14,000. Dividing this amount by the number of lockers leased (915), it will be seen that that institution expends \$15.30 per man for those using the Gymnasium. The expense at Yale, however, is met largely by the students, as there is not only a special charge for the use of the lockers, but for the baths and Gymnasium also.

The other conditions at Harvard which have seemed to favor the individual system have been the high average age of the students, and the peculiar arrangement of lectures and recitations. It requires a person of considerable decision of character, and one whose aims and purposes in life are quite well defined, to hold himself down to a line of physical work where the competitive element and the element of display are entirely wanting. This class is more likely to abound in universities than in the smaller colleges and secondary schools. The opportunity to attend the Gymnasium any time between ten o'clock in the forenoon and ten o'clock at night is also a great convenience enjoyed under the present system. What the physical effects of this method have been upon the great body of students, I shall hope to show at some future time.

We have aimed to improve the general nutrition of the students, as is shown by the increase in their weight and measurements, and to increase their average strength and agility. In this respect it is interesting to note that there are now on our books the names of over 400 men who surpass the highest total strength test made in 1880, and there are over 100 students in college who can run a quarter of a mile inside of a minute, which was the Harvard College record for this distance in 1874.



Notwithstanding this favorable showing in comparison with former times, the question arises: Is the University doing all that it should for the physical training of its students?

According to the *Catalogue*, there were in 1892-93, 2,966 students in the University. Of this number, 1,441 had lockers at the Gymnasium, presumably for the purpose of exercising, as 1,391 of those in College at that time had been furnished with charts and prescriptions, and 480 had passed the required examination qualifying them to take part in athletic contests. Of those who engaged in athletics in 1891-92, only 80 took part in the final contests, as stated in the President's Report. The remaining 400 were very irregular in the practice of their chosen sports. Out of the 300 who entered the developing class at the Gymnasium, only 100 continued their exercise from October 1 to April 1, which is the regular season for indoor work. Of the balance of the 1,441 who have lockers at the Gymnasium, it is safe to say that not more than 50 per cent. exercised *regularly* and *systematically*. As previously indicated, the majority of the students who enter the Gymnasium do so with the best intentions. But after a few months of routine work, the exercises begin to grow a little wearisome, the demands of the regular College courses grow more exacting, more time is claimed for club and social duties, etc., and finally, as the season progresses, only the most heroic students keep up any semblance to systematic physical training. An increased number, however, will start in with the same good intentions in the early fall, to repeat the experiences that have just been related.

In an institution numbering now over 3,000 students, with a gymnasium that can accommodate only 1,441 lockers and permit of only 300 men exercising at one time, it will be seen that the number who do not avail themselves of its opportunities are not always missed. At the same time, when we consider the purpose for which these 3,000 students are in Cambridge, and how large a part the matter of *physical fitness and condition* is to play in their life's work, the question at once arises: Cannot some plan or method be devised for getting a larger number of these students interested in the systematic practice of physical training? If the Governing Boards would put all the other departments of the University upon the same high moral plane that they have

established for the Gymnasium, and depend only upon the student's sense of duty as an incentive for him to attend to the regular College exercises, the department of physical training would be quite likely to hold its own in the competition for the student's attention. But so long as other departments offer scholarships, honors, and prizes, and continually hold over the student's head a required examination and the much coveted diploma, there will always be a considerable number of men who will forsake the substance for the shadow, and pursue the race for trophies and symbols, instead of the real secret of future power — a sound and well-trained mind in a sound and well-disciplined body. This class of minds are prone to think that all attention given to the care of the body is so much energy detracted from the development of the mind. They reason that if physical development had been a matter of any great importance, in an educational sense, the Faculty and Governing Boards would have made the same provision for it that they have made for intellectual development.

The radical distinction that is made by many between mind and body and the disparagement of the latter when compared with the former are simply errors of a bygone age, and are not borne out by the deductions of modern science. The body and mind should at least be regarded as co-workers, and the training of one should be so directed as to supplement and improve the condition of the other. The excessive devotion to athletics, for which our colleges are now so often lampooned, is simply the result of a reaction from a long period in which the body was almost totally neglected.

The system of prizes and awards has been copied directly from the schools, and, as at present carried out, it has worked great injury to the cause of physical training in its best sense. Under the present system, if a student sees no chance to win a prize, or get a position on some college athletic team or crew, he is deprived of an incentive for regular physical training.

Since the number of prizes and positions is necessarily limited, and the chances are that men of strong constitutional vigor and previous athletic training will get them, it is possible for a young man to do good, faithful athletic work for four years and not get the slightest recognition or credit for it in terms by which his

efforts in other departments are judged. It is true he will have greatly improved his physical condition, and be much better able to do good service to the honor and credit of his *Alma Mater* after graduation. Many have supposed this was the grand object the University had in view. As the years devoted to education are essentially years of physical growth and development, why not encourage a more rational attention to the care of the body during the formative period? In other words, why not regard the systematic training of the body as a necessary adjunct to a collegiate education, and make the requisite provisions for it?

We do not propose to offer any further arguments at the present time in favor of this arrangement, but shall simply content ourselves with suggesting the following plan as a basis for discussion. Every student who attends Harvard University should have the opportunity of taking some systematic form of physical exercise. The exercises offered for selection should cover the broadest possible range, including every kind of athletic sport and gymnastic game. Before making his choice of physical exercises, the student should have a physical examination and the benefit of expert advice as to what exercise he may best follow in view of realizing the best results. The final selection of exercises or adoption of advice should be left optional with the student, except in those cases where prohibition is necessary in order to protect the student from injury. Even in such cases, the University should be relieved of responsibility if the student's family physician is willing to assume it. After the student has made his choice of exercises, if he devotes an amount of time to their practice equivalent to at least four hours per week, throughout the college year, he should receive some sort of credit for this work from the highest authorities of the University. Further, if, in addition to the time service, any student passes an examination in a series of tests selected for measuring the special powers of his neuro-muscular mechanism, and his consequent ability to meet the duties and exigencies of life, he should be credited with the result of this examination in his efforts towards a degree.

In order to improve the physical quality of young men who come to college, they should be required to pass such a physical examination upon entering as would give evidence of their ability to pursue the course with profit, and do good service after graduation.

In order to put such a system in practice, it would be necessary to improve the present facilities for exercising, and increase the force for giving instruction. The Hemenway Gymnasium could easily accommodate 3,000 students a day with exercising facilities, if satisfactory arrangements could be made for bathing and for locker privileges. This improvement would require an additional space equal to the size of the main hall of the present gymnasium. The Weld Boat-house could also accommodate 300 students a day; and the old boat-house, 100; the Carey Athletic Building, 200; and the new locker building on Soldier's Field, at least 2,000. It is safe to say that no other institution in the world has any such facilities for physical training. To make these facilities available, however, for the number of students at present in the University, it is necessary that the exercising buildings and grounds be used by groups of students at stated periods during different hours of the day. The tendency of the present system of lectures and recitations is to spread over more time, and the period that is left free for exercise has been practically reduced to the last hour and a half in the afternoon.

If the exercise were taken seriously as a college duty, for which due credit was to be received, instead of an idle pastime, when there was nothing else to do, an hour could be arranged for it when making up the list of elective courses for the year. The general arrangement of athletic teams could be the same as now, except that the number and variety would be considerably augmented in consequence of the time devoted to training being placed to the credit of one's college standing instead of being made to detract from it. To prevent this privilege from being abused, it might be well to require a certain standard of scholarship from those to whom it was extended.

To carry out such a system as we have described, it would be necessary to have at least a dozen special instructors to start with, and forty or fifty student assistants. The student assistants could be appointed from that class of scholarship men who render special service to the University for the pecuniary aid received. The physical efforts exacted of the scholarship men would be in turn much more beneficial to them than the same number of hours spent in doing clerical work, which simply prolongs the mental strain and confinement to which they are already too much subjected.

The additional instructors and all the extra force and expense needed to make such a plan successful would not cost the University as much per man as was expended for keeping up the old gymnasium in 1878. Considering the interest in the subject, and its importance as an aid to mental development and increased powers of usefulness, is one tenth instead of one fortieth of the tuition too large a proportion to expend in the improvement of the student's physical welfare?

We have reached a critical point in the development of our athletics. Shall we mould and direct the present enthusiasm for physical vigor into educational channels whereby all may enjoy the privilege now enjoyed by the few, or shall we allow the interest in the general subject to flag and die out for want of the necessary instruction, facilities, and incentives for keeping it active?

*Dudley A. Sargent.*

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### A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN.

No college or university in America has a professorship of the Slav languages. This is chiefly due to lack of demand. Russia, though our nearest Oriental neighbor, is far distant, and trade between the two countries is restricted. For social purposes French, English, or German is a sufficiently convenient medium of communication. It is not surprising that, with all the vital demands that now strain the resources of even wealthy institutions of learning, a group of languages, though they be interesting and important, should be neglected. Their time will come, just so soon as scholarship wakes to a sense of their value.

In the popular mind any language that is written in characters differing from English must be difficult. The Russian alphabet is like a moat preventing entrance into a castle. The impression of difficulty is vastly enhanced by the absurd and cumbersome method of transliteration which has prevailed and given rise to a whole cycle of current jests about Russian names. When a Russian word of seven letters is stretched out into fourteen English or twenty-one German letters the sense of proportion is violated. The Russian alphabet would represent our word *church* with four

characters ; it would appear a very different concept if it were spelt *tschoertsch* ! When the difficulty presented by the alphabet is once mastered, — and any one who has studied Greek will speedily learn the fourteen or fifteen letters that represent compound or characteristic sounds, — the grammar is found to be less complicated than Latin, while the construction of sentences is, as a rule, perfectly simple and logical. The spirit of the language is not alien to our own. Correct pronunciation is not easily acquired ; there are two or three vocables that the English tongue finds unmanageable, and the eccentricity of accent and variability of values would be the study and practice of a lifetime. On the other hand, I have yet to find a Russian who can rapidly speak the short sentence, “I taught the little tot what I thought.”

In learning most modern languages, as well as Latin, the student finds certain helpful resemblances in vocabulary. The vocabulary is the chief obstacle in the way of acquiring Russian. But it is in this very obstacle that the student of philology finds his greatest zest. The various Slav dialects are branches of the great Indo-European tree of languages, and hence are distant cousins of our own. The claim of relationship is easily substantiated. All that it requires is to boil words down over the slow fire of Grimm's Law ; superfluous letters will evaporate ; gutturals, palatals, and sibilants will coalesce, and the result will be the original from which it descended. Sanskrit or Indo-European or Aryan fundamentals are as common in Slavic as in Greek. Thus in the word *zasvidyételstvovaniye* (witnessing, or attestation) appears the basic or root *vyed*, easily recognizable as the same as  $\sqrt{\text{FI}\Delta}$  the source of the Greek *εἶδον* and the Latin *video*. *Bog* (God) is seen in the Sanskrit *bagas* ; *nébo* (heaven) in *nabas* ; while *dom* (house), *máteri* (mother), *brat* (brother), and many others, have even more visible signs of relationship and ancestry. The student of comparative philology finds a rich field of investigation in the Slav tongues.

The merely philological value of a language is a scarcely sufficient plea for its general study. It must have intrinsic beauty and an attractive literature.

The capabilities and beauty of the Russian were extolled by the Russians themselves even before they had developed a national literature, and when French was the common medium of inter-

course among the upper classes, and young nobles did not learn their native tongue till they were in their teens.

The great historian Karamzín declared that Russian was "able to rival in strength, beauty, and delicacy the noblest languages of ancient and modern times." Lomonósov, the founder of the Russian Academy, equally eminent during Catharine's time as a poet and a scientist, quoting the remark of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, that one ought to speak Spanish to God, French to one's friends, German to one's enemies, and Italian to the ladies, boasted: "Had he been acquainted with Russian he would certainly have added that this language would replace them all; for he would have found in it the majesty of the Spanish, the vivacity of the French, the strength of the German, the sweetness of the Italian, and, besides, the richness, energetic conciseness, and imagery of the Greek and Latin."

Prosper Mérimée, who was one of the first Frenchmen to pasture his muse on Russian ground, went so far as to say: "It is the richest of the idioms of Europe, endowed with a marvelous conciseness, allied to perspicuity; a word being sufficient to call up many ideas which in other languages would demand whole phrases."

Turgénief wrote the last of his "Poems in Prose" to the Russian tongue. It is short: — "In days of doubt, in days of painful uncertainty as to the fate of my Fatherland, thou only art my support and stay, O Russian tongue! great and puissant, true and free! Were it not for thee, how could one help despairing at the sight of all that is taking place at home? But it is impossible not to believe that such a language was not given to a mighty people."

The development of Russian literature until the present century varies only in detail from that of other countries. It may be said to have had its stone, copper, and iron ages. Popular poetry is found in every part of the vast region inhabited by the Slavs and with a peculiar national flavor. Church literature has its representatives. Chronicles, dry as dust-heaps and only enlivened with occasional gleams of legend, like fossils in shale, abound. Sporadic attempts at drama exist. But the reign of "Ivan the Terrible" had no such dramatic awakening as was seen in England and France. Russia was living through its own drama, in which Nature or Fate made a sinister application of the dramatic unities

which has inspired the Russian poets ever since they began to realize the national possibilities.

The really able writers of the last century, — Tatíshchef, Kantemír, Lomonósov, Sumarókov, Van-Vízín, Derzhávin, Krúilóf, and Karamzín, — while they did much to fix the solidity of the language, were essentially French in culture: they wrote in verse upon which they tried to impose the trammels of the French classic metre, and they chose subjects which were for the most part non-Russian: frigid odes after the manner of Boileau, lyrics inspired by the subjects of antiquity, fables after La Fontaine, and histories modeled upon the Encyclopédistes. Karamzín evidently had his eyes opened to the possibilities of a national literature: in his poem "*Ilyá Múrometz*" he says, in defense of his choice of a national subject: *Mui nye Gréki i nye Rímlyane* — "We are not Greeks, nor are we Romans."

In the early part of this century, translations from foreign authors and poems built upon English and German models were greatly in vogue. The influence of Byron was almost paramount in the earlier works of Pushkin and Lérmontof. Nothing in the study of literature is more interesting than the evolution of individuality. The great awakening in Russia dates back only seventy years or so. Gógol had his forerunners, but he stands forth as the great literary landmark of the century, and the influence which he exerted is visible in nearly all the fiction of Russia since.

The student of Russian is able to read at first hand the novels of such men as Goncharóf, Písemsky, Mikháïlof (Scheller), Kres-tóvsky, Danilévsky, Boborúikin, Saltuikóf (Shchedrín), Tolstói, Turgénief; and a dozen others, the splendid historical works of Solovióf and Kostamaróf; the dramatic masterpieces of Pushkin, Ostróvsky, and Count A. Tolstói; the poems of Lérmontof, Nekrásov, Pleshchéyef, and a multitude of talented lyrists grouped at different heights on the Russian Parnassus.

Those who would go outside of Russia and take in the wider horizons of Pan-Slavic literature will find rich fields in the Little Russian writers, such as Shevchénko; in Polish there is a whole world of poetry and fiction of which few have the slightest conception, though the novels of Sienkiéwicz, so admirably translated by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin (Harvard, '68), might well serve as a



stimulus to make explorations in such an unknown land. The mere heaping up of unfamiliar names is not a powerful argument, but it is difficult to refrain from urging how real life has been given new meaning in the works of Russian and Polish authors; how Koltsóf and Nekrásóf have invested the peasant with poetic glamour; how Tolstói and his disciples Garshin and Korolénko have depicted the horrors of war and exile; how Písemsky and Turgénief, and Gógol in his day, made serfdom repulsive to the owners of "souls," as the serfs used to be called; how the present curse of Russia, the tyranny of the *chinóvnik* or bureaucrat, is showed up in the comedies of Gógol and his successors and in the satires of Shchedrín.

We have already had a few works more or less successfully translated from Russian into English, but it must be remembered that most of those are the masterpieces of a generation ago! Of the 7,427 titles published year before last in Russia (exclusive of Finland), scarcely one has found an echo in the English-speaking world! Yes, Russia, in spite of its state censorship, publishes almost twice as many books as are issued in the United States, and almost a thousand more than are brought out in England. The professors in the great universities are ceaselessly producing worthy works in the domain of history and science, — especially chemistry and medicine, — in philosophy and in *belles lettres*. The Russian monthlies and reviews are of the highest literary excellence.

The study of Russian, then, leads into a realm of inexhaustible riches. No translations — in spite of Emerson's dictum — can ever do justice to its masterpieces; the spirit of them must be obtained by contact. With an inspiring and enthusiastic teacher, students might be "personally conducted" on a voyage of discovery of wonderful profit and delight. Not only would the mental discipline of the classics be invited, but a new side of humanity would be opened up; new mountains of thought, new forests of fiction, and new rivers of poetry would be discovered. And with the mighty volcanic life seething under the surface of Russian society, there is promise of still greater things to come. The literature of a hundred millions of free and educated Slavs will be the bravest literature of the world.

One might add that Russia, with its fresh blood ready to be

welded into Pan-Slavic unity, its vast military power, its level versts of fertile steppes capable of supporting a splendid civilization, and its boundless potentialities of wealth hidden in the "Stone Belt," is destined to play a mighty part in the future history of the world. Students of the Russian language will be likely to have a more sympathetic grasp upon the true bearings of political developments than would be possible to the ordinary observer.

Ought not Harvard University to have the honor of establishing the first chair of Russian language and literature on this continent?

*Nathan Haskell Dole, '74.*

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#### FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

*Now and  
Then.*

SOME of us who listened to a recent criticism of Harvard's tendency to hold aloof and merely criticise, — a tendency which does not exist in fact, — could not help contrasting student life at present with that which we knew twenty or more years ago. Can you remember a time when Harvard men, whether graduates or students, less deserved such aspersions than they do now? Was there ever a Golden Age, when somebody had not his fling at "Harvard indifference?" I suspect not; and further, I am suspicious of all Golden Ages whatsoever. I never knew of one but that, when examined close, it turned out to be plated.

As to the present influence of Harvard men in the world outside, let us say nothing, though statistics could be collected; but shall we not mention two points of contrast between the life our sons are leading in college and the life we led?

First, the present undergraduates take such an interest in public affairs as we never took, — and this not only in their debating clubs, but in their political societies. They attend rallies, they hold them, they canvass among their fellows for converts, they know the principles and somewhat of the casuistry of the various parties. And all this interest is taken not by a few exceptional students, who may have been prematurely stimulated by having a politician for an uncle, but by hundreds and hundreds of them. Was this so in your time, or in your father's? Did you or they

commonly do more towards fitting yourselves to be citizens of the republic than join a torchlight procession once during your college course?

And again, when did we or our predecessors embark in philanthropical work, as our descendants are doing? Voluntarily, scores of them give their leisure to slumming. They have organized the Prospect Union in Cambridge and Harvard House in Boston; they are earnest, intelligent, human, and perfectly unostentatious. They take their pleasure that way — seriously. Did we? I trow not. In the old pagan days of compulsory prayers, our philanthropy rarely went beyond giving an injudicious quarter to a potential inebriate.

Thus in two important directions our sons have advanced far beyond us: they feel their *civic* obligation to the State and their *ethical* obligation to their race in a way and to a degree that we, their elders, never dreamed of. It may be that they plunge too early into the whirlpool of problems, — that is debatable: but to imply that the Harvard students of to-day are indifferent, indicates no very recent acquaintance with them.

Olio, the  
neglected  
Muse.

How little is done to cultivate the historical sense of the students! That they should scarcely be aware of their deficiency is not surprising, for youth naturally looks forward and not back. The college generation being only four years long, whatever happened a decade ago is ancient history. But I speak not only of undergraduate *memorabilia*. The College and Cambridge are, to an American, full of venerable associations, which ought to touch very vividly every student, but particularly those who come from the callow West. The American stalks over Europe for venerable objects: he might with proper search find some of them here.

Take, for example, the College Yard. How many of the students know when Hollis and Stoughton and Holworthy were built, or what the men did for whom they were named? How many have spent half an hour in the old burying-ground deciphering the epitaphs of Dunster and the early presidents? How many can tell, off-hand, where John Harvard died? Do they ever realize that British troops were quartered in Massachusetts and Harvard, that Washington probably visited those buildings many times, that

Lafayette was received by President Kirkland on the steps of University?

We may well doubt whether any one ever truly possessed the historical sense who was unmoved by the associations of his home — unless he had the misfortune to be born in a region too young to have any associations. Certainly, much interest and charm, and much stimulus to high thought and noble life, are lost to the students at Harvard who never wake to the fact that it is their privilege to pass three or four years amid scenes dignified by the recollection of great men. In the older College buildings are the rooms which those men occupied as students; why should they not be specially marked — perhaps by a *transmittendum* portrait — so that the fellow who each year has Emerson's or Sumner's or Phillips's or Parkman's or Brooks's room may know it, and perhaps be inspired thereby?

And so when a Harvard worthy dies, why should not the University commemorate him? It did commemorate Parkman: it has shown no purpose of paying similar honor to Dr. Holmes. The only national holiday which it celebrates is Memorial Day, and that, while it keeps alive the memory of the valor of the last generation, must also from its very nature perpetuate the memory of a civil war. But in the College and its neighborhood are many objects whose only associations are unmingledly pleasant. No one can compute how much enthusiasm might be kindled by them, how much the imagination might be enriched and the character strengthened. To dwell amid scenes haunted by the spiritual presence of the mighty dead could not but affect students capable of such impressions. The associations, many of them priceless, are here: is it not worth while to cultivate the faculty which apprehends them?

THE IMPORTANCE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.<sup>1</sup>

ONLY twelve years ago, in September, 1882, a school for the systematic study of veterinary science as a branch of medical learning was established in connection with Harvard University. The establishment of the school was not effected without opposition, which took the usual form; for it was assumed the University had already a field amply large for the employment of its resources in connection with men, and that it was going outside of its sphere in applying itself to the care of the brute creation. If it educated and gave diplomas to physicians, it was quite enough without extending the process to what were not over-respectfully referred to, or perhaps, speaking more correctly, classified, as horse-doctors and cow-doctors, much less to canine and feline practitioners. There might indeed be high and classic authority for, in certain contingencies, throwing physic to the dogs; but the objectors saw no good reason why the University should do the throwing.

Nevertheless, in this, as in a great many other innovating respects, the energetic President of the University had his way in the end, and in due time the Harvard College Veterinary Department came into existence, — perhaps I might better say struggled into existence. And here I will repeat a remark which I well remember hearing from President Eliot in some casual address made by him, I do not remember where, now quite a number of years ago. Speaking of the support of schools or educational institutions, he remarked that, the higher they became, the less self-sustaining they were; a day, or preparatory, school, for instance, may be made, not unusually is made, a source of income; an academy of the higher character might, if well managed, pay its way; but a college, and much more a university, never could be self-sustaining, and to accomplish its work must be endowed.

So, when I say that in September, 1882, the Harvard Veterinary School struggled into existence, I mean simply that an institution of the higher learning was then organized, unendowed. From that day to this it has moved along in its course, sustaining

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered before the Harvard School of Veterinary Medicine, October 1, 1894.

itself as best it might, and the whole money amount of assistance it has received in the way of gift during those twelve years of struggle has been less than \$3,000. On this text I propose to preach to-day; for this is something in connection with therapeutics which I can and do understand.

I maintain, and mean if I can to prove the fact, that, at this present time, there is probably no single field in our commonwealth where private endowment could be so advantageously made, or would as the years roll on reflect more lasting honor on the giver, than in connection with this Veterinary Department of Harvard University. Let us look at the thing. How many people are aware of the extent of the provision which has in this Commonwealth been made for educational, religious, or hospital purposes, — and the time within which those endowments have been forthcoming? I do not propose to give any statistics on this point. In the first place, they are not attainable; and, in the second place, however valuable they might be for reference, they would here and now not be interesting. Suffice it to say that, beginning with Harvard College, the largest and most honorable monument of private and public generosity in our community, and coming down to the last legacy to church or hospital announced in yesterday's paper, you can go nowhere in Massachusetts that you do not see hall or hospital, church, library, or park, the free gift to the public forever of some one living or dead. The total of these gifts rises easily into the tens of millions of dollars.

And the most noticeable thing about it is that this enormous aggregate endowment — this spirit of giving — is almost exclusively a development of the century, — that wonderful nineteenth century so soon to close. I am now talking with a branch of the medical profession, and will, therefore, take the provision made by gift and endowment for the needs of that profession as an example. Massachusetts has now been settled two hundred and seventy-five years; yet few probably realize that two hundred of those years elapsed before any public provision had been made for the systematic care of suffering humanity even. The Massachusetts General Hospital, the first endowed institution of the kind in the State, was opened for the reception of patients on the 8d of September, 1821. That was seventy-three years ago. Does

any one know how many public or endowed hospitals, general and special, there are to-day in Massachusetts? I do not; nor have I been able to find out. I have consulted the census; but the census, in addition to being several years out of date, is, on this point, apparently uninformed. It is a field of inquiry which had not suggested itself to the otherwise ever fertile mind of the Superintendent. But it is enough for present purposes to say that an imperfect table shows in the Massachusetts of to-day 26 General Hospitals, 21 Special Hospitals, and 12 Church and Corporation Charities, besides Dispensaries, all of them endowed, and containing some 8,000 beds, for the most part free: all, remember, the outcome of the last fourscore years; — the immensely larger part of it the outcome of the last twenty-five years! And this, I submit, is a magnificent showing.

So much for human ills. Now, turn to the other side of the ledger and foot up the column, and see what has been done for our brother, the brute. I have already told you. The total endowment foots up \$2,800!

So I am here to-day to plead, in an incidental way and with the liberally disposed, the cause of our dumb brother. His flesh, too, is heir to many ills; and he cannot describe them. He suffers in silence. Now in our Commonwealth much, as I have shown, has already been given, — much is now being given to worthy uses, — we see its results in our daily walks in public buildings, in libraries, in parks, and in the beds of hospitals; — it is all good; but, in this magnificent giving, why nothing to man's beloved companion and faithful servant?

But, leaving sentiment aside, let us look at the matter from two realistic points of view, — first at the scientific side, and then at the material side. As I said in the beginning, I know nothing whatever of pathology or therapeutics, — still less, if possible, of comparative anatomy. It would not, as you very well know, be difficult to make a somewhat inexpensive display of knowledge by the judicious use of long words and quotation from learned authorities. I prefer to take a simpler course; and it is just as effective for present purposes, perhaps a little more so. Turning to the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*" then, I find the following: —

"Veterinary science can also offer much assistance in the study and

prevention of the diseases to which mankind are liable. Some grave maladies of the human species are certainly derived from animals, and others may yet be added to the list. In the training of the physician great benefit would be derived from the study of disease in animals, — a fact which has been strangely overlooked in England, as those can testify who understand how closely the health of man may depend upon the health of the creatures he has domesticated and derives subsistence from, and how much more advantageously morbid processes can be studied in animals than in our species. Although as yet no chair of comparative pathology has been established in any British University, on the Continent such chairs are now looked upon as an almost indispensable item of every university. . . . And the benefits to be mutually derived from this association of the two branches of medicine inspired Vicq d'Azyr to elaborate his *Nouveau Plan de la Constitution de la Médecine en France*, which he presented to the National Assembly in 1790. His fundamental idea was to make veterinary teaching a preliminary (*le premier degré*) and, as it were, the principle of instruction in human medicine. His proposal went so far as to insist upon a veterinary school being annexed to every medical college established in France. This idea was reproduced in the *Rapport sur l'Instruction Publique* which Talleyrand read before the National Assembly in 1790. In this project veterinary teaching was to form part of the National Institution at Paris. The idea was to initiate students of medicine into a knowledge of diseases by observing those of animals. The suffering animal always appears exactly as it is and feels, without the intervention of mind obscuring the symptomatology, the symptoms being really and truly the rigorous expression of its diseased condition. From this point of view, the dumb animal, when it is ill, offers the same difficulties in diagnosis as does the ailing infant or the comatose adult."

So much for the scientific side of the brute's case, — he is man's brother in disease. Now turn to the material side. Recurring again to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," I find the following suggestive statement: —

"For more than forty years most destructive plagues of animals have prevailed almost continuously in the British islands without any attempt worthy of the name having been made to check or extirpate them until within a very recent period. Two exotic bovine diseases alone (contagious pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague, and foot-and-mouth disease) are estimated to have caused the death, during the first thirty years of their prevalence in the United Kingdom, of 5,549,780 cattle, roughly valued at



£83,616,854 ; while the invasion of the cattle plague in 1865-66 was calculated to have caused a money loss of from £5,000,000 to £8,000,000. The depredations made in South Africa and Australia by the lung plague alone are quite appalling ; and in India the loss brought about by the contagious diseases among animals has been stated at not less than £6,000,000 annually. The damage done by tuberculosis — a contagious disease of cattle, transmissible to several kinds of animals, and possibly also to man, by means of the flesh and milk of diseased beasts, cannot be even guessed at ; but it must be enormous, when we learn how widely the malady is diffused. But that terrible pest of all ages, the cattle plague, has in its two recent invasions of England been promptly suppressed with comparatively trifling loss."

Then turning back a single page, I find this : —

"In the United States of America veterinary science has been an exotic of very slow growth. There are veterinary schools in New York, Minneapolis, and elsewhere, but these, like those in Great Britain, are private institutions. To the Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Harvard Universities veterinary schools or chairs have been attached with competent teachers. Events are at present rapidly compelling the people of the United States to realize the true value and importance of veterinary science. For many years the 'lung plague' has been gradually extending itself westward, and it is now causing heavy losses. Long exempted from the more serious of the contagious diseases of animals which have scourged Europe, the United States are now invaded by all of them except two — cattle plague and foot-and-mouth disease ; and an exotic disorder of pigs, the swine plague or fever, is threatening to exterminate these animals."

Here, I submit, is much food for silent thought. Only one century and a third of another have elapsed since the earliest veterinary school on record was established at Lyons in France. Another was founded at Vienna in 1767 ; and still another in London in 1792. With us here in America, as the "Encyclopædia Britannica" observes, the "veterinary science has been an exotic of very slow growth," and of the three chairs now attached to our universities, one only, so far as I know, has been endowed, — that of the University of Pennsylvania, to the extent of \$20,000. Viewed, then, from any point, whether the scientific or the material, the philanthropic or the humanitarian, — where does a richer, a more fruitful, field of endowment exist to-day than in your department of science ? That, in the long run, the institution

of learning devoted to its development can be self-sustaining and at the same time vigorous, is out of the question. However useful it may be, — and its usefulness who will deny? — the higher science is never self-sustaining, — and the higher the atmosphere into which it ascends the less self-sustaining it is.

Writing about 170 years ago, a shrewd Scotchman, named Douglas, who in his day was a leading medical practitioner here in Boston, thus describes the treatment then in vogue. You will bear in mind that the Harvard Medical School, the earliest in this country, was not established until 75 years later, and the youthful physician of those days obtained what he was pleased to regard as his professional education by serving an apprenticeship as assistant or student, as it was called, to some other man of more or less established standing as a doctor, or, more correctly speaking, white medicine-man. Referring, I say, to the treatment then most in vogue in Boston, Douglas says: —

“When I first arrived in New England I asked . . . a noted facetious practitioner what was their general method of practice. He told me their practice was very uniform; bleeding, vomiting, blistering, purging, anodyne, and so forth; if the illness continued there was ‘repetendi,’ and finally ‘murderendi;’ nature was never to be consulted or allowed to have any concern in the affair.”

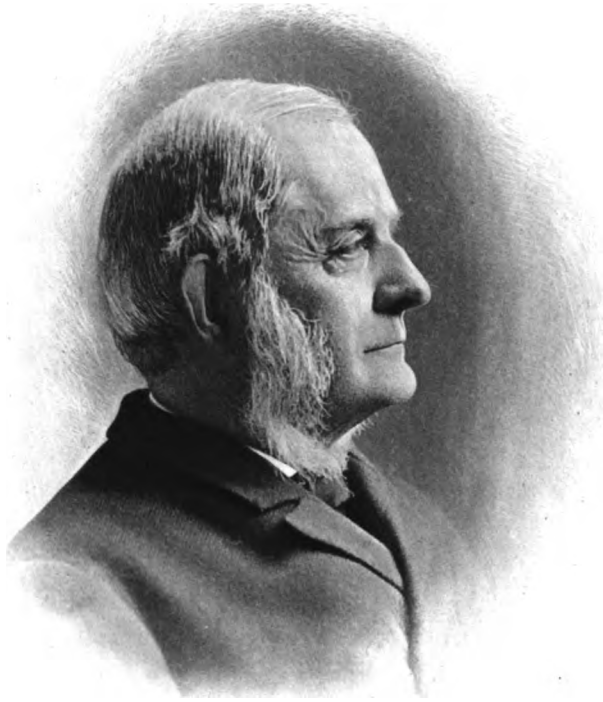
Those were the Sangrado days; and what was true of men then, is, speaking generally, true of animals now. In Massachusetts there are stated to be at this time some 200,000 horses and as many neat cattle. I have not looked into the census figures under the headings of dogs and cats. For the clinical treatment of these, if I may use that scientific expression, there exist to-day two public hospitals in Boston, with accommodations for about 65 horses and cows. Under such circumstances it is indeed frightful to think of the preventible suffering which must day by day be undergone by domestic animals, as well as the pecuniary loss to man thereby involved. Take the diseases of horses alone, aggravated as they necessarily must be by brutal handling and ignorant treatment. The horse cannot call attention except by dumb show, too often disregarded, to those incipient stages of disease when its progress may most easily be checked. The owner cannot or will not spare the animal's services, and too often attributes the manifesta-

tions of disease to laziness or obstinacy. Yet the sick horse suffers as the sick man suffers, — in eye and tooth and foot and stomach. It is the same with the kine: it is the same with the dog. How long, then, will it be before some wealthy horse-fancier or dog-lover — thinking of the pleasant hours he has passed in the society of those most patient and faithful of servants, and affectionate and obedient of friends — will be minded to do for them what so many have done, and done well, for their fellow-men? — and, in so doing, leave behind a lasting memorial. Indeed, what more acute satisfaction could any man or woman well have or desire, than to feel that through him or her the condition of the animal creation in the community in which the giver lived, had for all time been perceptibly improved and its sufferings alleviated? It would be given to such a one to bring the dumb brute, too, within the beneficent domain of advancing science and intelligent treatment. Thus an endowment for the domesticated animal creation is to-day a much needed thing; and, being needed, it will surely come.

Unable to speak understandingly of your profession, its history or its outlook, I have felt, gentlemen of the Veterinary Department of the University, that I could not use the time to-day assigned to me better than by speaking briefly, but as plainly and as forcibly as I could, of what I know is your greatest requirement; and in so doing I incidentally express my sense of the courage and devotion with which the officers of the University attached to this important department of its studies have carried on the work through these twelve weary years of slow inception.

*Charles Francis Adams, '56.*





*Josiah P. Cooke*

## JOSIAH PARSONS COOKE.

THERE are few graduates of Harvard College now alive who did not know Professor Cooke, so that here I need not dwell on the interest and brilliancy of his lectures, the kindly sympathy with which he met his students, or his enthusiastic devotion to his chosen science.

Born October 12, 1827, early in his life chemistry became a passion with him, and, when he graduated from Harvard College in 1848, his own exertions had entitled him to the name of a chemist, although the teaching he had received had been most fragmentary and meagre. After a year spent in Europe, he was appointed tutor in Mathematics in the autumn of 1849, and invited during this year to give instruction in the elements of chemistry to the Freshman class. On May 25, 1850, he was appointed instructor in Chemistry and Mineralogy, and on December 30, 1850, he was given the Erving professorship, which he held till his death, September 8, 1894.

When he entered on his duties as professor, the chemical department of the College was nearly extinct, and the first years of his service were a constant struggle to reëstablish the chemical teaching, to introduce proper methods, and to raise chemistry to a position of equality with the so-called humanities, which up to that time had held undisputed possession of the College course. It was a long and often disheartening campaign, but he had the satisfaction of enjoying the fruits of complete victory for over a quarter of a century; and his large share in broadening the field of liberal education by securing the proper recognition of scientific studies is one of his greatest services to Harvard University and the country at large. From the first he recognized the fact that science can be taught properly only by experiment, and in 1851 a modest beginning was made by fitting up a laboratory in the cellar of University Hall, where he received voluntary pupils, of whom President Eliot was the first; but it took seven years of hard fighting to introduce this laboratory work as part of the regular college course. The year of this victory (1858) also saw another of his triumphs, as then Boylston Hall was built, with money coming in part from the College funds, in part from a sub-

scription raised largely through his exertions. This original Boylston Hall contained a single laboratory with accommodations for forty-six students, which was more than sufficient for the one chemical elective. At the time of Professor Cooke's death the laboratories had increased in number under his direction to six, with desks for over four hundred and thirty students, and the number of electives instead of one was sixteen, all but four of which owed their introduction to him. He also raised the mineralogical cabinet from comparative insignificance to a position where it ranks in many respects with the great imperial collections of Europe; and this great and rapid growth was due to the purchase of specimens, for which in most cases he found or gave the money. The subscription for building the portion of the University Museum devoted to the cabinet was, like that for Boylston Hall, raised principally by him, so that in addition to his remarkable intellectual gifts to the University, he must be classed as one of its greatest material benefactors.

Professor Cooke's fame as a chemist rests principally on his researches on antimony and oxygen. His attention was first drawn to antimony by the doubt in regard to its atomic weight, which was given as 120 or 122, both numbers depending on long series of determinations made with the utmost care by different methods. In attacking this problem, he showed first that many of the methods previously used were vitiated by constant sources of error, and then established the value 120 by three different methods, free from the objections he had discovered in those used by his predecessors. This work necessitated a revision of certain salts of antimony, and led to something more original even than the work on its atomic weight. Iodide of antimony occurs in two forms, a red and a yellow, and by an ingenious use of his study of their crystalline forms he was able to show that the red had a molecule three times as heavy as that of the yellow form, thus explaining in a satisfactory manner one of the most perplexing observations in inorganic chemistry.

In his work with oxygen he applied the same ingenuity, skill, and patience which had served him so well with antimony, to determining the fundamental relation between the atomic weights of oxygen and hydrogen, and succeeded in conquering the immense difficulties encountered in weighing accurately large vol-

umes of gases. Some idea of these difficulties is given by the fact that certain inconsistencies in the earlier results were at last traced to the position of the balance, one pan of which was nearer than the other to a window at a distance of about fifteen feet.

Among his other important discoveries may be mentioned the finding of danalite and other new minerals in the Rockport granite quarries, a careful chemical and crystallographic study of the vermiculites, and several analytical and mineralogical papers too technical to be described here. His eminence in scientific work is the more remarkable, because with the exception of six months under Regnault in Paris he was an entirely self-taught chemist.

I have dwelt in this article on those of his achievements which would be especially interesting to the readers of this magazine, but in reviewing his career it should not be forgotten that he was one of the greatest popular lecturers of our day, and a prolific and successful author, treating with equal felicity text-books like the *Chemical Physics* and *Chemical Philosophy*, works on the relation of science and religion, and essays on scientific subjects.

*C. L. Jackson, '67.*



## THE UNIVERSITY.

## OPENING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

Frank Bolles. — Gains in the University. — Other Universities. — Students from outside. — Reception of new students. — Athletics. — Finances. — New buildings. — Dormitories. — Instructors. — Losses by death. — Courses. — Entrance requirements. — A. B. in three years. — Pass degrees. — Aids. — Women in the University.

With hesitation the new University Editor takes up the pen fallen from the hand of Frank Bolles. Besides the strong and lovable character which made the late Secretary such a power within the University and among the students, he had the special qualifications of the editor; an official position which brought College news directly to his notice; experience in journalism; an individual style; and a keen interest in the welfare of his beloved university. No successor can expect to fill his place.

Once more it is a pleasure to report a considerable gain in the numbers of students throughout the University. The registrations up to Thursday, Nov. 1, were 3,293 as against 3,142 registered at about the same time last year, and 3,156 in the Catalogue of 1893-94, so that the gain stands at 151, and may reach 160 in the new Catalogue. Every department shares in this prosperity; but the three which show significant gains are the Scientific, Law, and Medical schools, in all of which the requirements have recently been made more rigid, while the special student category has been much reduced in the Scientific School, is almost extinguished in the Law School, and does not exist in the Medical School. All the professional schools stand at the highest point in their history, both as to numbers and efficiency. Next year, for the first time, a whole class will be held in the Medical School for a fourth year of attendance, so that there will then be an increase of nearly one hundred, besides a probable gain from the coming in of new students. The College is more nearly stationary, there being 1,667 as against 1,647 at this time last year. The number of students admitted to the Freshman class was larger than ever before, but about forty candidates who had manifestly intended to enter college did not appear, probably for lack of means; as the successful preliminary candidates in 1894 were about 35 more than those of 1893, it is reasonable to expect in 1895 a larger entering class than in either of the last two years. The following table shows the gains in the University for the nine years since 1885. Details of the classes may be found in the table of University Statistics at the end of this number, a table which will appear in revised form in each issue of the *Magazine*.

	'86-'7.	'87-'8.	'88-'9.	'89-'90.	'90-'1.	'91-'2.	'92-'3.	'93-'4.	'94-'5.
† College . . . . .	1077	1138	1180	1271	1339	1456	1598	1647	1667
Scientific School . . . . .	14	20	35	65	88	118	181	277	320
* Graduate " . . . . .	70	96	95	107	125	189	206	254	255
Divinity " . . . . .	20	16	26	35	41	39	41	47	49
† Law " . . . . .	180	215	217	254	279	363	394	352	399
* Medical " . . . . .	271	263	275	290	328	399	451	442	452
Dental " . . . . .	28	32	42	35	44	51	53	61	51
Veterinary " . . . . .	25	26	23	20	20	31	39	50	60
Busey Institution . . . . .	8	7	6	2	7	14	6	12	10
Total number of students . .	1698	1813	1899	2079	2271	2660	2969	3142	3293
Net gain for the year . . . .	24	120	86	180	192	389	309	173	151
Total number of teachers . .	179	181	198	217	242	253	294	322	336

† Small additional gain probable.

\* Some graduates still to register.

That Harvard has not unduly suffered from the hard times and consequent cutting down of family expenses, may be seen from the following comparative table. The figures were made up as nearly as possible on the same date, Nov. 1, but they are all likely to increase before the year's Catalogues are published. At Columbia and at the University of Michigan large numbers register later in the year; but the gains are all calculated from a comparison with the similar figures of last year.

	Cornell.	Princeton.	Columbia.	Univ. of Penna.	Univ. of Mich.	Johns Hopkins.	Yale.	Harvard.
Arts . . . . .	442	598	250	352		177	1159	1667
Science . . . . .	572	894	365	348		-	620	820
Total undergraduates . . . .	1014	992	615	700	1476	177	1779	1987
Graduate School . . . . .	122	117	-	145	-	270	130	255
Theology . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	49
Law . . . . .	-	-	250	287	586	-	202	399
Medicine . . . . .	-	-	771	789	869	87	105	452
Dentistry . . . . .	-	-	-	260	178	-	-	81
Veterinary School . . . . .	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	60
Other Schools . . . . .	108	-	180	64	74	-	43	10
Total in higher departments .		117	1201	1652	1207	357	594	1306
Total Students . . . . .	1592	1109	1816	2352	2683	534	2373	3293
Gain over last year . . . . .	-98	17	138	137	161		159	151

A statement of the absolute numbers in these universities does not tell the whole story as to their comparative influence on the community. The average time of attendance at Harvard is probably shorter than in some great institutions, inasmuch as many students are admitted to the College on advanced standing, or leave before their course is ended, or take partial or brief courses in professional schools. The total number of persons who are this year forming a connection with the University

for the first time appears to be about 1,000, suggesting an average residence of a little less than three years. Nearly every one of these men will remain at Harvard long enough to absorb the spirit of the University, and will go forth as a Harvard man, and an advocate of the Harvard system. The large number of students entering the professional schools for the first time this year (194 in the Law School, and 171 in the Medical School) is also a promise for the future, of continued growth in all departments of the University.

The reputation of Harvard in other institutions is shown by the records of the Law Faculty, and of the Committee on Admission from other colleges. There are at present graduates of 70 different American colleges in the Law School, and the Committee has examined in the last year the cases of 287 students from 117 different institutions in 34 States and one foreign country. The statistics from the Graduate School would probably include representatives of some colleges not found in either of the other two lists; so that more than half the efficient colleges in the country are now represented in Harvard by their graduates and former students. Among these men, especially in the Graduate School, are some teachers in other colleges, who come to Harvard to perfect themselves for their special work. This infusion of other blood has many excellent effects throughout the University: men who come from other colleges have good habits of study, although not always accustomed to a wide range of subjects taught in modern methods; and they perhaps appreciate better than those who have never known other systems the advantages of libraries, laboratories, and university privileges; they sometimes furnish valuable members to the athletic teams; and they nearly all carry away an enthusiastic love for the institution. The encouragement which is offered such students by admission on advanced standing, and by a share in the aids to undergraduates and graduates, is justified, both because it improves the men themselves, and because it is to the general advantage of the University.

The reception of a thousand new students and their adjustment to the conditions of the University is a serious task; but in the College Faculty it is much facilitated by the system of registration which has now been in successful operation for some years. A representative from each department is present at a specified place on the Wednesday before the opening of the College year, and the morning of Thursday is given up by all instructors to conference with students. On the first day of the term all students are required to register and to put in a list of their choice of studies for the coming year. In the next two days nearly all

the courses have their first meeting, and by the following Monday work is going on throughout the College. The system practically requires the instructors to give the last day of the vacation to College work, and it will probably prove necessary also to set apart Tuesday before the term for the same purpose. This scarcely seems a hardship in view of the fact that most instructors finish the work of the year some days before Commencement. A regular part of the opening of the year is now the meeting at Sanders Theatre for the reception of new students. This year addresses were made by Professor Shaler, President Eliot, Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott, Mayor Bancroft, and Mr. Warren of the Senior Class; after which a reception was held in Memorial Hall, where students had an opportunity to get acquainted with each other and with some of the College officers. The so-called "rush"—an imported and annoying part of the opening ceremonies—proved a fiasco, owing to the exertions of Professor de Sumichrast, Chairman of the Committee of Freshman Advisers, and to the good sense of the older students. Notwithstanding the invasion of some Freshman rooms later in the evening, disorders between the College classes appear to have died a natural and peaceful death.

The "University facilities for exercise, physical training, and athletic sports" have resulted in much good play and several broken bones. The picturesque tide of visitors and players no longer ebbs and flows through the Yard, since University practice games now take place on Soldier's Field. Competition within the University for places on the football team has been unusually keen, and the short practice periods which are a part of the improved system of coaching so puts men on their mettle to show what they can do in the few minutes allowed them, that practice is harder and fiercer than actual play could be in a great game. Perhaps one reason for the numerous hard knocks this year is the systematic and stinging abuse of the players, especially by the College press. In a game which calls out every energy and is as exhausting as a ten-mile cross-country run, the man who shows fatigue or cannot compel his muscles to move quickly is held by the spectator to "furnish a miserable exhibition." In baseball an "error" column allows for the imperfection of human nature; in football a man who fails to accept every one of fifty chances is held up to public contempt. Surely the best players can be selected without setting down all the others as poor and incompetent beings.

The "frugal policy" which was found necessary last year still continues. It appears from the Corporation records that the largest gift of the quarter was the \$25,000 bequest of Arthur Rotch, '71. Twenty thou-

sand dollars was also paid in on the Isaac Sweetser Fund. Mr. Toppan completes his endowment of the Toppan Prize in Political Science. The investments of the University still suffer from the long-continued hard times. A portion of the Hayward estate, on Washington St., Boston, is rented, but it is far from producing its proper income. By strict economy the University was able to close the year with a genuine surplus of receipts over expenses; but it has been found expedient to carry a small sum forward to replace the capital impaired during the previous hard year, so that the treasurer's accounts will show a nominal deficiency of a few hundred dollars. It is understood that the policy of retrenchment will continue throughout the present year, but that, should general business revive, the University may then resume the policy of extension and expansion. The new students of the present year will bring in an additional sum of about \$25,000 in tuition fees, and Conant and Perkins halls will furnish a new income of about \$15,000; but the latter sum for a few years will be used to replace advances from University funds necessary to complete the buildings. Yet new students cause expenditures which are not met by their fees; the Chemical Laboratories in Boylston Hall are again overcrowded, and the Law and Medical schools have almost reached the capacity of their buildings.

The new Perkins Hall is an enlarged and beautified Hollis of simple outline and stately proportions, and, like Conant, contains most cheerful and well-planned rooms. The shower-baths on each floor, on the system of Walter Hastings Hall, add to the comfort of the buildings; but the stone-paved corridors are severe and prison-like. The walls of the Fogg Art Museum have reached their height, and the construction of the roof is going on, but the building will probably not be finished for six months to come. It is the most carefully constructed building in Cambridge: no pains have been spared to make it completely fire-proof, and to secure perfect workmanship and beauty of detail. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the general color and wall effect should be so like that of its commonplace neighbor, Appleton Chapel; and the spirit of intramural criticism which is so dear to the Harvard heart and so unaccountable to our neighbors has inspired some observers to wish that the building had an elevated site, and that less space had been given to the new lecture-room and more to rooms for public collections. The Overseers have taken up the subject and have asked for the appointment of a commission to consider the plans of future buildings and their adjustment to a systematic scheme for improving the College precincts. Two of the University buildings have been altered and improved during the summer: the old Medical School on North Russell Street has been made more available

for the Dental School ; and the old Gymnasium has finally been put to use by fitting it up with machinery and collections, intended to make it a laboratory of engineering under the direction of Professor Hollis. No relief has been obtained or promised for the overcrowded Library : the present reading-room and catalogue space is not much larger in proportion to the readers than it was when Mr. Winsor first took charge of it in 1877, and it is painful to read the Librarian's statement that 15,000 books have been boxed for lack of space.

Every room in the new and the old College dormitories is rented, and most of the large private dormitories are full. Notwithstanding the great increase of students, there is better housing than ever before ; but interesting changes have taken place in the conditions of life in Cambridge. The College dormitories in the Yard and the adjacent streets (College and Holyoke houses and Walter Hastings Hall) accommodate only about 700 students ; and for rooms in these buildings Graduate and Law students have also the right to draw. These accommodations have long been too small, and private dormitories have been put up : first, Felton and Beck ; and later, Quincy and Claverly. The last is organized as a kind of club — no person to be allowed to rent a room without the consent of the occupants of the building. This year the College has provided for 170 students in Perkins and Conant halls ; and Ware Hall, on Harvard Street, beyond Beck, has luxurious rooms for at least 80, so that, counting in the smaller private dormitories scattered about, especially on Mt. Auburn Street, two thirds of the students in Cambridge are now living in buildings wholly occupied by students. Some distress has thus been caused to persons dependent upon the rental of rooms ; but it is likely that the University will again speedily outgrow its dormitory accommodations. The effect of the sumptuous new buildings has been to draw out of the College Yard a large class of men who formerly took rooms in Matthews, Weld, and Holworthy ; they prefer suites with bath-rooms and electric lights ; and the Yard is no longer the centre of College life for every kind of student. The control of the outside dormitories, especially the smaller ones, is a serious problem for the Regent of the University, who is obliged in some cases to insist that proctors be placed in the students' lodging-houses.

An unusual number of changes mark the beginning of the year 1894-95. The resignations of Professors Nash, White, Lane, Waite, Dr. Huntington, and Mr. Bendelari, and the absence on leave of Professors Toy, Wright, Wendell, Francke, and Taussig, take eleven persons out of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. In addition death has removed two

honored and useful Harvard teachers. Professor Cooke was known to more students than any other member of the Faculty, and was famed as a scientific man, both at home and abroad. To quote part of the Faculty minute: "He ranks as one of the great material and intellectual benefactors of Harvard College; and this was due to his brilliant talents, his persistent but silent liberality, his unconquerable perseverance, even in the face of great bodily weakness, his ceaseless industry, his remarkable executive ability, and his complete and loving devotion to all branches of his profession." The generous purpose of Mrs. Cooke to place a bas-relief of her husband on the walls of the Mineralogical Cabinet will commemorate a distinguished man. Professor Jackson has been appointed to the Erving Professorship of Chemistry vacated by the death of Professor Cooke; and Prof. H. B. Hill becomes Director of the Chemical Laboratory. Dr. Freeman Snow died suddenly on Sept. 12, in the maturity of his powers and influence: he had begun to publish the results of many years of study. Few new appointments have been made, but many promotions: Professors Sheldon and Kittredge have been advanced to full professorships of Romance Philology and English respectively; and in the College there are four promotions to Assistant Professorships — Dr. Richards in Chemistry, Dr. Böcher in Mathematics, Mr. Warren in Architecture, and Dr. Fitz in Physiology and Hygiene. To the Faculty have been added, by promotion from short term instructorships, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Gardiner in English, Dr. Jackson in Palaeontology, Mr. Adams in Electrical Engineering, Mr. Torrey in Chemistry, Mr. Smyth in Geological Survey, and Mr. Love in Mathematics; Mr. Johnson has also been made a permanent instructor in Civil Engineering. Professor Morgan remains Secretary of the Faculty, and Professor Norton returns after a year's absence. Mr. Conant receives the title of Instructor in Law. The active Faculty numbers 82, as against 85 last year. In the Medical School the new assistant professors are Dr. Green in Obstetrics and Dr. Burrell in Clinical Surgery. Dr. Cooke becomes permanent instructor in Crown and Bridge Work in the Dental School. Professor Moore, of Andover Theological Seminary, is lecturer in the Divinity School during the absence of Professor Toy, and Mr. Humphrey Ward will deliver lectures on English literature. Besides these well-earned promotions, the teaching force has been so far increased by the appointment of numerous instructors on a one year term, that the total number of College teachers is now 169 as against 163 in 1893; and there are 336 teachers in the University, the assistants being included in all cases. The basis of the Harvard system is individual instruction, so far as possible by laboratory and library methods; but the extension of elective courses has made great demands on the

time of the older men, and the increase of students tends to break down special work of all kinds unless the force of teachers who come into personal contact with their students be enlarged. Hence, in many large courses, the instructor has an assistant, or a staff of assistants, whose help, under the direction of the responsible instructor, has strengthened laboratory courses, makes possible the reform in teaching English, and introduces new forms of written work as a test and a training. Students prefer such regular and systematic work to spasmodic hour examinations; and the assistants so value the opportunity that they compete strongly for the places and in some cases prefer an assistantship with a small fee to a scholarship of larger amount.

Besides the two teachers who have been taken from the College by death, the University has suffered a great loss in the death of John Quincy Adams. The services of Mr. Adams, who was said to be extremely like his grandfather and namesake in person and character, are summed up in the following Corporation minute of Sept. 25: "In meeting for the first time this year the President and Fellows find themselves again bereft, as they were last year, of a beloved associate. They feel that Mr. Adams's untimely death is a grievous loss to the University and to themselves. For seventeen years they have relied on his cheerful, prompt, and judicious discharge of every duty as a member of this Board. They have felt the inspiration of his courage, his sustained resolution, and his readiness and firmness in accepting a responsibility. They have known that the confidence of the University and its graduates in this Board was materially strengthened by Mr. Adams's presence here and his active interest in all its doings." In Dr. Holmes the University has lost a man who in three different directions had made himself famous. As a professor in the Medical School he stood for the spirit of investigation and the advance of medical truth, and so overcame the natural conservatism of a man past middle life that he accepted, and at last forwarded, the important reform in medical education which dates from 1870-71. As a literary man he has been known wherever people love wit and genial philosophy. As a son of Harvard he endeared himself to four generations; and no one who has seen the light break upon his face as he began to read a new poem among his brethren of the Phi Beta Kappa is likely to forget the "Autocrat" who tempered with kindly epigrams the despotism of his own overflowing humor.

The new courses in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences are set forth elsewhere by Professor Dunbar. The Scientific School has gradually perfected its system of groups so that now a student may reach the degree



of S. B. over any one of eleven different roads. An interesting question in the Faculty has been the opening of additional courses to Freshmen. Although many men in their first year are twenty years old and upward, and competent to enter at once on advanced instruction, under the rules of the Faculty they are restricted to about fifty elementary courses. In practice, however, able Freshmen are constantly admitted to courses of any degree of advancement for which they seem qualified.

No notable discussions are now going on in any of the professional schools. The Law Faculty has perfected its scheme for requiring an A. B. degree, or its equivalent, for entrance, has enforced its rule abolishing advanced standing except for persons who have been members of some other law school, and has restricted its special students by stringent requisites of admission. The Medical Faculty is busy in applying the four year course and in caring for new students. In the College Faculty, however, two questions have come up which are not likely to drop out of sight. A proposition has been made by a body of delegates from several New England and Middle States schools and colleges to make a new entrance requirement in English which would lay less stress on memory and a little more on the careful study of authors; and also to establish an advanced requirement in English. It will be hard to settle this question without broaching the general subject of the entrance requirements for Harvard College, and the settlement made in 1886 after the great controversy over the requirement of Greek, by which advanced mathematics and science might be accepted in the place of elementary Greek; for, as may be inferred from Dean Briggs's statement below, the substitution is much more difficult than regular classics, and only seven per cent. of the candidates omit Greek. Furthermore, the College is out of relation with most of the public high schools in the country and with many of the endowed and private secondary schools. If the question be once fairly opened, the various departments of science may ask for new requirements on their subjects; should issue be joined, the only way out would be a scheme of entrance requirements in which there should be a greater liberty of choice than at present.

The other question has come up unexpectedly through numerous petitions of students to take the A. B. degree after three years' residence. When, in 1890, the Board of Overseers rejected the proposal to state the A. B. degree in terms of sixteen courses and to grant it when that number of courses had been completed, the Faculty appointed a committee to examine the cases of men who should have completed the present requirement of eighteen courses in less than four years. The

general principle under which this committee has acted is that such a privilege be granted only in cases where the work done was of a high grade. At the end of last year ten juniors, under this provision, were allowed the A. B.; and fourteen other men who had jumped either the Sophomore or Junior years received the degree on three years' residence. At the beginning of this year more than twenty applications were filed from students who had completed, or nearly completed eighteen courses, and who desired to receive the degree in 1895 without further residence in the College; of these men some had been passed upon by the committee last year and had been denied the A. B. in 1894. The Faculty has not seen a way to resist the petitions of assiduous young men who strongly desire to save a year's time, and no fewer than 23 applications for leave of absence, with the privilege of taking the degree in '95, have been granted; 13 of these students are registered in the Law School, and most of the others in some other department of the University. In all, therefore, 47 persons will receive the A. B. degree for three years' work ending in 1894. Besides these men, 63 received their degree in 1894 on admission to advanced standing in the College or Graduate School, with a residence at Harvard of from one to three years. A similar batch of petitions will doubtless be presented at the end of this academic year, and, in the present temper of the Faculty, they are likely to be granted.

The committee appointed last year to consider the terms upon which the A. B. degree is granted, reported a scheme for raising the standard by requiring a larger proportion of high grades and a minimum of advanced courses; but in the course of the discussion it became evident that the Faculty was disposed to simplify its whole marking system, and to pay less attention to the grades of students who were plainly doing well. The suggestion which seemed to meet with most favor was that two kinds of A. B. degrees should be granted, — the pass degree in ordinary course; the honor degree to students who distinguished themselves in some department or related departments. The question of requiring more work at the bottom of the class, the question of simplifying the system of marking, and the question of establishing an honor degree, are so closely connected that none of them can be settled without the others; and it is evident that the determination of a considerable body of students to shorten the time for the A. B. must also have a bearing on all three of these questions.

The assignment of scholarships and fellowships continues to be one of the most difficult questions in the administration of the University. Notwithstanding the straitened income of the College the sum to be applied

this year is over \$50,000 ; of this at least \$14,000 is given in Price Greenleaf Aid, every recipient of which renders the College a service. Five more scholarships of \$150 each have now become available, namely : the Class of 1835, Class of 1867, Benjamin D. Greene, Rebecca A. Perkins, and Story, besides the Fall River scholarship, the gift of Milton Reed, Esq., with an income of \$45 ; the Charles Pratt Strong scholarship has been opened in the Medical School, with an income of \$100. As usual, there has been difficulty in finally assigning the graduate scholarships and fellowships because those appointed in May frequently find during the summer employment for the next year, or are unable to return.

The long discussion over Radcliffe College has not completely put an end to the pressing question of the status of women in the University. The recognition of Radcliffe as an ally of the University makes a sufficient provision for college education, and will thus prevent any agitation of the opening of Harvard College to women ; but the question of graduate students is more perplexing. By the terms of the treaty, members of Radcliffe College, who have qualifications equal to those under which men are admitted to the Graduate School, may enter courses intended "primarily for graduates," if the Faculty and the instructors concerned consent. This year only a dozen such persons have presented themselves ; but this number is likely to increase as soon as the public understands the opportunity, and that a Ph. D. degree for women is to be organized by Radcliffe. Meanwhile several vexed questions have come up : Harvard undergraduates are also admitted to many courses "primarily for graduates ;" application has been made by a student of Radcliffe, who has special qualifications, for admission to an undergraduate course, and the Faculty allowed the exception ; a course in the Scientific School for Science for Teachers was also opened to women, but has since been withdrawn ; a woman has been admitted to a Divinity School course. The University has admitted women to the Summer Schools and to the special courses for teachers in service ; and there are intimations that the admission of women to the Medical School—a proposition favored by Dr. Holmes—may again be urged. On the other hand, the Harvard Examinations for Women, which have been going on for years, appear to have little usefulness now that the same examination will entitle a girl to a preliminary or final certificate to Radcliffe College : they have been discontinued in Cincinnati, and seem likely to be withdrawn altogether.

*Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.*

## STUDENT LIFE.

Senior elections. — College debates. — The Musical Clubs. — The Classical Club. — Societies. — Notes.

On October 17, '95 elected Class Day officers, the meeting being held in Upper Massachusetts. Rarely, in the last few years, has so much excitement been anticipated and so little manifested at an election where the various factions of the Class have used every influence to be represented in the successful list. The canvassing before election was particularly sharp, a strong attempt being made to oppose the generally accepted candidates by men from the "non-society" element. The meeting called for "non-society" men was slimly attended, and at the election the really prominent men were honored, as follows: Secretary, Albert Harding Newman, of Boston; member of the Phi Beta Kappa. First Marshal, Robert Wales Emmons, 2d, of Boston; President of '95 for four years, and Captain of the 'Varsity Eleven. Second Marshal, Walter Motherwell Briggs, of St. Louis; Captain of the '95 Class Crew. Third Marshal, Robert Duffield Wrenn, of Cambridge; Vice-President of '95, and of the Hasty Pudding Club; champion tennis player of America. Orator, Edward Henry Warren, of Worcester; ex-President of the Harvard Union, and the *Crimson*. He has represented Harvard in two debates with Yale, and is Chairman of the Student Volunteer Committee. Poet, Charles Macomb Flandrau, of St. Paul, President of the *Advocate*, and Editor of *The Harvard Daily News*. Odist, Carleton Eldredge Noyes, of Boston; President of the Delta Upsilon. Ivy Orator, William Kirkpatrick Brice, of Washington; President of the Hasty Pudding Club, and the *Lampoon*. Chorister, Daniel Crosby Greene, Jr., of Auburndale; President of the Glee Club, and ex-Chorister of the Hasty Pudding Club. Class Day Committee: Parker Williams Whittemore, of Roslindale; Captain of the 'Varsity Nine. Harry Fairbanks Hartwell, of Boston; 'Varsity Eleven. Alexander Francis Stevenson, Jr., of Chicago; Vice-President of the Pi Eta. Class Committee: Winthrop Ames, of Boston; Editor of the *Lampoon*, and ex-President of the Signet. Thorndike Spalding, of Cambridge; President of the Chess and Whist Club, and Secretary of the Republican Club; represented Harvard in the intercollegiate chess tournament. James Purdon, of Boston; Secretary of the Hasty Pudding Club, and on the 'Varsity Crew. Photographic Committee: Norman Williams Bingham, Jr., of Somerville; Captain of the Mott Haven team, President of the *Crimson*, and Director of the Dining Association. James Kelsey Whittemore, of Cambridge; Vice-President of St. Paul's Society, Editor of the *Crimson*, and Director of the Coöperative Society. William Hale Reed, of Taunton; Pitcher on the '95 Class Nine.

There is a revival of interest in College debates. The Union began the year in a promising way. The first regular debate was held Oct. 5, on the question, "*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Harvard student to take an active interest in party politics." The principal disputants were J. P. Warren, '96, and H. E. Addison, '96, for the affirmative; R. C. Ringwalt, '95, and W. H. Sheldon, '95, for the negative. The negative won by a close vote. The attendance was most satisfactory, and the new system of shorter speeches, with opportunities for rebuttal, met with a great deal of favor. Thirty-one candidates presented themselves at the competitive debate for membership, Oct. 31. The judges, Asst. Prof. Cummings and Mr. J. J. Hayes, pronounced the debate to be the best of its kind for years. Eleven of the candidates were successful. In addition to the regular intercollegiate contests with Yale and Princeton, the Union has planned debates with smaller colleges and clubs outside. Never since the foundation of the Society in 1880 has the work been carried on with more enthusiasm or success.

Arrangements were begun early in November for a joint debate with the Boston University Debating Society, though the idea of a woman entering from Boston University was not looked upon with favor at Harvard.

The Wendell Phillips Club thrives, its membership is increasing, and standard maintained is high. Prominent honorary members will address the Club during the year. A pleasant feature is the monthly instruction and criticism of speakers by members of the Faculty. Membership is decided by competitive debate.

A Freshman Debating Club was formed on the evening of Oct. 10. About one hundred men from '98 met in Sever 11, and listened to the remarks of the presiding officer, E. S. Page, Asst. Prof. Cummings, and Representative Dallinger. The new board of officers represents many fitting schools.

The Glee Club managers find that funny men are either rare or timid at Harvard. New classes do not provide new and fresh composers to follow in the footsteps of the graduates. The singers are waiting patiently for the new man who will electrify the college world with some song that has point and jingle at the same time. As yet '98 has not furnished a man for the 'Varsity Glee Club. The criticism was made that the voices of candidates lacked cultivation. If J. A. Wilder persists in his refusal to go on the proposed Christmas trip, the Club will not find it easy to fill the gap caused by the retirement of an exceptionally clever man.

At the annual fall trial of candidates for the Banjo Club, 35 men presented themselves. On Nov. 1, 22 of the men were retained in the

Club, though the number has to be decreased for the trip. The banjo-rines include Sargent, Emmett, Read, Brookings, Little, Barstow, and Kimberly; banjos, Washburn, Lincoln, Hines, Stone, and Hildreth; guitars, Spaulding, Storrs, Bremer, Hood, Johnson, Towner, and Elliot.

There were 28 candidates for the Guitar and Mandolin Club at the meeting on Oct. 10, of whom 17 were retained for further trial. Two weeks later the number was reduced to nine. On the Christmas trip the Club will probably have 11 men, 6 mandolins, 4 guitars, and a viola.

It is intended that the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs shall start Dec. 21 for their Christmas trip in the West. They will give concerts in Worcester, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Chicago, returning to Cambridge at the reopening of College, Jan. 3. The plan now is to give the usual fall and spring concerts in Cambridge. The western trips have not always been so lucrative as many supposed. Experience has taught the wiser heads that each concert on the trip costs about \$500. The eastern cities do not furnish large audiences, but the size increases proportionately to the distance from Cambridge. Last year the Faculty permitted the clubs to give concerts in and about Cambridge to allow an opportunity for making up the deficit resulting from the trip. The policy, however, seems to be one of opposition to the general scheme of giving concerts for the sake of the receipts alone.

The candidates for the stringed instruments this year were unusually skilled. The chief weakness in the Sodality was in the difficult wind instruments, as bassoons and French horns. The strings are most effective, but the orchestra as a whole is excellent. The Club is most fortunate in again having C. L. Safford for leader, and Mr. Schurz as concert-meister. Trips will be taken to Wellesley, Smith, and neighboring colleges.

The Classical Club has begun the year under unusually favorable conditions. The Classical Faculty, finding themselves left with a considerable balance in the treasury from the proceeds of the Latin Play, decided, very generously, to expend a portion of this money in fitting up a couple of rooms for the use of the Classical Club during the year. The rooms, conveniently situated at 44 Brattle St., have been comfortably furnished by the Classical Faculty. On the walls are some interesting pictures, including the portraits of several famous scholars. One of the latest additions is a large photograph of Professor Lane. It is proposed that each member of the Club and of the Classical Faculty shall be provided with a key to the rooms, and that the rooms shall serve as a common meeting-place for the Faculty and members of the Club. Wednesday evening of each week is more especially set apart for meet-

ings of the Club, and it is expected that on such evenings, as a rule, there will be short, informal talks by members of the Faculty, or by others who may be asked by the Club to speak before it. At the first meeting of the year, Dr. M. H. Morgan, as the representative of the Classical Faculty, formally tendered to the Club the use of the rooms for the year, and the Club accepted the offer with a hearty vote of thanks. Prof. J. W. White was elected Honorary President of the Club, to succeed Professor Wright, who is absent for the year. Mr. F. C. Babbitt, of the Graduate School, was elected Secretary. Mr. Burton and Mr. Harris were appointed a committee to revise the constitution. The Club elected 23 new members, — 11 graduates and 12 undergraduates. It seems altogether likely that membership in the Club will hereafter be even more desirable than it has hitherto been.

The Freshman Class was welcomed officially by Professor de Sumichrast on the morning of Sept. 26, in Sever Hall. Professor de Sumichrast gave the men some sound advice, and cautioned them to use rather than abuse the privileges and advantages of a college life. — The *Harvard Daily News*, as its name implies, a daily newspaper published by students, made its appearance with the opening of the College year. In size it much resembles the older daily, *The Crimson*, though it differs in its treatment of current news and gossip, and has a representative from Radcliffe College on its board. Occasionally the *Daily News* is embellished by an illustration, which is indeed a novelty in Harvard daily journalism. — The Institute and Alpha Delta Phi have exchanged club-houses, the Institute going to 28 Plympton St., and the "Fly" to 66 Mt. Auburn St. A fund is now under way for the erection of a new building for the Alpha Delta Phi on the site which it has secured from the Institute. A gas explosion Oct. 1 somewhat damaged the club-house. — The Pi Eta Society enjoys the fine new quarters in the club-house on Winthrop Square, facing Boylston St. The house cost \$15,000, and is handsomely furnished. The theatre connected with it will be completed in the spring. Hereafter eight men will be elected from each class in the spring of the Freshman year, while the general elections will follow in the Sophomore year. — The Christian Association, on Oct. 2, was addressed by Professors Palmer, Peabody, de Sumichrast, and J. Estlin Carpenter, of Oxford, England. D. C. Greene, '95, sang a solo. — The Harvard Boston Latin School Association was formed Oct. 3. Prominent Latin School men in College will address the association at the monthly meetings, and the interests of the School will be furthered. — The St. Paul's Society had a reception at the Episcopal Theological School, Oct. 8, giving students an opportunity to meet the Cambridge clergy. — At the meeting of the Harvard Association of Delta Kappa

Epsilon, which is not to be confounded with the "Dickey," W. W. Symmes, '95, was elected president, and J. E. Lough, 2 Gr., vice-president. — The Canadian Club gave a reception and smoker Oct. 13.

The members of the Cercle Français will present "*Les Fourberies de Scapin*" as their play this year. The parts are now being arranged by the committee, D. H. Morris, P. F. Emory, and E. G. Knoblauch. The play will first be presented in Brattle Hall to members of the Club and guests from the department; then, on Dec. 12, to the public, and on Dec. 14 in Union Hall, Boston. The club meets every fortnight in the D. U. rooms.

On the evening of Nov. 2, Mr. Louis Byrd, of Cambridge, England, spoke on foreign missions before a union meeting of the Christian Association and St. Paul's Society. — The electrical section of the Engineering Society has been favored with unusually interesting and instructive papers written by the members. — The annual dinner of the St. Paul's School Club will be held early in December. — Under the auspices of the Civil Service Reform Club a meeting was held in Sanders Theatre, Nov. 9, at which the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, '80, made an address on "The Merit System in Civil Service and Manliness in Politics."

*James B. Noyes, '91.*

#### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

##### ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

Radcliffe College begins work this year under favorable conditions. Seventy-two professors, instructors, and assistants are giving courses to 275 students. The Dean, Miss Agnes Irwin, came to Cambridge on Sept. 23, and began her duties on the following day. Of the students 26 are graduates of one or another of the colleges named in the following list: Barnard College, Boston University, Smith College, Vassar College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Wesleyan College, the University of California, Radcliffe College. Of the 118 members of the undergraduate classes, 23 are Seniors, 26 Juniors, 29 Sophomores, and 40 Freshmen; 136 are classed under the head of special students, a term in some cases misleading. A small proportion only of these students are of the age of the average undergraduate; nor do they take exclusively undergraduate courses of study. Many of them are mature women who are at work in special lines, and at least forty are teachers of experience. Three of the Seniors hold an A. B. degree from other colleges; one has a B. L. degree; and one a B. S. degree. Each of these five students is required to take at least four full courses of study at Radcliffe in order to become a candidate for the A. B. degree. The number of students is smaller than the



most sanguine friends of Radcliffe had anticipated, and the reason for this is twofold. On the one hand, the Academic Board has made an effort to increase the requirements for the admission of special students; on the other, the period of business depression which continues throughout the country has obliged several young women who had passed the examinations for entrance to seek other less expensive colleges, or to postpone their college studies altogether. For, although, in accordance with certain time-honored customs and traditions, families are wont to make great sacrifices to send the sons to college, the collegiate education of the daughters is, in some quarters, still regarded as a luxury, or as an experiment of doubtful value.

For the first time there are several applicants for Semitic and Sanskrit. In the Classical department the work of the year has begun well. There are 27 students in Greek B and 41 in Latin C. In the more advanced work, the classes are on the whole larger than last year. Professor Goodwin and Professor Allen offer Professor Wright's course, Greek 6; and Professor Smith is giving the course in the history of Latin Prose for the first time. There will undoubtedly be several candidates for second year and final honors in Classics. In English, the number of students is greater than ever before. The growth in this department seems to be on the side of composition, rather than of literature, although the courses in Anglo-Saxon and in Eighteenth Century Literature are unusually large. The History and Principles of Versification, which has been omitted for several years, is given by Mr. Gates. At least two honor students are in this department also. There is a large increase in the number of students electing work in French, German, and Italian, although there is very little change in the nature of the courses offered. Professor Marsh gives one new course in Italian, and Dr. Marcou a new course in Spanish. Students have applied for every course offered in Philosophy, except the Pedagogical Seminary. After the large elementary course, the increase is in the laboratory course, given by Professor Münsterberg, in Professor Royce's course in Metaphysics, and in Professor James's Cosmology, given by him this year for the first time. In History and Economics, the Fine Arts, Music, and Mathematics, the courses are almost identical with those of last year except for the higher courses in History and Mathematics. Professor Emerton gives the Era of the Reformation, omitted for some years, and Professor Gross gives the History of France to the reign of Francis I. In Science, the largest number of students is in the departments of Physics, Chemistry, and Botany. The elementary course in Physics is given by Mr. Hill, owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Hyde. Both the buildings and the equipment for the laboratories are totally inadequate,

and there is reason for congratulation that the instructors are able to give the students such valuable aid as they do in the face of existing obstacles. For the 51½ courses "primarily for graduates" in Harvard University opened to competent students at Radcliffe, there are 13 applicants: 2 in Classical Philology, 7 in Philosophy, 2 in History, and 1 in Mathematics. Three only of these students are graduates of other colleges; the remainder have had their training at Radcliffe. The announcement of these graduate courses came late, and it was hardly to be expected that many women would ask for instruction this fall. It will be interesting in the future to see how many students apply for these courses, and whether they come with the power which creative research requires first of all, of setting themselves to work and of keeping to their best work. Of the 11½ courses, "primarily for graduates," which are repeated at Radcliffe, 6½ are taken by 53 students.

About one hundred of the students board in Cambridge. In a few instances there are four or five living in the same house, and the largest number in any one place is eight. Notwithstanding the increase in attendance, there are more accommodations for students than in any preceding year, and several rooms remain unengaged.

The report of the Treasurer shows that at the end of the fiscal year, July 31, '94, the Endowment Fund of Radcliffe College amounted in round figures to about \$155,000. In addition were the securities of the Maria Denny Fay Memorial Scholarship and the Josiah M. Fiske Scholarship, and \$1,235 in the Monograph Fund. Since July 31, the College has received an unrestricted gift of \$5,000 from Miss Belinda T. Randall, and in October, \$20,000 from the estate of Mrs. Sweetser for the "Isaac Sweetser Fund," the latter an unrestricted bequest, and in November, \$7,500 has been received on account of the bequest of Mrs. Catherine P. Perkins. In addition, \$5,000 were given in October to establish the Agnes Irwin Scholarship, and securities valued at \$5,000 to establish a "scholarship for the education of Concord girls," to be known as the "Widow Joanna Hoar Scholarship." Early in the year the College purchased rear portions of lots fronting respectively on Garden and Brattle Streets.

Since the opening of the Academic Year about 200 volumes have been added to the library, including several valuable works of reference. Harvard College has given 25 volumes which belonged to the late Francis Parkman. The Cambridge Public Library has generously offered Radcliffe the privilege of using its books, thus doubling in many cases the copies of reserved books. The tuition fee for special students has been reduced. For those students who are permitted by the Academic Board to take less than four courses the charges are as follows: For

any regular course not a laboratory course or course of research, *sixty dollars* ; for any half course, not a laboratory course, *thirty dollars* ; for a course of research or for a laboratory course, besides the special laboratory fees, a sum equal to the fee for one, two, or more courses, according to the number of courses to which the Academic Board shall consider it equivalent as part of the student's work for the year. But the minimum fee charged for any student is *forty dollars*, and the maximum fee, in addition to the special laboratory fees, is *two hundred dollars*, covering any number of courses. At the meeting of the Associates on October 31, three new members were chosen. Prof. John C. Gray of Boston was made a permanent member, and Annie L. Barber of New York and Mary Coes were chosen to represent the graduates for a period of two years each.

The report of the Regent shows that there were 255 students for the year 1893-94. Of these, 173 came from Massachusetts; the remainder came from the following States and countries :—

California . . . . .	2	New Hampshire . . . . .	4
Canada . . . . .	1	New Jersey . . . . .	2
Connecticut . . . . .	3	New York . . . . .	14
Cuba . . . . .	1	North Carolina . . . . .	1
District of Columbia . . . . .	1	Nova Scotia . . . . .	1
Georgia . . . . .	2	Ohio . . . . .	6
Illinois . . . . .	2	Pennsylvania . . . . .	4
Iowa . . . . .	3	Rhode Island . . . . .	3
Japan . . . . .	1	South Carolina . . . . .	3
Kansas . . . . .	3	South Dakota . . . . .	1
Maine . . . . .	12	Texas . . . . .	2
Maryland . . . . .	1	Vermont . . . . .	1
Minnesota . . . . .	2	Washington . . . . .	1
Missouri . . . . .	3	Wisconsin . . . . .	1
Nebraska . . . . .	1		

Of these students 99 were undergraduates; 20 were graduates of colleges of good standing, and were taking for the most part advanced courses; the remainder were special students of whom at least 50 were teachers. The students for the year had studied for longer or shorter periods in 124 institutions. The preparatory schools which sent the largest number of students to Radcliffe were the Cambridge Latin School; the Girls' Latin School and the Girls' High School, Boston; The Cambridge School; Thayer Academy; Miss Ireland's School; and the high schools of the towns near Boston. About one half only of the students were prepared in private schools or other colleges.

The following statement of receipts for tuition fees and expenditures for salaries and other current expenses shows that the income from the former source has been sufficient to meet all the expenses without recourse to the interest on the invested funds of the College. This has been

accomplished by economy, but without in any manner limiting the effectiveness of the educational work. Such a condition of affairs cannot be expected to exist long, especially in view of the fact that the College faced a largely increased outlay at the time that the enrichment of the list of elective courses was determined upon, when the announcement for the present year was issued.

As an offset to this statement, it should be said that the interest on the invested funds has been accumulating during the year, and that the reorganization and adoption of a convenient name have evidently given more confidence to those who support educational institutions, and that the accounts of the treasurer show evidences of the fact in the number and amount of gifts and legacies which have been received and promised.

*A Statement of the Receipts from Tuition Fees, etc., and Outlays for Salaries and Current Expenses from September 1, 1893, to September, 1, 1894.*

RECEIVED : —

On hand from previous year . . . . .	\$216.82
Tuition fees . . . . .	42,845.00
Income . . . . .	95.00
Gifts to the Library —	
From the Class of 1893 . . . . .	\$7.56
" Insurance returned . . . . .	3.61
" Miss Anna Lowell . . . . .	500.00
" French Readings (bal.) . . . . .	99.50
" Col. T. W. Higginson . . . . .	5.00
	<hr/>
	615.67
Fay House Monographs, paid by Publication Fund . . . . .	265.38
Musical Scholarship (a beginning) . . . . .	115.00
Gymnasium fee . . . . .	25.00

EXPENDED : —

Salaries . . . . .	\$34,112.50
Expenses . . . . .	3,504.35
House Service . . . . .	1,262.00
Printing . . . . .	821.00
Repairs . . . . .	29.25
Botanical Laboratory . . . . .	118.09
Chemical " . . . . .	132.75
Zoological " . . . . .	104.31
Physical " . . . . .	43.68
Library . . . . .	1,246.12
Building . . . . .	115.00
Gymnasium . . . . .	1,669.75
Cash on hand . . . . .	1,019.07
	<hr/>
	\$44,177.87
	<hr/>
	\$44,177.87

The gymnastic work began Oct. 29, under the charge of Miss Margaret Wallace, who comes from the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. There are 8 classes for beginners, and 3 for the second year students. So far 67 students are working at the gymnasium.

A few changes have been made in the interior of Fay House during the summer. The reception-room at the left of the main entrance has been partitioned to give the Regent a larger consultation-room. The reading-room on the upper floor has been made much more serviceable by putting a window in the roof, and a large safe has been placed in the office to hold the records. In the parlor there are new dark red hangings, a part of which serve as a background for Mrs. Whitman's picture of Mrs. Agassiz. This room is specially set apart for the use of the Dean.

The informality which always prevails at Radcliffe characterized the opening of the term. The students came to register promptly at nine o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 27. A little later Mr. Gilman asked them to assemble in the largest of the lecture-rooms, and introduced to them Miss Irwin, as the first Dean of Radcliffe College. Miss Irwin told the students very cordially of her pleasure in coming to them, and afterward spoke with them individually. Two days later the Idler Club gave a reception for Miss Irwin and Miss Coes, to which the Associates, the Faculty, the Alumnae, and all of the present students were invited. Miss Irwin addressed the Emmanuel Club at the first meeting of the year. She spoke of the ideals which Radcliffe College students should hold, and gave a very interesting account of the methods of work in English colleges for women. The Class of '98 have been cordially welcomed. Both the Sophomore and Junior classes have already entertained them. The Class officers for this year are: '95, Maud Whittemore, president; Alice G. Arnold, vice-president; Sarah M. Dean, secretary and treasurer. '96, Louise M. Endicott, president; Alice H. Stratton, vice-president; Edith A. Nickels, secretary and treasurer. '97, Edith Gilman, president; Emily R. Lovett, vice-president; Clara P. Folsom, secretary; Elizabeth H. Tetlow, treasurer. '98, Bertha V. Drew, president; Kate C. Berry, vice-president; Florence R. Cooke, secretary; Frances B. Keene, treasurer. The officers of the English Club are Edith Glidden, president; Eleanor B. Eaton, secretary. Of the Idler Club, Alice V. Clapp, president; Edith N. Richardson, vice-president; Emily R. Lovett, secretary; Virginia Holbrook, treasurer. Of the Glee Club, Katharine M. Thompson, president; Emily A. Daniell, secretary; Louise M. Endicott, treasurer. Of the Banjo Club, Irma M. Clapp, business manager; Edith W. Taylor, leader. Of the Tennis Club, Alice G. Arnold, president; Miriam A. Bytel, secretary; Ethel D. Converse, treasurer. Of the Philosophical Club, Margaret S. Snyder, president; Marian Walker,

vice-president; Margaret Tiletson, secretary. Of the French Club, Clara A. May, president; Edith Gilman, vice-president; Marguerite Fiske, secretary and treasurer. Of the Emmanuel Club, Sarah M. Dean, president; Emily R. Lovett, vice-president; Blanche T. Bigelow, secretary. Of the Graduate Club, Mary Coes, president; Mrs. F. W. Patterson, secretary; Frances C. Goodwin, treasurer. Of the History Club, Sarah M. Dean, president; Lillian W. Smith, vice-president and secretary; Edith M. Johnson, treasurer. Of the Radcliffe Union, Sarah E. Yerxa, president; Louisa P. Haskell, vice-president; Sarah M. Dean, treasurer. A Classical Club, which has for its object to increase the interest in the study of the classics, has been formed with Miriam A. Bytel, president; Annette Fiske, secretary; Edith A. Nickels, treasurer. Any member of the College who has passed on advanced classical courses with high grade is eligible for membership. The number of the Club is limited to sixteen. The constitution provides for a meeting of the Club once in two weeks, and for at least one or two public meetings during the College year. Professor de Sumichrast invited the students of Radcliffe to his house on four successive Tuesday evenings to meet the Freshman Class of Harvard.

The *Popular Astronomy* for last January contained articles by two former students of the Harvard Annex. One, "Observations of the Sun and Moon," by Mary E. Byrd, at present director of the Observatory at Smith College, and the "Face of the Sky," by Charlotte R. Willard of the Goodsell Observatory, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Anna B. Thompson, instructor at Thayer Academy and for several years a student at Radcliffe, has written, under the direction of Professor Royce, a monograph on the "Unity of Fichte's System," which is now in the press. Several of the special students have accepted positions as teachers for the year. Blanche E. Hazard, '92-'94, teaches in the High School at Maynard; Euphemia Johnson, '91-'93, in Miss Winsor's School, Boston; Alice H. Foster, '92-'94, in the Glenwood Classical Seminary, West Brattleboro, Vt.; Edna D. Town, '93-'94, in the Western High School, Washington, D. C.; Laura E. Richardson, '90-'92, teaches English and Mathematics in the Girls' High School, Boston; May E. Baker, '93-'94, teaches at Elmwood, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### ALUMNAE.

Florence A. Chamberlin, Annette Fiske, Edith E. Macvane, Blanche L. Needham, Rachel K. Taylor, Mabel E. Townsend, and Sarah E. Yerxa of the Class of '94 are studying at Radcliffe this year. One is working for honors and three are studying for the A. M. degree. Frances C. Goodwin, A. M., '94, has returned for one graduate course. Car-

oline E. McDuffie, '94, is the teacher of French, German, and Physics in the High School at Putnam, Conn. Mabel Macleod, '94, has private classes in music in Cambridge and Boston. Rose Sherman, '94, is teaching private pupils at Bramwell, West Va. Mary H. Buckingham, '90, and Cornelia W. Green, '89, teach in Miss Folsom's School, Boston. Theresa F. Donovan, '92, is teaching in the John McLaren School, Chicago, Ill., and Helen A. Stuart, '91, in the Girls' Latin School, Boston. Frances G. Davenport, '94, has just written the sixth Radcliffe College Monograph. It is a Classified List of Printed Original Materials for English Manorial and Agrarian History during the Middle Ages, and was recently commended by the *Nation*. Agnes W. Gray, '93, married Dr. Henry S. Pratt, on September 1, 1894.

*Mary Coes.*

#### THE CHAPEL.

An important change has occurred in the regulations concerning the College Chapel. The present system of conducting worship by a staff of College Preachers was authorized in May, 1886, by votes of the Governing Boards, and, being quite without precedent, it was continued from year to year as an experiment. During the year 1892-93, after an experience of six years, both Boards were ready to regard the system as a permanent arrangement, and a new statute was adopted as follows: "Five Preachers to the University are annually appointed by the President and Fellows of the University with the consent of the Board of Overseers, who, in conjunction with the Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, arrange and conduct the religious services of the University." This incorporation of the system into the statutes of the University is significant, as giving stability to the work, and as dismissing the idea of its experimental character. During these six years several other Colleges have adopted some elements of the Harvard system, omitting, however, some of its most characteristic features. Thus, Columbia College now annually appoints a staff of College Chaplains, each taking one month of duty, and Dartmouth College invites a series of Preachers, each undertaking some pastoral service. In neither case, however, is there a representation of various Christian communions. All the chaplains at Columbia College are of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and all at Dartmouth are Orthodox Congregationalists. The Harvard plan has the following principles: 1. Continuity. Each Preacher serves for two or more years, with two terms of service in each year. Thus he comes, not as a stranger and guest, but as a member of the University, giving each day during his term pastoral service. 2. Rotation. Each student in the course of his college life hears a considerable variety

of voices and may become familiar with all. 3. Representation of various communions. The system assumes the fact of a common message which may be delivered to the religious life of young men, without a sense of compromise or limitation, by Preachers of various Churches. Fifteen Preachers have served on our staff within seven years, representing five Christian denominations: Orthodox Congregational; Presbyterian; Protestant Episcopal; Methodist; and Unitarian. Under this system there have retired from the staff this year: Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D. (Protestant Episcopal), and Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D. (Orthodox Congregationalist), and the list of Preachers for the present year is as follows: Bishop John H. Vincent (Methodist Episcopal); Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D. (Orthodox Congregationalist); Rev. Prof. J. E. Carpenter (Unitarian); Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D. (Protestant Episcopal); Rev. S. M. Crothers (Unitarian). It is noticeable, as indicating the range of the University's selection, that one of these Preachers comes from Kansas, and one from England; and that no member of the present staff is a graduate of this University. 4. The Harvard system further makes room each year for a series of specially invited Preachers in addition to the regular appointed staff. This list much enlarges the variety of ministrations. The Preachers thus occupying the College pulpit were in 1893-94: Rev. Alfred Momerie, D. D., of London; Rev. P. C. Mozoomdar, of India; Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D., of Springfield; Rev. Prof. George Hodges, D. D., of Cambridge; Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., of Boston; Rev. A. Mackenzie, D. D., of Cambridge; Rev. H. N. Brown, of Brookline; Rev. Father P. J. O'Callaghan, of New York; Prof. Felix Adler, of New York; Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont. — The Vesper Services on Thursday afternoons have become a part of the Chapel system, and are attended each year with general interest. The University Hymn-book, on which much time and labor have been spent, will, it is hoped, appear in January, 1895, and should greatly enrich our worship. The Book of Readings, introduced last year, has proved of service. — The five Religious Societies, now organized within the University, have held an important meeting this autumn, looking to the union of their forces in philanthropic work. This combination for practical service, without compromise of theological opinion, is a natural fruit of the voluntary system in religion.

*Francis G. Peabody, '69.*

#### THE LIBRARY.

The pressure upon the library shelves has been so great that about 15,000 of the older books, supposed to be least used, have been boxed



and stored beyond reach, in order to provide space for new books. The alternative was to stop purchases, — an alternative which would have been unjust to our benefactors and injurious to the pursuit of learning in the College. The drastic measure, which was taken, was only less unjust to benefactors and less injurious to professors and students, for the act was no sooner done, than a surprising call for some of the books removed began to manifest itself. This only shows that in a large library, with a clientage of universal interests, no books can be stored out of reach without detriment. — A serious aspect of this unsatisfactory condition is that the Library is forced to disregard the reasonable expectations of benefactors, or their representatives, inasmuch as it cannot give the complete value to their benefactions. Not only are books which benefactors supposed would be put to suitable use placed beyond reach, but there are other ways in which the obligations of the College are not fulfilled. The administration needful to receive, register, and distribute these books to patrons of the Library is cramped, and rendered more or less ineffective by the crowded condition of the library-building. The Library is also deprived by this congestion of the facilities for supervision which benefactors have a right to expect will be provided to prevent derangement and loss. It cannot afford the needful space to accommodate readers. — Again, it is the desire of the University authorities to give Radcliffe students — especially graduate students — privileges in the library corresponding to those enjoyed by Harvard students; but this desire cannot be fulfilled so long as the accommodations for Harvard students are confessedly inadequate.

*Justin Winsor, '53.*

#### THE SCOPE OF INSTRUCTION, 1894-95.

Omitting the departments of Architecture and Engineering, the number of courses offered for 1894-95, under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, is  $243\frac{1}{2}$ , if we reckon two half-courses as a course and count the sections of the various Seminaries as equal in every case to a course. This is against  $251\frac{1}{2}$  reckoned in the same way for 1893-94. For the most part the departments show but trifling changes, such as those caused by the departure of one instructor for his well-earned leave of absence, or the return of another, or the slight rearrangements of subjects which are frequently made. Indeed, the apparent loss of eight courses is entirely accounted for by the changes in History and Chemistry. The former department has a broad blank caused by the retirement of Mr. Bendelari and the untimely death of Dr. Snow, and the latter is a heavy loser by the disappearance of the late Professor Cooke from his familiar place. On the whole, therefore, the extent and variety of the instruction

offered for the current year, through nearly the whole range of the ordinary work, shows little or no trace of the severity of the times.

Architecture and Engineering are omitted from the above comparison because the great development of these two departments for the present year, for the purposes of the Scientific School, makes their position entirely exceptional. Architecture, which in 1893-94 had a single course (placed under the head of Fine Arts) on the Historical Development of the Classic Architecture, now has a system of ten courses arranged, of which one half are given in the present year, and the remainder are to be introduced in their regular order next year and the year following. The full scheme presents three courses in the development of Styles, the Classical, the Mediaeval, and the Renaissance and Modern, to be taken in successive years; four drawing courses in orderly succession, of which two are given this year; and three courses in design, of which the first is now in progress. Of these courses, only that on Classic Architecture can be counted towards the degree of A. B.

Architecture has expanded to a full page of the *Catalogue*, but Engineering now suddenly finds six pages insufficient. Five mathematical and astronomical courses are now opened to engineering students; a course and two half-courses in Mechanical Drawing and Mechanism; a course and three half-courses in Surveying and Road Construction; two in Mechanics and Materials; four half-courses in Hydraulics, Water Supply, and Hydrography; a course in Bridges and Buildings, and one in Masonry Construction; five half-courses in Shopwork; two half-courses in Steam Machinery; two in the problems of Steam and its use; three in the Engineering Laboratory; two courses in Machine Design; five half-courses in Electricity and Electrical Engineering; one in Metallurgy; an Engineering conference; and a half-course on Contracts and Specifications. A moderate number of these courses, especially the more mathematical, are open to candidates for the degree of A. B.; but the majority being essentially technical, can be counted only for the S. B. It will be understood, of course, that the rapid growth of the Scientific School has both stimulated and made possible this remarkable extension of a department which, until within a short time, presented an extremely brief array of attractions.

Returning to the long-established departments, the changes in the list of elective studies introduce for the current year an unusual variety of topics not previously covered. Professor Allen has a course on Greek Grammar, with study of Dialectic Inscriptions, and Professor J. W. White a half-course on Disputed Questions in Athenian Topography. In English a new half-course in Composition is opened under several instructors for Scientific Students; a half-course for Freshmen in Eng-

lish Literature is undertaken by Professors Child, Hill, Briggs, and Kittredge; and Professor Child gives for graduates only a half-course on the English and Scottish Popular Ballads. Professor Royce gives a course in Metaphysics, dealing constructively with the fundamental problems; Professor Hanus conducts a half-course on Methods of Teaching Science in Schools, in which teachers engaged in such work have a main part. Dr. Coolidge gives a half-course in the History of Northern and Eastern Europe from 1453 to 1795. Mr. Conant announced for this year a course on Municipal Corporations and Judicial Control of Local Administration, but has been obliged to bracket it in order to take up a part of the work left without provision by the death of Dr. Snow. Professor J. M. Peirce gives a course in the Algebra of Logic. Dr. Willson gives the half-course in Descriptive Astronomy which successive college generations have desired to see. Mr. Sabine gives a new laboratory and lecture course in Light and Heat. Geology presents a considerable display of new courses: Professor Davis gives two alternating half-courses in the Physical Geography of the United States and of Europe respectively, and also an advanced course in Meteorology; Mr. Woodworth a half-course on Glacial Geology; Mr. Smythe a half-course on the Pre-Cambrian Geology of North America; Professor Shaler, with the other instructors of the department, an advanced course of Geological Investigation; and Professor Wolff has announced a half-course in the Geology and Mineralogy of building stones, to be given next year, with special reference to the work in architecture. Professor Putnam gives a regular course in General Anthropology, with work in the Museum; and finally Lieutenant Robinson, detailed by the War Department for military instruction in the Scientific School, gives a half-course in Military Science, which can be counted for the degree of A. B.

*Charles F. Dunbar, '51.*

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Thirty-six persons who took in June some of their Final Examinations for admission did not take the remainder in September. Besides these, 505 (12 more than in 1893) took Final Examinations. Of the 505, 376 already had Preliminary Certificates; 67 (10 fewer than in 1893) divided the examinations between June and September; 29 took all their examinations in June; and 33 took all in September.

	Admitted.	Rejected.	Total.	Admitted "Clear."
June,	337	42	379	163
September,	88	38	126	19
Total,	425	80	505	182

The 505 candidates chose their plans of admission as follows:—

Plan (a) : All the Elementary Studies, and at least two Advanced Studies ; fifteen hours of examination . . . . . 192

Plan (b) : All the Elementary Studies except either German or French, and at least three Advanced Studies ; sixteen hours of examination . . . 275

Plan (c) : All the Elementary Studies except either Greek or Latin, and at least four Advanced Studies, including Advanced Mathematics ; seventeen hours of examination . . . . . 34

Plan (d) : All the Elementary Studies except either German or French and either Greek or Latin, and at least five Advanced Studies, including Advanced Mathematics ; eighteen hours of examination . . . . . 4

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505

The next table shows the comparative success of the four plans. The average percentage of rejection is slightly higher than in 1893 : —

Plan.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Percentage of Failure.
(a)	162	30	15.6
(b)	233	42	15.2
(c)	28	6	17.6
(d)	2	2	50.0
	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 15.8

Five hundred and one candidates took Preliminary Examinations : —

Number of candidates who received certificates for examinations occupying less than

Four hours . . . . .	7	Twelve hours . . . . .	5
Five " . . . . .	40	Thirteen " . . . . .	2
Six " . . . . .	55		
Seven " . . . . .	99	Received certificates . . . . .	419
Eight " . . . . .	102	Failed . . . . .	82
Nine " . . . . .	74		
Ten " . . . . .	24	Total number of candidates . . . . .	501
Eleven " . . . . .	11		

The total number of candidates shows a gain of 34 over 1893 ; and the total number of successful candidates a gain of 25. Five persons that received certificates were rejected candidates for admission, to whom it seemed right to give credit for at least a part of their successful work.

*L. B. R. Briggs, '75.*

#### DEPARTMENTS.

##### THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The death of Professor Cooke — of whom a biography is given in another part of the *Magazine* — necessitated at the beginning of this term the appointment of a Chairman of the Chemical Department, and of a Director of the Laboratory. Professor Jackson has been appointed to the former office, having been made Erving Professor as well ; and Pro-

fessor Hill has undertaken the responsibility of the Directorship. Professor Cooke had planned to sail for Europe on his sabbatical vacation early in October; hence the instruction in all the courses had been provided for, and no changes were made in the electives announced in June. — This year the required lectures to Freshmen, which formerly were given by Professor Cooke, have been omitted; and the next course, Chemistry B, is being given by Mr. Torrey. Professor Jackson lectures upon General Chemistry (Course 1), and Professor Hill has charge of the qualitative and organic work (Courses 3 and 5) as usual. Chemistry 2, the course in Mineralogy, has been transferred to Professor Wolff at the University Museum. Dr. Bancroft has charge of both the elementary and research work upon Physical Chemistry (Courses 6 and 20*d*), and the other courses in research (20*b*, 20*c*, and 20*a*) are being given by Professors Jackson, Hill, and Richards. The last named instructor has charge also of both courses upon quantitative analysis, as well as the half-course upon the History of Chemical Theory (Courses 4, 4*a*, and 8). — Messrs. Sawyer, '91, Dunlap, Calvert, and Gallivan, '93, retain their old positions as assistants, and several others have been appointed. Dr. Allen is assistant in Chemistry B, Mr. Forsythe, '94, in Chemistry 4, and Messrs. Oenslager, '94, and Ittner are assistants in Chemistry 1. — The number of students now enrolled in advanced research is somewhat smaller than last year; but the increase in numbers in the lower courses has been immense, most of them having gained nearly fifty per cent. above the average of recent years. This gain is partly due to the rapid growth of the Lawrence Scientific School; its result is an overcrowding of rooms even worse than that necessitated last year. On two days in the week the overflow from the Chemistry 1 laboratory fills not only the old organic room, but also the new laboratory used for Chemistry B. — The building itself has undergone but few repairs or alterations; the most pressing need at present is better ventilation.

*Theodore William Richards, '86.*

#### CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.

Prof. J. W. White has resumed his duties in the University after two years' absence. During the past year he has served as professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and has published two papers on Athenian topography. One of these, on the *Πελαργικόν* (the fortifications of the Acropolis) in the time of Pericles, was published at Athens in the *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*; the other, on the *Ὀπισθόδομος* (the treasury of the Acropolis) was read before the American Philological Association at Williamstown in July. The Department was further represented at the

Williamstown meeting by papers from Professors Allen and Wright and Drs. Bates and Mather; and Professor Wright was elected president of the association. Professor White has been elected a member of the German Imperial Archaeological Institute and of the Greek Archaeological Society. — The Directors of the Seminary for this year are Professors Goodwin and Allen. Two new half-courses appear in the Announcement, both intended especially for graduates, on Disputed Questions in Athenian Topography, by Professor White, and a course of private reading in some department of Greek literature, to be carried on by a class of graduate students under the direction of Professor Goodwin. With these exceptions the programme exhibits only the changes that are usually made from year to year. Owing to the fact that the plans of the Department were well advanced when Professor Lane's resignation was announced, no material changes in consequence of it were attempted in the Latin courses for the present year. Richard C. Manning, '88, who has spent the past two years in study abroad as Rogers Fellow, has been appointed instructor in Latin. Professor Wright is absent on leave, and will spend the year in Philadelphia. — Three members of the Seminary were admitted to the degree of Ph. D. at Commencement: Messrs. F. K. Ball, '90; C. B. Gulick, '90; and M. W. Mather, '90. Dr. Ball has been elected professor of Greek in the University of North Carolina. Drs. Gulick and Mather will continue their studies abroad, the former as Rogers Fellow. — The fifth volume of the "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology" is in press.

*C. L. Smith, '63.*

#### EDUCATION AND TEACHING.

There are, this year, 44 students, about half of them graduates, registered in the courses in Education and Teaching. At this time last year there were 24 students in these courses. The most notable increase has been made in the course in Organization and Management of public schools and academies, in which there are 15 students; and in the course in Educational Theory, in which there are 14 students. The course in the History of Education has made no gain. The number of men taking the Pedagogical Seminary is 8. As was the case last year, all of the men taking this seminary work are graduates, most of them having more than one academic degree. Three of them are principals of high schools, and one a superintendent of schools of this vicinity; one is a principal of a Boston grammar school, and the others are or have been teachers in secondary schools. The work of the Seminary for this year deals with questions in both elementary and secondary education that have been

raised during the last year in the discussion of the Report of the Committee of Ten, and especially with questions pertaining to the *correlation of studies*, and *educational values*.

The new Department of Science for Teachers in the Lawrence Scientific School begins with eight students, most of them graduates of normal schools. Several of these men are also teachers of experience. This course was established to combine a college training in science with a professional training not hitherto obtainable at any institution of like grade in this country. This first year of the establishment of the department seems to indicate that the time has come when such opportunities are welcomed, not only by students who are preparing themselves to teach science in elementary and secondary schools, but also by ambitious teachers already in service who desire to increase their efficiency through broader scholarship and a more extended professional training.

*Paul H. Hanus.*

#### FINE ARTS.

Professor Norton has resumed his duties after a year of absence, and his large class in Roman and Mediaeval Art is for the present obliged to meet in Sanders Theatre. — The Department still lacks the means of proper lecture illustrations; but it is to be hoped that when the Fogg Museum is completed suitable arrangements for such illustrations may be afforded in the large lecture hall. A custodian of the collection of photographs and other objects is urgently needed to catalogue and arrange for use new acquisitions, and to make the collection readily accessible to students. At present it is impossible to make the material already acquired available for individual study. For some time Mrs. C. M. Lane had charge of the photographs, and was present at the rooms in Sever Hall two afternoons in each week. But the means at the disposal of the Department was not sufficient to enable it to continue the nominal compensation for this service, which was largely a gratuitous labor of love on the part of Mrs. Lane. — The Fine Arts Department has been strengthened by the establishment of the new Department of Architecture; and, while the respective aims are different, — those of the Fine Arts Department being primarily theoretical and historical, and those of the Department of Architecture technical, — the natural alliance between the two cannot fail to add vigor and efficiency to both. — Mr. Martin Mower has been reappointed as assistant instructor in Drawing, and his constant presence in the drawing-room has added much to the efficiency of the instruction in Fine Arts 1, a course in which a large amount of drawing is required.

*Charles H. Moore.*

## FRENCH.

The academic year has opened as auspiciously as usual in the Department. Fourteen courses are being given, and the number of men enrolled in them is 1,248; of these, 36 only take French as prescribed work, leaving a total of 1,212 elective choices. This number exceeds, of course, the number of individual students, owing to the fact that some are taking two courses in the Department; not more than 150 men do so, however, so that the total number of individuals in the various courses amounts to over 1,100. French 1*b*, a course in reading and translation of historical prose, shows a large increase over last year; French 14 has increased fifty per cent. The division of 1*a*, the difficult course in composition and reading, into two parallel courses, 1*a* and 1*c*, has so far proved beneficial, enabling smaller and more manageable sections to be made. The courses in conversation and composition have developed. Professor Bôcher's course on 16th century literature is larger than in any previous year, and his new course on Molière, for graduates and advanced seniors, has at once drawn excellent students. — Two new instructors have been appointed: Mr. Irving Babbitt, who studied in Paris after graduation, and then in Harvard. He had charge last year of the Romance Department in Williams College. He has French *A* this year. Mr. A. M. La Meslée, of France, has also entered the Department. His work lies mainly in the courses in conversation and composition directed by Mr. Brun. — The Department has continued the plan, tried last year, of publishing a list of tutors approved by its officers. The Faculty having, last year, voted its disapproval of "seminars" and other cramming methods, the approval of the Department is made contingent on the observance by tutors of the spirit of the Faculty vote. — The Library of the Department has received a further gift from the Cercle Français, and an additional large donation from Howard C. Smith, '93, New York city, whose interest in the Department is unflagging. It is mainly to his successive gifts and to the gift from D. H. Morris, '96, that the recent enlargement of the Library is due. — The Cercle Français is also very prosperous. Many new members have joined, the meetings are largely attended, and the lectures given are all on interesting subjects. The Cercle will give its annual dramatic performance at Christmas, Molière, as usual, being the author selected. The play this year will be "*Les Fourberies de Scapin*," which is to be all the more interesting on account of the piece on which it is founded, Terence's "*Phormio*," having been performed last spring by the students in the Classical Department. Molière's treatment of the subject is, of course, more vivacious, and with the more modern tone of the French comedy, and the fact that the language is



more generally understood than Latin, the performance of "Les Fourberies" is likely to prove successful.

*F. C. de Sumichrast.*

#### GERMAN.

During the absence of Professor Francke, who is taking his sabbatical year, some of his courses (9, 11, 19, and 20c) are omitted; the remaining ones are conducted by other members of the Department. Professor von Jagemann gave up 1a to take charge of 4; Professor Schilling exchanged his two sections of *A* for 1a and 5; and Dr. Poll gave up his work in *A* to conduct *F* and a new half-course (10) in "German Literature from the Reformation to the Classic Period." Course *A* is now given by Mr. Nichols, Dr. Bierwirth, and Mr. Calkins; course 6 was omitted to allow Mr. Nichols more time for his work in *A*. In view of the omission of Professor Kittredge's courses (13, Icelandic, and 16, Germanic Mythology, which are given in alternate years only), and of Germanic Philology 19, Professor von Jagemann decided to offer course 17 (History of the German Language since A. D. 1100), which was to have been bracketed this year. Dr. Robinson found, last June, that the pressure of his duties as Curator of the Herbarium would not permit him any longer to conduct 1c (German Prose, Subjects in Natural Science); his resignation caused much regret. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. L. Coar, who was connected with the Department, as an instructor, in 1892-93. — A comparison of the present enrolment in the German courses (1,022 students, half-courses beginning in the second half-year not being included) with that of October, 1893 (927 students), shows that the rate at which the German classes have in recent years been growing, remains undiminished. The prescribed course *A* has 26 students more than last year; by far the greater part of the increase (69, or nearly three fourths) falls to the share of the elective courses. The most interesting feature of this year's growth is that the largest gains have been made by courses which require a great deal of toilsome composition work, while at the same time the only course in which there is no composition at all (leaving out of account 1c, a purely technical course) has suffered a heavy loss.

*H. K. Schilling.*

#### HISTORY.

The work of the Department of History opens under the depression of severe loss. With the death of Dr. Freeman Snow, '73, instructor in International Law, which occurred Sept. 12, 1894, the Department loses a man whose modesty had always kept him somewhat in the back-

ground of academic life, but whose sound scholarship and sterling integrity of character had never failed to impress those who came into near relations with him. He was just coming into the larger recognition outside the limits of the University, to which he was justly entitled, when he was suddenly taken from us in the full maturity of his powers. The near approach of the beginning of the academic year made it impossible to procure a substitute for Dr. Snow, and it has been found necessary to omit all of his work excepting the course on the Elements of International Law and the History of Diplomacy, which will be given this year by Mr. E. L. Conant, '84. The course will be so modified that the instruction in Diplomacy will be limited to American diplomatic history. Mr. Conant gives up temporarily his purpose of offering instruction in the law of municipal corporations, etc. (Government 18).—The loss of Mr. George Bendelari, who quits academic life to take up journalistic work in New York city, leaves the Department without the means of offering any instruction whatever in Ancient History. Excepting what little teaching of Greek and Roman history is offered as a secondary topic by the Classical Department, none of which is accepted as work in history, the University is now in the almost incredible position of leaving the history of perhaps the two most important chapters of human experience in total neglect. The retirement of Mr. Bendelari brings to an end, for the time at least, the first attempt made at this University, I believe in this country, to teach scientifically the group of sciences known to historians as the "Sciences Auxiliary to History," and including Palaeography, Chronology, Numismatics, Diplomatics, etc. If this attempt is to be renewed with our present equipment, it can be done only by giving up some portion of our present none too ample programme.—The large elementary course on Mediaeval and Modern History, which has been conducted successfully by Professor Channing for the past seven years, has now, at his urgent request, been assumed by the Department as a whole. The immediate supervision of all the work is in the hands of Dr. Archibald C. Coolidge, '87, who will give about one third of the lectures, the remainder being divided among several other members of the Department. Professor Channing assumes charge of the course in English and Continental History during the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century (History 11). Professor Hart has returned from Europe and resumes his former instruction without change of announcement. Dr. Coolidge announces a new half-course in the history of Northern and Eastern Europe from 1453 to 1795. The process of rotation in Professor Emerton's courses brings the history of the Reformation again upon the programme. The half-course on the mediaeval period given during the past three years has not proved satisfactory, and

is withdrawn. The same period will probably take its turn as a full course in a future year. — The instruction in the history of geographical discoveries in North America and its cartographical relations given last year by Dr. Justin Winsor, '53, is withdrawn for the current year. — The Department has been awarded for the current year one traveling fellowship, held by A. S. Hershey, a student of legal history, and a resident Morgan fellowship, held by S. B. Harding, A. B., Indiana University, 1890; A. M., Harvard, 1894, a student of American institutions.

*E. Emerton, '71.*

#### ITALIAN, SPANISH, AND ROMANCE PHILOLOGY.

An interesting feature of the work in these departments in 1893-94 was the use of the newly established Library of Romance Languages in Sever 16, designed for advanced students in Italian, Spanish, Romance Philology, and Comparative Literature. Before the end of the year about 200 volumes were available for use, mostly obtained by gift, especially from Professor Nash and other instructors, Mr. C. H. Grandgent, '83, and Dr. H. P. Quincy, '62 (in the name of his brother, Mr. Edmund Quincy, s '56), and by transfer of duplicates from Gore Hall. Some books were loaned for a time by Mr. T. W. Koch, '93, and by Mr. Grandgent, the latter furnishing in this way, besides other books, copies of some of the most important philological periodicals for recent years. Complete sets of these are much desired for students' use. If the numbers of useful books of reference in this library can be considerably increased, the resulting greater facility of their use will doubtless make our advanced courses more attractive and more profitable. — For the current year the work in Italian and Spanish has been rearranged. Professor Norton returns to Italian 4, which was given last year by Assistant Professor Marsh. The other changes were caused by the resignation of Professor Nash, which necessitated a redistribution of the work in the courses previously offered by him. Italian 3 is now given by Professor Sheldon, and the statement of the course has been somewhat changed. Spanish 1 *a* is differently stated, so as to allow the inclusion of such reading as was formerly done in Spanish 2, and is given by Assistant Professor Marsh. Spanish 2 now deals with the literature of the 16th and 17th centuries, formerly treated in Spanish 3, and is in charge of Dr. Marcou, while the new Spanish 3, which is not offered this year, is to be devoted to the early Spanish language and literature, and is to be given by Professor Sheldon. — The number of students taking Italian courses last year was 68, this year it is about 75; the number taking Spanish last year was a little under 90, this year it is a little over 100. — In Romance Philology were given last year, course 2 (Phonetics, 3 men),

course 3 (Old French, 13 men), course 4 (Provençal, 1 man), course 5 (Low Latin, 1 man), course 7 (the French element in English, 1 man), course 20 (advanced study and research, 1 man). It was not intended that courses 2, 5, and 7 should be given every year, and this year all three are bracketed. But the great importance of phonetics for students of language may soon cause it to be offered every year. It is not certain as yet that regular work in course 20 will be done this year. Course 3 now has 11 students, and course 4, given as last year by Dr. Marcou, has 3. Course 6, which deals with Old French dialects, with special reference to the French spoken in England after the Norman Conquest, is this year taken by one man. Most of the students in these courses are in the Graduate School (last year, 15 out of 17, this year, 10 out of 12, no man being counted more than once). Most of those who take Old French do so on account of its relations with English.

*E. S. Sheldon, '72.*

#### MATHEMATICS.

The increase in the number of graduate students in this Department is more marked this year than ever before. All of the lecture courses offered by the Department are being given. The first course in the theory of functions has an enrolment of fifteen students. Of the three research courses offered, two have been called for. — The Department library and reading-room in Sever Hall is still sorely in need of funds. Its value in rendering new and important works easily accessible to advanced students has already been emphasized in the *Magazine*. It is hoped that its efficiency will not long be impaired by lack of financial support.

*W. F. Osgood, '86.*

#### MILITARY SCIENCE.

In 1888 a bill was passed by Congress authorizing the President to detail to colleges fulfilling certain conditions, 50 officers of the army and 10 of the navy. The demand for military instruction has grown steadily, and twice the law has been modified, each time increasing the number of officers available for this duty. Last November the number was increased to 110. Last year military instruction was given at 95 colleges to over 13,000 students. — The instruction given is of two classes: 1st, practical, consisting of such drills as it may be practicable to give, and 2d, theoretical, varying from simple recitations in the army drill regulations to courses of lectures, of greater or less extent, in the military science. The present course, though covering both of these classes, cannot be said to be a combination of them, since those students

that attend the lectures need not necessarily attend the drills, and *vice versa*. We are to have three drills per week in the Gymnasium, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3.30 to 4.30. The students have already selected a uniform, the same as the undress uniform of the West Point Cadets. — The theoretical course will cover the subjects embraced under the general heading, Military Science. Thus we begin with army organization and discuss the formation of armies; the various systems of recruiting; voluntary enlistment, conscription, draft, and bounty systems, by which the raw material for armies is collected preparatory to being put into shape; then examine the more noted modern armies; then look at our own system and the precautions adopted by the framers of our Constitution (in establishing our militia) to avoid a centralized military power and yet at the same time keep up the necessary military strength. Under army administration, is discussed the furnishing of food, clothes, arms, pay, and supplies in general, and the transportation of armies. Under tactics we examine the most approved modern methods of combat, first for smaller bodies, then for larger bodies and combinations of the three arms; then arrangements of troops on the march and in camp to prevent surprise, to protect an advance or a retreat, to guard trains of provisions, convoys of prisoners, etc. Under strategy are considered the larger features of campaigns, objective points, lines of communications, plans of campaign, etc., all copiously illustrated by many historical references. Under engineering we consider roads, bridges, fortifications, to be attacked or to be defended. Under ordnance and gunnery are described the best modern weapons, small and large, torpedoes, dynamite guns, explosives, etc. We conclude with a glimpse of military law, martial law, and the law of war, treating especially the relations between the civil and the military under such circumstances as would arise during strikes or riots.

*Wirt Robinson, 1st Lieut., 4th Artillery.*

#### THE SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

##### BOTANIC GARDEN AND BOTANICAL MUSEUM.

It has been the custom for many years to place at the beginning of the season a large number of palms, tree ferns, and other exotics under the shade of the maple and magnolia grove near the corner of Garden and Linnæan streets. This group, during the present summer, was larger than heretofore, and more effectively arranged, so that it gave the visitors a distinct idea of tropical vegetation. Near by was a large cluster illustrating Australian vegetation. In this, the myrtles and eucalyptus formed the most striking feature. Not far away there was a

large collection of desert plants, so that the visitor could with a sweep of the eye take in the plants of a jungle and a desert. — The decorative plants, which have always been made a prominent element in the display at the garden, were more than usually attractive. All the plants, even those which were only of decorative interest, were distinctly labeled. The legibility of the labels was a matter of common remark. They were written under the direction of the head gardener and the nomenclator, by a Russian gardener, whose handwriting is almost like copper-plate. Owing to the cordial relations which exist between the Herbarium and the Botanic Garden, the greatest accuracy was secured for all specific and generic names. — An enumeration of the plants now under cultivation showed that a very large proportion of the species cultivated are distinctly American. The endeavor has been made to give to one portion of the garden a very full representation of the plants of eastern North America. This has proved one of the most instructive exhibits. — At the Botanical Museum new cases have been constructed for the reception of economic specimens. Considerably more than half of all our specimens are now labeled and arranged in such a manner as to be easily and quickly accessible. From these collections, representatives will be taken which are to be placed in the new exhibition cases now in process of construction on the third floor. — Considerable additions have been made during the past year to the Ware collection of Blaschka glass models. Four cases now remain unopened, but the models which they contain will soon be put in place. — Among the more interesting additions to the economic collection on exhibition, should be mentioned the series illustrating the substances from which beverages are prepared, notably the Kolanut, which has attained such prominence of late in France.

*G. L. Goodale, m '63.*

#### BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

Ten students are attending lectures at the Bussey Institution. A year ago at this time (Oct. 15) there were nine, though several men joined the School later, and the list comprised 16 names before the Christmas recess. As was the case last year, several of the present class are studying to be landscape gardeners, and are appropriately enrolled at the Lawrence Scientific School as students of Architecture, although they come to the Bussey at stated hours for instruction in Horticulture.

*F. H. Storer, s '55.*

#### THE HERBARIUM.

During the past summer the Herbarium staff has devoted more time than usual to field-work, and as a result considerable collections have

been secured. Mr. Pringle, the regular collector of the Herbarium and Botanical Museum, with two assistants, has been in Oaxaca, Mexico, and has met with excellent success, collecting more than 300 of the rarer species in quantities of 60 specimens each. He has had a very convenient base of operations at the home of the Rev. L. C. Smith, a missionary at Oaxaca, who has not only been exceedingly kind and hospitable, but, being familiar with the neighboring country, has done much to facilitate Mr. Pringle's work. The region is very wild, and the Indians, who are much more ignorant and suspicious than in Central Mexico, where Mr. Pringle has hitherto collected, have caused much difficulty and apprehension by forbidding any exploration of the mountainous regions, which happen to be botanically the most interesting. However, Mr. Pringle has succeeded, with the protection of the local police, in gaining access to many of these regions, and in securing what he believes to be the largest and richest collection he has ever made in one summer. Only a portion of his plants have as yet been received, but these show a very good percentage of new and interesting species.

In July and August, the writer, accompanied by Mr. Hermann Schrenk, made a six weeks' collecting trip to Newfoundland. This island has received much less thorough botanical exploration than the adjacent parts of Canada, or even than Labrador and Greenland. Not being in the Dominion, it has not had the advantage of the thorough and carefully directed Canadian Natural History Survey, by which most other parts of British America have been traversed. The island is settled only on or very near the coast, the interior, although considerably larger than New Brunswick, being entirely uninhabited. Newfoundland has been visited by several botanists, both professional and amateur, but none have made any exploration of the interior except a Scotchman named Cormack, who, in 1822, with an Indian guide, crossed the island at its broadest part, picking up specimens of the most striking plants. Several creditable, although limited, lists of plants to be found near the coast, have been published by local and visiting botanists, but the island is still a very interesting and repaying field.

The writer and Mr. Schrenk reached St. John's on the 30th of July, and spent some days collecting in the neighboring country, securing even there a number of plants not hitherto credited to Newfoundland, and three not known to grow in America. Very fortunately for the complete success of the expedition, the railway, which is being built across the island under government patronage, had already been completed about 250 miles up the east coast, and some 40 miles into the interior. Through much kindness upon the part of the contractors, Messrs. W. D. and H. D. Reid, our party was taken to the headquarters of construction

at the confluence of the Exploits River and Badger Brook, and there hospitably entertained during a hasty exploration of this botanically uninvestigated region. Although the Exploits Valley is more than 200 miles north of St. John's, it showed a richer and more advanced vegetation, indicative of a deeper soil and milder climate. The rest of the time which could be spent on the island was distributed among Whitbourne, Holyrood, Placentia, and Salmonier, on the peninsula of Avalon. The weather, which in Newfoundland is usually so damp and foggy as to make the drying of specimens a matter of considerable difficulty, proved this summer less of an obstacle than had been anticipated. The entire collection made on the island numbers more than seven thousand specimens of flowering plants and vascular cryptogams. A number of Thalophytes were also incidentally collected. The greater part of this extensive material has already been identified and provided with labels. The numerous duplicates will be distributed in about twenty sets to the chief herbaria of America and Europe.

During the summer Mr. Fernald made some further exploration of northern Maine, again securing a number of plants which considerably extend the range of the species represented. The last important collection received at the Herbarium for identification is that of the Peary Auxiliary Expedition, which, in charge of Henry G. Bryant, Esq., of Philadelphia, reached a very high latitude. The collection is important as coming in great part from North Lincoln and Ellsmere Land, where almost no collecting has ever been done. Through Dr. Goodale the Herbarium has recently received the sum of \$2,500, a very timely and generous contribution of an anonymous friend of the Botanical Department. The gift has been, as suggested by the donor, in part used to secure and complete for the Herbarium Library sets of several botanical journals and proceedings of learned societies, which are of much importance in botanical research.

*B. L. Robinson, '87.*

#### JEFFERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Much attention has been given in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, during the past year, to the subject of periodic currents of electricity. The subject of rapidly alternating currents is becoming very important in the subject of Physics; indeed, it may be said to embrace the subjects of Light, Heat, and Electricity. The graduate student who is anxious to make as exhaustive a study of Electricity as modern science permits, may well deem it of the highest importance that the university he selects to work in should afford him ample means to study periodic currents of electricity. Mr. St. John, a graduate student of this Univer-



sity, now holding the Tyndall Scholarship, writes me thus from Bonn: "I stopped at Bonn to see the Physical Laboratory, and was, of course, particularly interested in Hertz's apparatus. One thing is certain: the Jefferson Physical Laboratory is better fitted to carry on Hertz's work than the laboratory at Bonn is. I saw his oscillators, resonators, mirrors, etc. His last work stands unfinished as he left it." Hertz's work on Periodic Currents was epoch-making, and Germany loses this year by his sudden death its most brilliant investigator. — Mr. St. John's paper on Wave Lengths of Electricity, which he completed in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory last July, is the leading article in the *London Philosophical Magazine* for November. — The new developments in Electricity require constant changes and improvements in laboratory methods. Investigations which might be considered extremely theoretical a year ago will contribute this year instrumental means for the practical study of the quantities which are dealt with in the subjects of lighting, heating, transmission of power and of speech by electricity.

*John Trowbridge, s '65.*

#### THE OBSERVATORY.

##### *The Photometric Catalogues.*

In volume 134 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Mr. S. C. Chandler, formerly an assistant at the Harvard Observatory, pointed out certain errors in the Photometric Catalogues prepared and issued by the Observatory. A few weeks later, in vol. 135 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Prof. E. C. Pickering, the Director of the Observatory, replied to Mr. Chandler. It was the intention of the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine* to print in full the documents in this controversy, but they have become too voluminous for the space at command, and they deal largely with scientific technicalities intelligible mainly to astronomers. He presents, therefore, the following bibliography, prepared by Mr. John Ritchie, Jr., of the *Science Observer*, which will enable any one who wishes to follow the discussion: *Astronomische Nachrichten*, vol. 134, Mr. Chandler's allegations; *Boston Transcript*, March 17, "Harvard Observatory Arraigned," Mar. 20, reply by Professor Pickering; *N. Y. Nation*, Mar. 22, note; *Boston Commonwealth*, Mar. 24, "Harvard Observatory Annals," and "Photometry at Harvard;" *Boston Times*, Mar. 25, "Photometric Work at Harvard;" *N. Y. Nation*, Mar. 29, "The Harvard Observatory's Photometry;" *Boston Times*, Apr. 1, "The Methods of the Harvard Observatory;" *Boston Commonwealth*, June 9, 16, 23, "The Harvard Observatory Photometric Catalogues" (the issue of June 9 reprints Professor Pickering's statement from the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, vol. 135); *Boston Post*, June 24,

"Here's a Mess;" Boston *Transcript*, June 28, letter from Mr. Chandler, June 30, letter from Dr. B. A. Gould; Boston *Journal*, July 1, "Twinkles;" Publication of Astron. Soc. of the Pacific, Criticisms by Prof. E. S. Holden, partially printed in the Boston *Commonwealth*, July 7, and the Boston *Transcript*, July 9; Boston *Commonwealth*, Aug. 18, "Dr. Gould and the Harvard Observatory Photographic Work;" Sept. 8, Criticisms of Müller and Kempf, of the Potsdam Observatory, on the "Harvard Photometric Catalogues."

*Editor.*

PEABODY MUSEUM.

With the beginning of the present college year the course of instruction in General Anthropology, with special reference to American Archaeology and Ethnology, was opened for the first time to such undergraduates as were specially permitted to take the course. One graduate and four undergraduates are taking the regular course of nine hours a week; and one senior and one graduate are attending the lectures as extra to their other work. This shows that the opportunity offered in this department is appreciated. The first half of the year will be given to archaeology, and the last half to ethnology and physical anthropology. — The first Ph. D. degree given to a graduate student in this department was conferred upon George A. Dorsey, in June, 1894, on his completion of a three years' graduate course. Mr. Dorsey will remain in the Peabody Museum as assistant in instruction and museum work. — A proposition has been made to change the title of the department from "American Archaeology and Ethnology" to Anthropology, in order better to indicate the character of the work, and to be in accordance with the now generally accepted term including the several branches of archaeology, ethnology, physical anthropology, and their numerous subdivisions. This would give to the department the scope it should have, particularly as *comparative* archaeology, ethnology, and somatology must be studied if any advance is to be made in that portion of the subject pertaining to America. — It is pleasant to note, from time to time, the evidences of interest taken in the Museum by graduates of the University; and in this connection special mention should be made of the continued aid given by Mr. Clarence B. Moore, '73, not only in the way of pecuniary assistance for field work, but also by gift of an important collection made by him in the mounds of Florida. — A large collection of archaeological specimens belonging to Mr. Frederick H. Rindge, '79, — another graduate, — has been received in the Museum and temporarily displayed in one of the new rooms. This collection comprises many beautiful specimens of native handiwork from North America and from

several other countries, and a most remarkable lot of large obsidian implements and numerous other objects from the Klamath country. With the true scientific spirit, Mr. Rindge has consented to have his collection separated and arranged according to the system of the Museum, so that all pertaining to one locality or tribe shall be brought together for study. — Referring to an article on "Harvard Explorers in Central America" in the June number of the *Magazine*, I am obliged to state that the Peabody Museum Honduras Expedition for the year 1894-95 is not yet a certainty. The expense of this work is so great that ten or twelve thousand dollars must be in hand before it is advisable to send a fully equipped expedition to Honduras. Not half of the amount has been subscribed at the present time; but in the hope of securing the additional funds required, and in order to be prepared to send a party into the field early this winter, all preliminary arrangements are being made. Mr. George Byron Gordon, who was a member of the expedition for 1892-93, and took charge of the work on the death of Mr. Owens, has been appointed Chief of the Expedition for 1894-95. Mr. Gordon is now on his way to Tegucigalpa to make certain arrangements with the President of Honduras in relation to carrying out the conditions of the edict of the Government of Honduras.

*F. W. Putnam.*

## THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

### DENTAL SCHOOL.

The year opens more prosperously than was anticipated, and it has proved that the enlargement of accommodations and general improvements were undertaken none too soon. The work was essentially completed and the building ready for the opening of the School. The new arrangement makes an assistant demonstrator necessary; Dr. N. P. Wyllie will fill this position and have charge of the extracting and anaesthetics. There are at present eighty-four students registered, twenty-one more than last year. At this rate of increase our present accommodations would be totally inadequate almost before a new building could be provided, even if the money to build it were already at hand.

*Thomas Fillebrown, d '69.*

### DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School opens with 40 students as against 47 at this time last year, and as given in the *Catalogue*. These numbers are not large compared with the attendance in other departments of the University, or in some Theological Seminaries that have a strong denomina-

tional backing; but they show a gratifying increase, being considerably larger than any that the School has before reached. The increase in numbers has been quite regular for the last few years, the school resting for three years at or near a certain figure, and then taking an advanced position for three years more. The Junior class numbers thirteen, and there are thirteen Resident Graduates.

Professor Toy will be absent this year. Professor Moore of Andover will take some of his work, coming to Cambridge two days in the week for this purpose. This is not the first time that the Andover Seminary has been drawn upon. For some years Professor Churchill has come one day in the week to give instruction in Elocution, while two or three years ago Professor Tucker, now President of Dartmouth College, gave here a course of lectures on the "Work of the Ministry."

This year we have drawn also from schools beyond the sea. We have enjoyed a short visit from Professor Ramsay of Aberdeen, who has just given two lectures on the Apostle Paul and the book of *Acts*; and are now enjoying a longer visit from Professor Carpenter of Manchester College, Oxford, who is giving a course of lectures on "The History of Ideas of a Future Life." Both these courses have filled Divinity Chapel with interested audiences.

It is pleasant to see the inner life of the School gaining greater interest for the students as their numbers increase. The last Junior class formed a class organization which is, I believe, something new among us, and its example will probably be followed by other classes.

This year the older students gave a reception to the new-comers, which was designed to promote acquaintance, and to make those who had come as strangers feel at home in their new surroundings. This will probably give rise to a series of monthly meetings, to be held, in part, at least, for social purposes.

As I have no great events to chronicle, perhaps another minor incident may be added. Till within some twenty or twenty-five years each Senior class appointed a historian, who wrote an account of the school year from the students' point of view. One year, however, the record of the historian was for some reason objectionable to the Faculty, which confiscated the volume containing these chronicles, and put an end to the custom. This was done, it may be added, against the protest of the present writer, who then occupied an enviable position, which he has since lost, that of being the youngest member of the Faculty. Last year the book containing these histories was unearthed by the Librarian. The Faculty found it interesting, and measures were taken to obtain a report from some member of every class that has left since the custom was interrupted; and the students will be encouraged to resume the practice.

It is not easy to overestimate the interest of such a history of the School as seen from the inside, an interest that will become greater with the passing years. It is to be hoped that the interference of the Faculty will not lessen the freedom and naturalness of the entries, which were, before, the spontaneous act of the students.

One great improvement I find as I take up my work after a year's absence; that is the existence of a School Secretary, and of a very efficient one. This change not only relieves the Dean from duties sometimes burdensome and little to his taste; what is much more important, it introduces great system into matters where this is important; while the Secretary, who is also the Librarian, is always within reach of the students and others who may wish for information or help.

As the undenominational position of the School has been a matter of some discussion, it may be added that at least eight religious denominations are represented this year among its students.

C. C. Everett, t '59.

#### LAW SCHOOL.

The number of law students in the *Catalogue* for 1892-93 was 394, — up to that time the highest number in the history of the School. Last year, for the first time, an admission examination was required even of those who wished to enter the School only as special students. In consequence of this rule, the total attendance dropped to 353, there being but 22 special students as against 71 in the preceding year. This year there are only 13 special students; but the total registration up to Oct. 29 is 397. There is an advance, also, in the quality of the membership. Of those now in the School, 315, or nearly four fifths, are college graduates. Of the 275 graduates in the School in 1893-94, 130 received their degree at Harvard; and 140 at 53 other colleges. This year 149 graduates are from Harvard, and 166 from 70 other colleges, of which the following are represented by three or more graduates: Yale, 19; Amherst, 16; Brown, 11; Dartmouth, 8; Williams, 8; California, 7; Princeton, 5; Bates, 4; Holy Cross, 3; University of Iowa, 3; Leland Stanford, Jr., 3; University of Virginia, 3; Wesleyan, 3.

The following table exhibits the growth of the School in the last two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
First year class . . . . .	135	140	168
Second year class . . . . .	119	124	135
Third year class . . . . .	69	67	81
Special students . . . . .	71	22	13
Total . . . . .	394	353	397
Percentage of college graduates . . . . .	70	77	79
Colleges represented . . . . .	45	54	71

The unprecedented figures of this year are peculiarly gratifying as lending additional distinction to the twenty-fifth year of the administration of our honored Dean, Professor Langdell.

*James Barr Ames, '68.*

#### MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Last year for the first time the examinations at the Boston City Hospital were thrown open to men from other schools, Johns Hopkins graduates being specially invited. Though a number of men from other medical schools applied, the places were all filled by graduates from the Harvard Medical School. — The last class that graduated was the last that could do so under the old three years' course, consequently the number of men who will receive degrees this year will be very small, composed of those who are in the hospitals and those taking a regular four years' course, about 50 men in all. — The importance and popularity of Bacteriology can well be seen by the fact that of the present Fourth Class about 40 have elected this study. Indeed, the rapid development of this branch is little short of marvelous. Less than ten years ago a few lectures were offered to those who cared to hear them. For the last two years there has been a course of lectures with practical laboratory work required of the first-year men. In addition to this, two courses are open to the members of the Fourth Class — a one-hour elective, or one half the year's work may be spent upon this subject, the candidate for the degree presenting a thesis which represents original work done, and counting as five hours of examination. The Bacteriological Laboratory exerts a great influence outside of the Medical School itself. Dr. McCollom's work upon diphtheria has proved conclusively to the practitioners of medicine in Boston and vicinity that it is in many instances impossible to make a diagnosis of diphtheria without the assistance of a bacteriological examination of the throat. The interest stimulated by the examination of about 500 suspected cases of diphtheria, together with the work of Dr. John L. Morse at the City Hospital, and a very able series of investigations regarding the nature and action of the Klebs-Löffler bacillus of diphtheria, by Dr. Wright of the Pathological Department, have led the Boston Board of Health to issue an order that all suspected cases of sore throat shall have a bacteriological diagnosis and that no case shall be discharged as cured until it has been demonstrated that the patient no longer has the micro-organisms causing diphtheria present in his throat. Dr. McCollom has been detailed to do this work under the auspices of the Harvard Medical School Laboratory. — During the past year Mr. W. A. Kaula, an artist of great talent and facility, has been present almost daily at the School preparing illustrations for Dr. J. C.

Warren's "Surgical Pathology." Mr. Kaula has also painted with great accuracy many pathological specimens, thus preserving them for teaching purposes. At present he is at work upon a series of charts of surgical subjects, supplementing those given to the School by the late Henry J. Bigelow. — The Anatomical Department was fortunate enough to secure the body of the great chimpanzee "Gumbo," said to have been a gorilla, and an unusual opportunity is thus given to make extensive studies in comparative anatomy. — Books are in preparation by several of the professors, and if the high standard set by Professor Minot in his "Embryology" is maintained, they cannot but increase the influence of the Medical School.

*A. K. Stone, '83.*

#### VETERINARY SCHOOL.

The School of Veterinary Medicine has entered upon its thirteenth year with a satisfactory increase in its number of students; the entire number in the School now being sixty. During the past year an Association of the Veterinary Faculties of North America has been formed, with the avowed purpose of raising the standard of the entrance examination to the veterinary schools; and of instituting, as quickly as possible, the three years' graded course of study in place of the ungraded course of two years, which had been the only one in existence, in this country, up to the time when the three years' course was established in Harvard University. Ten out of the fifteen American schools have become members of the Association; and it may safely be said that the higher education of veterinarians is at last recognized as a necessity for the future. With the increasing prosperity of our School there comes a certain amount of embarrassment. The Faculty are at their wits' end to know how properly to provide for and teach the students coming to us. The one lecture-room, although large enough at present, is so constantly in demand that it is far from easy to arrange for the various lectures that must be given in it; and there is but one laboratory in the building, that for Practical Anatomy. All other laboratory instruction is given at the Medical School; and the Veterinary School has always been dependent upon the kindness of the Medical Faculty for the greater part of this instruction, as well as for class instruction in Physiology, Chemistry, etc. The increase in the number of veterinary students, as well as a similar increase at the Medical School, makes it extremely probable that the Veterinary School will be unable to avail of this hospitality much longer. If the time does come at which the Medical Faculty feel that they must decline to entertain the veterinary students further, the position of the School will be an exceedingly embarrassing one. It does not

seem fitting that a School which has already done so much to advance its science, and which has such a useful field before it, should be compelled to close its doors, or restrict its work, because it cannot take care of the students who come to it in increasing numbers.

*Charles P. Lyman, Dean.*

#### THE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD.

Three schools were examined under the direction of the Schools Examination Board, during the academic year 1893-94. Two of these schools, — the Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass., and the Clinton (Mass.) High School — are public high schools, and the third school was a large endowed academy, Mount Hermon School, at Mount Hermon, in the northwestern part of Massachusetts. Seventeen examiners were required for this work. All of the examiners except one were professors or instructors of Harvard University. The excepted examiner is a member of the Schools Examination Board. Several inquiries from New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania have been addressed to the Board concerning its organization and work. In Connecticut an effort was made last year to secure the establishment of a Schools Examination Board similar to the Harvard Board, by a State association of high school teachers, but thus far without success.

*Paul H. Hanus.*

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### UNSIGNED BOOK REVIEWS.

*To the Editor of the Graduates' Magazine :*

I take the liberty of calling the attention of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association to a matter in regard to the *Magazine* which I have several times heard commented on and unfavorably criticised by men deeply interested in the welfare of the journal, as well as anxious for fairness and justice in all that concerns Harvard College and Harvard graduates. I refer to the present practice of allowing criticisms of books by Harvard graduates to be published unsigned. In no other department of the *Magazine*, I notice, can positive opinions in regard to the value of the work done by Harvard men be freely expressed anonymously. In American literary journals, of course, it is not the usual practice to sign critical articles; but our magazine is intended, as I understand it, primarily, to give information about College matters and work done by Harvard men. To set a positive value on the literary, artistic, political, or commercial work of graduates is perhaps out of



place in such a periodical. If it be in place, it seems to me that the judgment should stand distinctly as that of an individual and not as the authorized or semi-official judgment of the College or University itself, or of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association. Very truly yours,

G. R. CARPENTER, '86.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 28, 1894.

[The Editor is glad of the opportunity which the publication of Professor Carpenter's letter affords for stating that the department of Book Reviews was established last year by the direction of the Council of the Graduates' Magazine Association. The members of the Council were unanimous in thinking that the *Magazine* could not fulfil its purpose if it failed to notice the publications of Harvard men, as it is through their publications that the alumni directly influence the thought of the time. The Council foresaw that any department of criticism would be objected to by the writers of some of the books criticised; but it felt that the advantages would far outweigh the objections. The matter of anonymity has been left to the preference of each reviewer; but as the reviews have been prepared thus far by seventeen persons, who have preferred to remain *incognito*, it is evident that most critics recognize the fact that anonymity is an aid to impartiality. It seems hardly necessary to add that neither the Editor nor any one connected with the *Magazine* has any cause to attack or defend in this department. The Editor's one effort is to find some specialist competent to pass judgment on each book that comes, and he has thus far secured the coöperation of men eminent in their chosen field, by whom any writer might be glad to have his work appraised. So far as can be learned, the reviews not only have the approval of the great majority of Harvard men, but also command, in the world outside, a respect corresponding to the weight of their writers. — *Editor.*]

#### MOCK TRIALS.

*To the Editor of the Graduates' Magazine:*

My attention has been directed to the letter at the head of page 98, of your number for September, 1894, relating to "mock trials." A trial which might be classed with those mentioned occurred May 23, 1871, in the old recitation-room in Dane Hall, then used for the Law School lectures, etc. The parties were Godfrey Morse and others, plaintiffs, *vs.* Edward O. Wolcott, defendant. The action was in contract, and grew out of an actual transaction. Hon. Nathaniel Holmes, then a professor in the Law School, presided; the Clerk of the Court was Austen G. Fox; and the Sheriff was Archibald M. Howe. The counsel were, for plain-

tiffs, James Barr Ames and Henry W. Putnam; for defendant, George H. Ball and Henry A. Harman. The jury was made up of members of the Academic Department. Very respectfully yours,

H. A. HARMAN, 1 '71.

RUTLAND, VT., Sept. 14, 1894.

"A NON-SECTARIAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL;" WHY NOT?

*To the Editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine:*

The thoughtful paper of the Rev. Dr. Ellis, in the *Magazine*, for December, 1893, is the expression, I feel sure, of what is arising in the consciousness of the best men who have accepted with enthusiasm the essence of the teachings of Jesus. The mental atmosphere of the religious world is rapidly becoming charged with the idea of non-sectarian theological instruction, so that its actualization seems to be inevitable. Harvard University is obviously an environment peculiarly fit for the location of such a school; Harvard's character and traditions are exponents of just such an office and function in the world of religious thought. Immediately the question arises, Would conservative ecclesiasticism, would traditional theology, look with favor upon an eclectic plan of teaching? At the first, probably not, but, in time, candidates for the ministry could force appointed and official examiners to acknowledge their learning and loyalty touching the denomination in which they chose to exercise ministry. One is tempted to speculate about the method which a school of this non-sectarian sort would use. First, it would, let us suppose, teach comparative religion in a serious, thorough, and sympathetic way; next, theology would be presented in the historical and comparative manner, with a complete and dispassionate presentation of each doctrine as it was evolved in the consciousness of Christendom. Both the critical and constructive side of theological instruction would be given their largest and acutest expression. No particular doctrine would be enforced by authority. If traditional theology does not distrust the truth and accuracy of its own positions, if liberal Christianity will show itself inclusive and not exclusive of traditional orthodoxy, then the catholicity of temper requisite for the inception of a non-sectarian school of theology is assured. Some day, inevitably, the idea will realize itself. The principle of authority in religious belief is rapidly becoming obsolete, and we are beginning to understand that the power of the Founder of Christianity lay distinctively in this, that He never appealed to authority. If an idea be true, it stands in no need of an authority to accredit it; if untrue, then no amount of authority can make it true, and it is a crime against humanity to enforce it by any authority whatsoever. Therefore, in such a school as is proposed, the principle of authority, ecclesiastical or personal, will have to

be excluded. The sooner we arrive at this principle of teaching theology the better for the moral faith of the world, and the better, I believe, for the religion of Jesus.

I presume that I am right in saying that now and for some years past by far the larger majority of students in Harvard are Liberal Christians (Unitarians) and Episcopalians. Why, then, should not the Harvard Divinity School and the Episcopal Theological School unite after some fashion? Surely some basis of union, not involving any abandonment of integrity, or of earnest convictions, could be found, — also some arrangement that would not make void their several endowments. At the present the students of one school may by courtesy attend special instructions in the other. Thus a beginning has already been made for a non-sectarian theological school. There need be little apprehension about endowments for the support of an institution of this sort. Hundreds of wealthy laymen would gladly contribute to just such a school.

The most powerful factor in the religious thought of the day is that of *corporate Christianity*, which includes "applied Christianity," "institutional Christianity," "Christian socialism," and the "organic unity of Christendom," and is more than they all.

In no school of theology, so well as in one that is non-sectarian, can be taught those broad laws of economics, of sociology, of historical religion, and of fundamental psychology, upon which alone the newer religious teaching can be safely founded. That deeper penetration into the teachings of Jesus, which results in ethical religion, not to the rejection of speculative theology, but to the perception that theology is only a means to an end, that profounder understanding of the social doctrine of Jesus, and of the practical issue of Theistic belief, must, I think, in a school of the character suggested find conditions of inculcation such as could not obtain in any narrower scheme of theological training.

Every way the idea of a non-sectarian theological school seems to be a valuable and fruitful thought. It suggests, also, a road out of our interminable sectarianism, a combination of means and men concentrated upon the greatest problem that has ever distracted the human race, the problem of religion. It means the possibility of a rational and fearless view of the highest ideals of humanity, and sound instruction in the practical application of the Theistic, the Christian religion.

Charles James Wood, '75.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

## ATHLETICS.

**Baseball.**

Baseball is the most uncertain factor this year in Harvard's athletic outlook. There was little to encourage or discourage in the candidates who came out to practice in early October. Of course, Captain Whittemore had a chance to look over the brand new material brought in by '98. Among the many candidates who appeared, there were few who can come up to the 'Varsity standard.

The men practiced batting and little was done in fielding. Of last year's nine, O'Malley and Scannell, the catchers, A. Highlands, C. Paine, and Ames, pitchers, are all eligible and available. Dickinson, the first baseman, Wiggin, pitcher and outfielder, are both in the Law School, and a question exists as to their eligibility. As regulars or substitutes, it is said, they have played four years. Bacon of the Scientific School is a promising man. Burgess, right fielder on the Andover nine, and Haskell, the Exeter shortstop, may get a chance in the permanent squad. The spring will bring out all candidates, and in the old material there will be such men as Wrenn, Winslow, Beale, Garrison, R. Paine, Stevenson, and Hayes, all of whom have the advantage of college baseball experience over the '98 aspirants. The men will go into the cage in the Carey Building after the Christmas vacation. The professional coach will instruct the pitchers, but the batting and fielding practice cannot come until later. The batteries will have the most training until spring. Fourteen men will go to the training table about April 1.

VOL. III. — NO. 10. 17

**Football.**

Before the *Magazine* is published, the most important and final contests in football will have been played, and every spectator will forthwith adjudge himself competent to criticise individual and team play. It is the duty of the writer merely to record the facts regarding the conscientious work of the football squad and tireless coaches all through the fall weeks.

On Oct. 29, Capt. Emmons ordered the following men to the training table of the first eleven at Bucknell's on Mt. Auburn St.: Emmons, Hal- lowell, Manahan, Mackie, F. Shaw, J. N. Shaw, Waters, Gould, A. Brewer, Wrenn, C. Brewer, Wrightington, Gonterman, Hamlen, Fairchild, and C. Winslow. Of these, Emmons, Manahan, Mackie, Waters, C. Brewer, and Wrightington played in last year's Yale game, while A. Brewer and Gonterman played in the Pennsylvania game. It gave to those who had followed the coaching and practice the first idea of the probable makeup of the Eleven in the big games. The squad that went to the 15 Bow St. training table included Moulton, Whittemore, Wheeler, Brown, Mur- chie, Doucette, Stedman, Teele, Hart- well, Beale, Foster, and Hayes.

Training was begun last July at Newcastle. Some of the backs, excepting Wrenn, went to Emmons's home at Falmouth later, and active training was started at Cambridge, Sept. 17. Mr. Lathrop's system of training — light work increasing in amount each week, tempered according to the man — proved agreeable and effective. It was the idea also,

to lay off a man when he appeared overtrained, and to have this cumulative training, so to speak, reach its climax on Nov. 24. Detail work was the order the first of the season on Soldier's Field; the men lining up for signal work, followed by 15 minutes' play with the second eleven. Among the backs much attention was paid to kicking and catching. The coaches included Dr. W. A. Brooks, Jr., Chairman; Lorin F. Deland, J. G. Lathrop, Cranston, J. Sears, Crosby, Mason, Willard, B. Trafford, and the medical attendants, Drs. Conant and Porter. Messrs. Lewis and Deland were in constant attendance. Daily conferences were held after play. Secret practice was begun Oct. 31, and every man had to swear not to tell or write about it. The chief hunt was for a good quarterback. The interference was weak up to Nov. 1, while the defensive work, with the exception of the Cornell game in New York, had been excellent.

The spectators seemed to take kindly to Soldier's Field, where football matches were played for the first time this fall. To the old graduate, it would indeed appear strange to see crowds wending their way up Boylston St., into Harvard Square. All the match games were well attended, but in the practice games the hard-working players did not receive the attention and recognition due them from the undergraduates and resident students. Seldom, if ever, before has ill luck so constantly followed a Harvard team. Emmons broke a tendon in his ankle; Manahan suffered from a wrenched ankle; Hallowell sprung a cartilage on his rib; Acton dislocated his elbow; A. Brewer injured his jaw; Fairchild wrenched his neck; Dunlop broke his collar-bone; Gray broke his

leg; and three second eleven men fell victims to the siege of accident. Yet, through it all, the men did not lose heart, and the coaches and Capt. Emmons never for one moment lessened their enthusiasm and encouragement. Whatever the outcome of the season's work, there has been no opportunity for the critic to carp at Harvard "indifference."

The scores of games up to Nov. 1 follow. With the exception of that with Cornell, played at Manhattan Field, New York, all were played on Soldier's Field, Cambridge.

DATE	HARVARD.	OPPONENT.	
September 29,	22.....	Dartmouth,	0
October 3,	48.....	Exeter,	0
October 6,	46.....	Andover,	0
October 10,	18.....	Brown,	4
October 13,	14.....	Orange A. C.,	0
October 17,	30.....	Amherst,	0
October 20,	32.....	Williams,	0
October 27,	22.....	Cornell,	12
November 1,	40.....	B. A. A.,	0
November 10,	36.....	C. A. A.,	0

From the candidates for the Freshman Eleven, the coaches were able to choose four elevens. Mr. Lathrop's system of practice, used by the 'Varsity, was followed by the Freshmen. The backs were trained by J. Crane, '90. On Oct. 20, the '98 Eleven defeated the St. Mark's School Eleven at Southboro, 10 to 6. The make-up of the '98 Eleven was then: Curtis, r. e.; Ames, r. t.; Woodward, r. g.; Hennen, c.; Burrage, l. g.; Fuller, l. t.; Wadsworth, l. e.; Scott, q. b.; Cabot, l. h. b.; Redpath, r. h. b.; Rand, f. b.

The Freshman Eleven was coached by W. C. Forbes and W. D. Bancroft.

The Class games provoked the usual amount of rivalry and enthusiasm. The Freshmen were captured by H. D. Scott, Sophomores by F. M. Weld, Juniors by S. V. Mann, and the Seniors by C. S. Pierce. In the earlier games of the series, Oct. 30, the Fresh-

men and Sophomores played a tie on Soldier's Field, score 10 to 10. Oct. 31, the Seniors defeated the Juniors, 12 to 0. On Nov. 1, the Freshmen won from the Sophomores, 12 to 10.

#### FOOTBALL EXPENSES, 1893.

The athletic manager, F. W. Moore, '93, kindly furnishes the following summary of football expenses last year : —

*Receipts* : Dartmouth, \$413.60 ; Amherst, \$621.75 ; Technology, \$181.50 ; Williams, \$475.17 ; Dartmouth, \$1,191.30 ; Graduates, \$218.50 ; Brown, \$1,084.85 ; Cornell, \$336.60 ; B. A. A., \$1,246.00 ; Yale, \$15,409.15 ; Penn., \$7,005.59 ; total from games, \$28,184.01 ; season tickets, \$3,708.00 ; score cards, \$200.00 ; grand total, \$32,092.01.

*Expenses* : Dartmouth, \$184.50 ; Amherst, \$150.50 ; Technology, \$73.50 ; Williams, \$225.50 ; Dartmouth, \$202.50 ; Graduates, \$27.50 ; Brown, \$104.50 ; Cornell, \$726.14 ; B. A. A., \$182.50 ; Yale, \$1,552.90 ; Penn., \$516.00 ; 2d eleven, \$205.50 ; traveling, \$1,398.30 ; outfits, \$2,458.43 ; sundries, \$1,500.84 ; coaches, \$3,226.72 ; summer practice, \$1,887.39 ; old debts, \$589.56 ; training table, \$3,469.87 ; prizes, \$72.00 ; total, \$18,754.65.

These amounts are subject to some changes, such as receipts from members of the team for board, etc., not yet adjusted.

#### Rowing.

The most important event of the quarter is the appointment of a coach who will serve three years. Last summer Captain Fennessy asked Col. W. A. Bancroft, '78, to be coach, but Col. Bancroft found that he could not give up a considerable part of his time without compensation, and the Athletic Committee have voted that no

paid coaches be sanctioned. An informal canvass of the 'Varsity oarsmen who rowed between 1866 and 1886 was then taken and resulted in the choice of R. C. Watson, '69, whom the committee unanimously confirmed. Mr. Watson's conversance with Harvard rowing does not need to be set forth here. Now that a settled system of coaching is assured for three years, the obvious duty of Harvard men is to give coach and crew harmonious support.

Although football has almost completely engrossed attention during the past three months, the advent of Mr. Watson as coach of the 'Varsity crew added a new interest and impetus to the work of the old men, and no doubt induced many new and possibly promising candidates to appear in response to the call of Captain Fennessy. On Nov. 1, the men in the 'Varsity boat were rowing in the following order : Forbes, bow ; Bullard, 2 ; Townsend, 3 ; Fennessy, 4 ; Duffield, 5 ; Sprague, 6 ; Lewis, 7 ; Stevenson, stroke. R. H. Stevenson was taken off the football squad, where he was a candidate for position of halfback, and put in the boat. A. A. Sprague, who rowed 6 in the Freshman crew, which he captained at New London last June, was tried in the same position in the 'Varsity boat. He is a promising man. Bullard, Townsend, and Fennessy rowed in the 'Varsity boat at New London, while M. S. Duffield rowed 5 in his Freshman boat, for which position he was tried this fall.

Mr. Watson began active work with the candidates soon after his appointment, and the men entered into their rigorous and vigorous training with an enthusiasm that was appreciated by those who have seen the disastrous races of the past three years.

During late September and early November the men gathered at the boathouse about four o'clock in the afternoon. Instead of rowing in pair oars, as was the system last year, which did not prove effective, they rowed in the boat an hour, covering four miles at an easy pace, coached frequently by Mr. Watson from the coxswain's seat. The older men were drilled in watermanship. The strict discipline and new order of training were surprises to the old crew men, but were nevertheless accepted heartily. If strength and power are what the Harvard boat needs, it seems as though material could be found among the following candidates: D. D. Cassidy, '95; Lombard Williams, '97; W. L. Webb, L. S.; A. F. Davis, M.; T. Weston, Jr., '95; G. H. Watson, '97; W. H. Phelps, '97; F. C. White, '97; S. Hollister, '97; L. D. Shepard, '96; L. J. Ninde, '95; S. H. Foster, 3 L.; F. N. Clapp, '95; J. R. Pierson, L. S. S.; A. W. Stevens, '97; R. J. Ham, '96; G. H. Abbott, '98; W. J. Luedke, '97; M. B. Fanning, '95; H. C. de V. Cornwall, '97; F. K. Kernan, '97; S. W. Sleeper, H. G. Whitman, 1 L.; L. T. Hildreth, '96; H. J. Wilder, '98; C. C. Paine, 3 L.; J. H. Pierce, 2 L.; coxswains, P. Capron, '96; P. D. Rust, '98.

Phelps, Hollister, F. C. White, Cornwall, and Kernan, all rowed in the '97 boat at New London. When the weather prevents the candidates from rowing on the river, they will have a chance to use the new set of rowing weights which have supplanted those that have been used for 15 years. The stationary seats, which were tried some time, taught the men to catch on the back before the slide.

It will be no easy matter for Captain Fennessy to choose the best men

for the Freshman boat out of the 70 eager, ambitious candidates who presented themselves in October. They were all put to work rowing on the stationary seats in Hemenway Gymnasium. Early in November the pruning-out process was begun, and now that the football season is over, those of the eleven who wish can try for the crew. Candidates enough to make two full crews will be retained, and they will get to work on the sliding seats this month (December).

The fall Class Race was rowed Oct. 24, over a one mile course between the Harvard Bridge and Longwood railroad bridge. '97 had a fairly good crew, making a pretty race, even to the finish with '96. '97 won, with '96 second, and '95 a slow third. The makeup follows:—'97: Little, bow; Sleeper, 2; Elder, 3; White, 4; Phelps, 5; Williams, 6; Kernan, 7; Cornwall, stroke. '96: B. Frothingham, bow; R. Wadsworth, 2; Greenough, 3; Lyman, 4; Barrett, 5; Shea, 6; Forbes, 7; Kales, stroke. '95: E. Brown, bow; Raymond, 2; Pool, 3; Irving, 4; Fairbank, 5; Capen, 6; Smith, 7; Ninde, stroke.

### Field Sports.

The fall 'Varsity handicap games were held on a cold day, in a drizzling rain. There were plenty of contestants, but the weather prevented records being made. Owing to darkness, some of the events were postponed. If there is weakness in Harvard's Mott Haven Team next year, it is apt to show itself in the field events. In the pole vault, Hoyt actually cleared 10 ft. His nearest competitor, Emons, cleared 9 ft., 10 in., which, with his handicap of 9 in., made his recorded vault 10 ft., 7 in. Hoyt unsue-

cessfully attempted to tie this and break the Harvard record.

The Freshman games were poor enough, the half mile run alone causing any interest and enthusiasm.

Summary 'Varsity Handicap Games, winner and record :—

120 yd. hurdle, V. Munroe, 17½ sec.  
 100 yd. dash, F. H. Bigelow, 10½ sec.  
 2 m. bicycle race, W. R. Brinkerhoff, 5 min., 46½ sec.  
 1 m. walk, J. Staab, 7 min., 52 sec.  
 1 m. run, F. C. Hinckley, 4 min., 52½ sec.  
 830 yd. run, R. G. Crowley, 2 min., 3 sec.  
 440 yd. run, J. C. Rise, 52½ sec.  
 Throwing 16-pound hammer, W. D. Henning, 101 ft., 7 in.  
 Putting 16-pound shot, E. H. Clark, 38 ft., 9 in.  
 Running high jump, J. M. Abbott, 5 ft., 10½ in.  
 Broad jump, E. H. Clark, 21 ft., 6 in.  
 220 yd. hurdle, J. L. Bremer, 26½ sec.  
 220 yd. dash, F. L. Hardenbrook, 23 sec.  
 Pole vault, A. B. Emmons, with handicap, 10 ft., 7 in.

Summary Freshman games :—

220 yd. hurdle, H. M. Adams, 29½ sec.  
 130 yd. dash, F. H. Bigelow, 10½ sec.  
 2 m. bicycle race, D. H. Bradley, 6 min., 29½ sec.  
 440 yd. dash, J. R. Crocker, 57½ sec.  
 1 m. run, R. T. Prall, 5 min., 11 sec.  
 880 yd. run, C. H. Williams, 2 min., 7 sec.  
 220 yd. dash, F. H. Bigelow, 23½ sec.  
 Throwing the hammer, W. D. Hemmen, 85 ft., 7 in.  
 Putting the 16-pound shot, G. P. Morey, Jr., 32 ft., 1 in.  
 Running high jump, J. W. Edson, 5 ft., 1 in.  
 Running broad jump, V. H. Smith, 19 ft., 4½ in.  
 Pole vault, W. W. Hoyt, 9 ft., 8 in.

### Tennis.

When Jarvis Field was given over to the Lawn Tennis Association for courts, interest in the sport was revived, for, though Harvard could boast of having the national champion, the interest had been on the decline. During the fine weather, late into the fall, the 30 gravel courts were in almost constant use daily. The court near the Carey Building on Holmes Field

is still preferred by experts. There are still six courts on Holmes Field. Tennis affords the only means of exercise for many men who cannot give the time to, nor stand the strain of, training for teams.

At New Haven, Oct. 2, Harvard was represented at the Inter-Collegiate Tournament by A. Codman, J. B. Read, A. S. Pier, and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., but neither single nor double honors were brought back to Cambridge. At the local college tournament begun Oct. 15, it was refreshing to note the three score of entries. In singles G. L. Wrenn, Jr., a brother of the champion, defeated J. B. Read, 7-5, 6-8, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4. In the final doubles Pier and Wrenn were beaten by Read and J. H. Chase, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

### Notes.

The Gun Club has a good prospect of a sharp team this year. Some excellent material turned up with the Class of '98. Regular shoots have been held twice a week, besides two or three practice matches. The match with Yale was arranged for Nov. 23, at Hartford. Older members of the club have noticed that whenever the Gun Club has won the Yale shoot before the game, Harvard has lost the football match.

A series of hare and hound runs has been arranged by the Athletic Association, in charge of J. L. Coolidge.

J. A. Leighton, who was instrumental in organizing a successful class lacrosse team at Cornell, last year, has done much to revive interest in the game at Harvard. Every effort has been made to awaken the former enthusiasm and to join the forces of graduate and undergraduate players.

*James B. Noyes, ['91].*



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 THE GRADUATES.

## HARVARD CLUBS.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The first four months of our life in the new house, No. 27 W. 44th St., have been a great success. The attendance has been good throughout the summer, and the fall campaign opened with much enthusiasm. On Oct. 13, 28 new members were taken in, making our total 746; of whom 496 are resident and 250 non-resident members. This is the largest total in the club's history, and there are already nearly 40 more names on the proposal book, awaiting the next meeting of the committee on admissions.

A superb crayon portrait of Robert Gould Shaw, '60, who fell at Fort Wagner at the head of his negro regiment, has lately been presented by his mother, Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, and is a great addition to our collection. Dr.

James R. May, '61, of Portsmouth, N. H., has sent a framed programme of the first race rowed in the old *Harvard*, among the winning crew being the names of President Eliot, '53, and Prof. Alexander Agassiz, '55. The stern of the old *Harvard*, the gift of Mr. John Greenough, '65, already decorates our main hallway.

A member of the club also unearthed in New England a quaint portrait finished in india-ink, and dated 1860, of Dr. A. P. Peabody, '26, which adds much interest to the excellent portrait of the doctor painted by Rice about thirty years later, which already hung in the library.

The ladies' reception, which was postponed last spring owing to the late date at which we moved into the new house, is now set for Nov. 17, and the following gentlemen constitute the reception committee: P. T. Barlow, C. C. Beaman, August Belmont,

George Blagden, George Blagden, Jr., Rev. Arthur Brooks, T. F. Brownell, Dr. W. T. Bull, J. E. Carpenter, J. C. Carter, J. H. Choate, W. G. Choate, Frederic Cromwell, A. T. French, A. G. Fox, L. McK. Garrison, Rev. W. R. Huntington, J. T. Kilbreth, Dr. F. P. Kinnicut, Edward King, Dr. Charles McBurney, C. F. McKim, R. S. Minturn, Wm. Montgomery, J. P. Morgan, Jr., E. I. Parris, W. K. Post, N. T. Robb, C. H. Russell, Dr. W. S. Seamans, G. R. Sheldon, A. M. Sherwood, N. S. Smith, E. Treadwell, Richard Trimble, H. McK. Twombly, H. S. Van Duzer, E. J. Wendell, Edmund Wetmore.

We expect to send a big delegation to the game with Yale on the 24th, at Springfield; and we all hope for a victory.

*Evert J. Wendell, '82, Sec.*

#### RHODE ISLAND.

The annual dinner took place at the New Cliffs Hotel, Newport, on the evening of Sept. 12. At a brief preliminary business meeting the following officers were elected: Pres., Charles A. Brackett, *d* '73, of Newport; vice-pres., George L. Collins, *m* '79, of Providence; recording secretaries, John P. Farnsworth, '81, of Providence, and Dr. H. G. MacKaye, '78, of Newport; corresponding secretary, Gardner T. Swarts, *m* '79, of Providence; treas., Frederick Bradley, *d* '86, of Newport; poet, Rev. George W. Cutter, *t* '68, of Newport; librarian, Dr. Horatio R. Storer, *m* '50, of Newport. Twenty-five persons, including guests, attended the dinner. Ex-Senator G. F. Edmunds sat on the right of President Brackett, and Ex-Provost Wm. Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, on his left. After reading a letter from Professor Shaler,

who was unable to be present, Dr. Brackett introduced the speakers, Senator Edmunds coming first. He was followed by Dr. Pepper; Captain H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., who spoke in behalf of the Naval War College; Mr. H. C. Pangborn, editor of the *Newport Herald*, who spoke for Yale; Mayor Fearing, '82, who was called upon to answer for the city of Newport, but told in a very interesting way of some of his travels in foreign lands, where he had found the influence of Harvard to have spread; the Rev. Mr. Atwood, of Providence, who spoke in behalf of the ministry; F. M. Hammett, for Brown; Judge Darius Baker, who responded in behalf of Wesleyan; the Rev. George W. Cutter; Mr. J. Stacy Brown, in behalf of the legal profession; Dr. H. G. MacKaye, of the medical profession, and Dr. Clayson S. Wardwell, for the dental profession. Mr. Brown paid a fitting tribute to the late Prof. J. P. Cooke, whom all Harvard students loved and all Harvard graduates revered for the work he had done for the College, and whom all the scientific and literary world honored for his learning.

#### ASSOCIATIONS.

##### THE HARVARD MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

An excellent portrait of Henry Gassett, '34, by Carnig Eksbergian, has been given to the society by his nephews, the sons and daughter of his brother, Edward Gassett, '43; and it is now hung in the hall of the association, in its house, 1 West Cedar St., Boston. Mr. Gassett was one of the founders of the society in 1837, of whom Henry W. Pickering, '31, has been, since the death of John S. Dwight, '32, the only survivor. He

was an active and energetic member of the association, and was for a number of years its treasurer ; and to his efforts much of its early success was due. Its fortnightly social meetings are expected to begin in the latter part of November. The Harvard daily, weekly, and monthly publications, as well as the *Graduates' Magazine* and the *University Bulletin*, are kept on file in its library, where gifts of class reports and other Harvardiana are gratefully received and promptly acknowledged.

*Henry G. Denny, '52.*

#### HARVARD ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On July 2, 1878, five members of the Harvard Dental School, namely, Drs. Julius G. W. Werner, Edward B. Hitchcock, Washburn E. Page, Daniel F. Whitten, and Frank Perrin, met in Boston and formally organized the "Harvard Odontological Society," the purposes of which were thus set forth in the following preamble : "Whereas, It is desirable to maintain and cultivate the professional and social relations existing among graduates of the Dental Department of Harvard University, we hereby form ourselves into an association for the purpose of renewing and further promoting the Art and Science of Dentistry with all its collateral branches." The officers of the Society were a president, secretary, treasurer, and a committee of two, who, with the Secretary, should constitute a Prudential Committee. Graduates of the Dental Department of Harvard University could become members of the Society, after being invited, by a two thirds vote. Monthly evening meetings were held, except in August, at the offices of the various members, at each of which an original paper was

read by one of the Society. The first annual meeting and dinner was held at the Revere House, when, in addition to the regular essay, an oration and poem added to the enjoyment of the occasion. As the Society increased in numbers it was found that the Constitution and By-Laws were not adapted to its needs, so in January, 1882, a new Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. Among the changes were : an increase in the power vested in the President, the right to have a Corresponding Secretary whenever it was deemed necessary, and an increase in the annual dues from one to five dollars. The next change in the regular routine came in 1885, when the time of the annual meeting was changed from July to February. During these years the Society grew slowly in membership, but the general interest and enthusiasm that characterized its earlier days began to wane. The attendance at the meetings, considering the increase in membership, was growing small, while the frequency with which "Incidents of Office Practice" was announced as the subject for the evening's discussion showed that the members were not making proper effort to write papers. Something must be done to arouse new interest, or the Society would go to the wall. Many words and much time were wasted in discussing various remedies, till finally, in October, 1887, after more changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, the manner of holding the meetings that has been practically followed ever since was adopted. The change introduced a social feature that had a very healthy effect. Meeting at Young's Hotel at six o'clock gave an opportunity for the transaction of business before the supper,

served at 6.30. The occasion for sociability thus presented was found to be an excellent preparation for the appreciation of the essay which was to follow an hour later. These changes put fresh impetus into the Society; the attendance at the meetings was much larger, and, as a consequence, greater care was taken with the papers presented, and the Society began to consider the question of giving to the profession at large some of the benefits it was itself enjoying by having its proceedings published. This led, in 1889, to the employment of a stenographer and the appointment of an editor, so that now both the essays and discussions are published in the leading dental monthly, *The International Dental Journal*, which was selected on account of its having no connection with any dental manufacturing company. The increase in the expenses of the Society led to an increase in the dues, first to eight, then to ten dollars. For many years it had been customary to choose by lot, at the annual meeting, the essayists for the following year, but in 1890 a change was introduced whereby the choice was made in December instead of February, thus giving longer time for the preparation of papers. It is now an unusual thing for a member to fail to write an essay or furnish a substitute, and at many meetings more than one paper is read. The Society is often favored, too, with papers from eminent men in the medical profession, so that its field of usefulness and influence has so increased that, for its size, it is one of the foremost dental organizations in the country. It has found that strength comes from without as well as from within, and in welcoming to its annual meetings men of renown in

theology, law, medicine, journalism, and politics, it has received new life, and has, perhaps, gained some influence in the world at large.

*James Shepherd, d '85.*

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

### SUMMARY.

It is suggested that a brief summary of the more important personal news of the quarter may help to emphasize the fact that Harvard men are playing their part in the work of the world. Although such a summary must necessarily be incomplete, and although it is hard to decide what should be included in it, the Editor gladly makes the experiment.

The University has lost by death: Dr. O. W. Holmes, '29, Professor Emeritus of Anatomy; Josiah P. Cooke, '48, Professor of Chemistry; John Quincy Adams, '53, for seventeen years a Fellow; Freeman Snow, '73, Instructor in History; Dr. Grindall Reynolds, '47, for many years secretary of the American Unitarian Association; Robert S. Avery, '46, Chief of the Tidal Department of the U. S. Coast Survey.

In the political campaign just passed, Harvard men took an active part. In Massachusetts, the Republican ticket was reflected; Fred. T. Greenhalge, '63, Governor; Roger Wolcott, '70, Lieut.-Governor, and Hosea M. Knowlton, L. S., '69, Attorney-General. The Democratic nominee for Lieut.-Governor was Chas. E. Stratton, '66, and for Attorney-General, Jas. S. Grinnell, L. S., '45. John Simpkins, '85, Rep., was elected to Congress from the 10th Mass. district. Candidates for the State Senate, those marked with an asterisk being elected: \*Wm. B. Du-

rant, '65, Rep.; R. D. Weston Smith, '86, Dem.; \*G. P. Sanger, '74, Rep.; \*C. F. Sprague ['79], Rep.; \*Stephen Salisbury, '56, Rep.; R. S. Rantoul, '53, Dem.

Candidates for the House of Representatives: E. A. Whitman, '81, Dem.; \*J. A. Gallivan, '88, Dem.; \*D. T. Dickinson, '88, Rep.; A. A. Gleason, '86, Rep.; H. B. Callender, '72, Ind. Rep.; \*J. J. Myers, '69, Rep.; \*G. v. L. Meyer, '79, Rep.; \*F. C. Lowell, '76, Rep.; \*F. W. Dallinger, '93, Rep.; \*F. W. Kaan, '83, Rep.; C. Hunneman, '89, Dem.; \*Joshua B. Holden, l '71, Rep.; Gorham Hubbard, '87, Dem.

In New York, Everett P. Wheeler, l '59, was the nominee for Governor of the Reform Democrats; candidates for Congress: \*Franklin Bartlett, '69, Dem.; \*R. B. Mahany, '88, Rep. Boies Penrose, '81, Rep., was reelected to the Pennsylvania legislature. G. E. Foss, '85, Rep., goes to Congress from the 7th Illinois district; and M. Bull, '77, Rep., was reelected to Congress from Rhode Island.

The following presidents of clubs and associations have been chosen recently: James C. Carter, '50, American Bar Association; George F. Hoar, '46, American Unitarian Association; Stephen Salisbury, '56, American Antiquarian Society; Nathaniel T. Kidder, s '82, Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Reynold W. Wilcox, m '81, Harvard Medical Society of New York City; Solomon Lincoln, '57, Boston Bar Association and Harvard Overseers; Z. B. Adams, m '53, Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society; Daniel H. Burnham, h '93, American Institute of Architects; F. H. Appleton, '69, Massachusetts Young Men's Republican Club; C. E. Stratton, '66, Massachusetts Young Men's Demo-

cratic Club; E. E. Hale, '39, Mass. Society for Promoting Good Citizenship.

Joseph H. Choate, '52, presided over the New York State Constitutional Convention, which sat all summer. A. H. Grimke, l '74, has been appointed U. S. Consul at San Domingo, and D. D. Wells, '93, Second Secretary of Legation at London, Eng. Sinichiro Kurino, l '81, is Japanese Minister at Washington. Prof. George Colby Chase, Sp. 1871, has been elected president of Bates College. — *Editor.*

1829.

REV. SAMUEL MAY, Sec.

Leicester.

Oliver Wendell Holmes died at his home, 296 Beacon St., Boston, at noon on Sunday, Oct. 7. He spent the summer as usual at Beverly, and only his immediate family realized that his strength was failing. In an earlier part of this *Magazine* there is an account of Dr. Holmes's professional life; in this place may be set down a few biographical data. He was born in Cambridge, Aug. 29, 1809, in the old house which was demolished fifteen years ago to make room for the Hemenway Gymnasium. His father, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, was the pastor of the First Church; his mother, Miss Wendell, was of Dutch descent. After attending school in Cambridgeport, he spent one year at Phillips Andover Academy, and entered Harvard in 1825. Graduating in 1829, he studied law for a year; then, in the autumn of 1830, he entered the Medical School. In April, 1833, he went to Europe, staying two years and a half, and studying most of the time in the Paris École de Médecine. In 1836, on his return, he received the



degree of M. D., and read his poem, "Poetry, a Metrical Essay," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Already, as an undergraduate, he had written with much success in the college periodicals. In 1836-7 he won three Boylston prizes for medical dissertations; in 1838 he became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Dartmouth College. In 1847 he was appointed Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Harvard Medical School, serving as Dean till 1853. He was University lecturer in 1863-4; Overseer, 1876-82. In 1882 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy *emeritus*. Dr. Holmes had already a reputation for his witty verse when, in 1857, on the establishment of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Lowell, its editor, persuaded him to contribute a series of papers which, under the title of "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," carried his fame among English-reading folk throughout the world. Other series followed: "The Professor," 1860, "The Poet," 1872, and "Over the Teacups," 1890. His first volume of Poems was issued in 1836; others in 1846, 1849, 1850; "Songs in Many Keys," 1861; Humorous Poems, 1865; "Songs of Many Seasons," 1874; "The Iron Gate," 1880; "Before the Curfew," 1888. In fiction, he published "Elsie Venner," 1861; "The Guardian Angel," 1865; "A Mortal Antipathy," 1885. "Our Hundred Days in Europe," 1887, recorded his second trip to England and the Continent the preceding year. He wrote also biographies of John Lothrop Motley, '31, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, '21. "Pages from an Old Volume of Life" and "Medical Essays" complete the list of his literary works. He kept his faculties almost unimpaired to the end, as his memo-

rial poem on Francis Parkman a year ago testified. In 1840 he married Amelia Lee Jackson, daughter of Judge Charles Jackson (H. U., 1793), of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Of their three children, only one survives, O. W. Holmes, Jr. (H. U., 1861), also a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. After his marriage, Dr. Holmes lived for twenty years at 8 Montgomery Place (now Bosworth St.), Boston; subsequently removing to Charles St. and to Beacon St. On Oct. 10 he was buried at Mount Auburn, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. E. E. Hale, '39, in King's Chapel. Two of his classmates, the Rev. Samuel May and the Rev. S. F. Smith, were present. — *Editor*.

The Rev. Moses Parsons Stickney died at Royalton, Vt., Aug. 19. He was for two years a member of the Class. He subsequently was graduated at Amherst College. Becoming assistant minister of the Church of the Advent, Boston, in 1853, he renewed his old intimacy with members of the Harvard Class, and became, on their invitation, a frequent attendant at their meetings, until his advanced age would no longer permit him to do so. He was born in Rowley, Byfield Parish, July 12, 1807. Until a very recent date, he has been able to do the duty of rector of churches in Bethel and Royalton. His pastoral service was ever of an ideal sincerity and simplicity, and he was esteemed accordingly.

1846.

CHARLES E. GUILD, Sec.

37 Kilby St., Boston.

Senator G. F. Hoar has been elected president of the American Unitarian Association, to succeed the late G. W.

Curtis, a '81.—Prof. C. E. Norton presided at the annual Sanderson Academy dinner, at Ashfield, on Aug. 15.—Prof. G. M. Lane has been spending several months in Europe. He has visited Fitzedward Hall, and has had his portrait painted by Bonnat in Paris, to be hung in Memorial Hall.

1851.

PROF. H. W. HAYNES, *Sec.*

239 Beacon St., Boston.

G. O. Shattuck is vice-president of the Boston Bar Association.—Prof. H. W. Haynes has resigned from the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library.—Dr. S. A. Green is a counselor of the American Antiquarian Society.

1852.

HENRY G. DENNY, *Sec.*

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

June 18, G. H. Fisher was appointed by the Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of the Board of Education of that city.—W. G. Choate and H. K. Oliver have made summer trips to Europe.—The dining-club of eight members of the Class living in Boston and Cambridge has begun the fifth season of its monthly dinners.—In 1893, C. T. Canfield was settled as minister of The Independent Christian Society of Bath, N. H.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, *Sec.*

19 Milk St., Boston.

Robert S. Rantoul was the Democratic nominee for State Senator from Salem.—A sketch of the late John Quincy Adams is printed in an earlier part of this *Magazine*.—On Sept. 26 Justin Winsor delivered an address at the opening of the Orrington Lunt Library, at Evanston, Ill.—J. D.

Washburn is a councilor of the American Antiquarian Society.—The Class has lost more members during the past year than has any other of similar size.

1854.

DAVID H. COOLIDGE, *Sec.*

18 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Through the inadvertence of the Class Secretary, and much to his regret, the name of Henry Van Brunt does not appear in the Class Report in the list of those members of the Class of '54, who served either in the Union Army or Navy during the rebellion. In fact, Van Brunt served in the Navy as clerk to Commodore Goldsborough, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with the rank of Lieutenant, and participated in all the naval operations on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina. After serving faithfully for two years, he was called home, and left the service only on account of the death of his father, Commodore Van Brunt, who commanded the frigate *Minnesota*, in the celebrated engagement between that vessel and the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads.—In the *Transactions* of the Colonial Society of Mass., vol. i, part 2, is printed a memoir of the late F. L. Ames, by Leverett Saltonstall, '44.

1855.

EDWIN H. ABBOT, *Sec.*

50 State St., Boston.

C. A. Cutter has been chosen librarian of the new Forbes Library at Northampton.—W. P. P. Longfellow has been elected an honorary member of the National Association of Architects.—C. A. Chase is recording secretary of the American Antiquarian Society.

1856.

**WM. W. BURRAGE, Sec.**

27 School St., Boston.

Stephen Salisbury has been reelected to the Massachusetts Senate, and is again president of the American Antiquarian Society. He has recently offered the city of Worcester a large site for new public buildings. — George Blagden is a vice-president of the University Club of New York city. — R. E. Babson has been elected headmaster of the English High School, Boston, to succeed Mr. Waterhouse, deceased.

1857.

**DR. FRANCIS H. BROWN, Sec.**

75 Westland Ave., Boston.

Solomon Lincoln has been reelected president of the Board of Overseers, and of the Boston Bar Association. — Ex-Gov. Long has been reelected a vice-president of the American Unitarian Association. He has just purchased the old homestead farm of his grandfather at Buckfield, Me., for a summer residence. The farm is located on North Hill, commanding a fine view of the whole surrounding country.

1858.

**JAMES C. DAVIS, Sec.**

70 Kilby St., Boston.

Samuel S. Green has been appointed a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners.

1859.

**PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec.**

24 Quincy St., Cambridge.

The Hon. Wm. Everett declined to be again a candidate for Congress from the 7th Mass. district. — F. E. Abbot has been elected to the Mass. Reform Club.

1860.

**DR. S. W. DRIVER, Sec.**

Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

Geo. E. Adams is a member of the Council of the American Unitarian Association. — H. A. Clapp gave a series of lectures on Shakespeare's Plays, at the Lowell Institute, Boston, during November.

1861.

**REV. J. E. WRIGHT, Sec.**

Montpelier, Vt.

Prof. H. P. Bowditch has been appointed a trustee of the Boston Public Library. — The twenty-fifth anniversary of Wright's settlement in charge of the Church of the Messiah in Montpelier, Vt., was pleasantly celebrated on Oct. 4. — More than forty of the Class have entered into the arrangement for exchanging unmounted photographs. — C. C. Beaman, '61, is vice-president of the University Club, New York city. He is also one of the leaders in the Reform Committee of Seventy.

1863.

**ARTHUR LINCOLN, Sec.**

53 State St., Boston.

F. T. Greenhalge, Rep., was reelected governor of Massachusetts in November by a plurality of 70,000. — Dr. J. C. Warren is president of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. — Nathan Appleton has recently delivered an oration at the tomb of La Fayette. — Henry Tuck is treasurer of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

1864.

**DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.**

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The Hon. G. G. Crocker was ap-

pointed, July 26, by the Governor as a member of the Boston Transit Commission, and when the Board organized, August 15, he was chosen the chairman. He resigned the presidency of the Republican Club of Massachusetts on accepting a public salaried office, as required by the Constitution of the Club. — P. B. Olney is a member of the Reform Committee of Seventy in New York city. — C. P. Greenough is treasurer of the Boston Bar Association.

1868.

ALFRED D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*

50 Equitable Building, Boston.

Moses Williams read a paper on "The Service rendered by Banks to the Public" before the annual convention of the Bankers' Association at Baltimore in October.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*

24 National Bank, Boston.

The Secretary's Report had not been received up to the time of going to press. — J. A. Beebe has had made a Class Album with heliotype portraits of all members of the Class. — F. H. Appleton has been elected president of the Massachusetts Young Men's Republican Club. He is a vice-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. — Franklin Bartlett has been reelected to Congress as a Democrat from the 15th New York District. — Francis Rawle has been reelected secretary of the American Bar Association. — W. S. Hall is a three-years' councilor of the Boston Bar Association. — J. J. Myers, Rep., has been elected for the third time to the Massachusetts Legislature. — Prof. H. B. Hill succeeds the late Prof. Cooke as Director of the Chemical Laboratory.

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1870.

THOS. B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*

Riverside Press, Cambridge.

Roger Wolcott, Rep., has been reelected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. — B. M. Watson, Jr., is Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

1871.

ALBERT M. BARNES, *Sec.*

38 Central St., Boston.

Arthur Rotch was born in Boston, May 31, 1850, and died at Beverly, Mass., Aug. 15, 1894. He was the son of Benjamin S. and Annie Bigelow (Lawrence) Rotch, and the grandson of the eminent merchant and statesman, Abbott Lawrence. He was fitted for college at E. S. Dixwell's private school, and entered with the Freshman Class in 1867. During his college course he was an editor of the *Harvard Advocate*, and a member of the St. Paul's, Harvard Natural History, D. K. E., Institute, O. K., and Hasty Pudding societies. After graduation he studied architecture two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in February, 1874, he went abroad and studied in the École Nationale des Beaux Arts at Paris, receiving for various designs, presented in competitions, nine "honorable mentions" from examining juries (no prizes are given). He also exhibited as a water-colorist in the Paris Salon, and in the Dudley Gallery, London. He returned to Boston in August, 1880, and formed the firm of Rotch & Tilden, architects. He has contributed articles to the *American Art Review* and to the *American Architect*; and has exhibited water-colors in different cities. He has also been on several commissions for deciding

public competitions, and was chairman of the Department of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has built many houses in different parts of this country and in Canada; the Art School and Museum of Art at Wellesley College; gymnasiums at Bowdoin and Exeter; churches of The Ascension, The Holy Spirit, and The Messiah, in Boston, and the building for the American Legion of Honor in Boston. In 1890 he was appointed supervisory architect of the Suffolk County Court House, then in process of construction. His crowning work, in connection with his profession, was his munificent bequests to the departments of architecture in the Lawrence Scientific School (which was founded by his grandfather), and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was married at Bristol, R. I., November 16, 1892, to Miss Lisette de Wolf Colt, who survives him. — George Bass since his marriage resides at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago. — The first grandchild, descending from the Class of 1871 (so far as the Secretary is informed), is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gardner, who was born at Hamilton, Mass., Oct. 17, 1894. Mrs. Gardner is the daughter of Henry Cabot Lodge, and was '71's Class baby. To the delver after coincidences, it would be interesting to know whether any other Class can show a "Class grandchild" in direct descent. — H. McK. Twombly, is building near Madison, N. J., a country-seat which is described as one of "the most palatial in the country." — George Franklin Comstock died at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1894, after a long and distressing illness. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1850, the only son of the late Judge George F. and Cornelia (Moxon) Comstock,

and entered the Class of 1871 (from Racine College, Wis.) in the Sophomore year. During his college course he was a member of the Institute, and the Hasty Pudding Society. After graduation he studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but never actively practised, devoting himself largely to the manufacture of salt, and to the care of his father's real estate. He leaves a widow (formerly Miss Caroline A. Shaw, of Detroit, to whom he was married in Sept., 1876) and three daughters.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, JR., Sec.

18 P. O. Square, Boston.

J. F. Andrew is a park commissioner of Boston. — H. B. Callender ran as an independent candidate for the Massachusetts House of Representatives at the last election.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, Sec.

Milton.

Clarence B. Moore has given to the Peabody Museum an important collection of specimens from the Florida Mounds. — Prof. W. C. Lawton has resigned his professorship of Greek and Latin Literature at Bryn Mawr College; his address is 3737 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. — C. N. Goodrich is an active worker in the Christian Endeavor Society. — A. C. Richardson is a member of the Executive Committee of the 21st Ward Good Government Club at Buffalo, N. Y. — A sketch of the late Dr. Freeman Snow will be printed in the next issue.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, Sec.

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

At the Class Meeting on Com-

mencement Day this year it was voted that the Class dine at the expense of the Class Fund in 1897, 1899 (25th anniversary), 1902, and 1904. It was also voted that the Class Secretary be authorized to use his discretion in acceding to requests from outside the Class to send circulars calling for subscriptions for college or other purposes. — George Bendelari has an editorial position on the *New York Sun*. — W. C. Sanger was the Republican candidate for the New York Assembly from the 2d Oneida District. — G. P. Sanger has been reelected to the Massachusetts Senate.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*

Brockton.

Augustus Whiting, who left the Class during Junior year, died at Newport, July 23. He was a well-known whip at Newport. — A. Hemenway is treasurer of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. — E. E. Hobart is librarian, and W. A. Reed, treasurer of a recently formed Law Library Association for Plymouth County, Mass. — D. W. Ross has lent to the Boston Art Museum a large collection of Japanese prints.

1877.

JOHN F. TYLER, *Sec.*

5 Tremont St., Boston.

Gardner S. Lamson has gone to Ann Arbor to take charge of the Vocal Department of the University School of Music in the University of Michigan. — William C. Bates has resigned as superintendent of schools at Lawrence, and has been elected to a like position at Fall River. — George W. Huse has given up his practice at Tombstone, Arizona, and is in the East, where he will probably settle. —

J. S. Walker, who was in our Class during the Freshman year, has returned from the West to Boston, where he is in the life insurance business. — M. Bull was the Republican candidate for Congress again this fall in one of the Rhode Island districts. — J. C. Patton has resumed the practice of law in Boston. — The Class is reminded that there is to be a Class Dinner next June the evening before Commencement, and every member is expected to begin at once to make his plans to attend. — Barrett Wendell is in Europe on a year's leave of absence. — A. L. Lowell has become a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club. — Sigourney Butler is secretary of the Boston Bar Association, of which C. K. Cobb is a councilor.

1878.

JOS. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

Box 3573, Boston.

Browne and Nichols opened their school this autumn in a large new building, which was planned by them, at 7 Garden Street, Cambridge. — P. V. R. Ely has been reelected vice-president of the Boston Stock Exchange.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, *Sec.*

Buffalo, N. Y.

The Secretary wishes the addresses of M. R. Jacobs and Marion Story. — Dr. C. M. Weld has presented to the Boston Public Library a colossal bronze statue of Harry Vane the Younger. — Meyer is a vice-president of the Merchants' Club of Boston; he has been reelected to the Massachusetts Legislature. — Walter Cary has joined the staff of the *New York Times*. — Prof. F. W. Taussig is spending his sabbatical year in Eu-

rope; his address is with J. S. Morgan & Co., Bankers, London, England. — F. H. Rindge has presented to the Peabody Museum a large collection of archaeological specimens from the Klamath country. — C. F. Sprague is a park commissioner of Boston, and has been elected to the Mass. Legislature. — J. E. Cowdin is on the Committee on Admissions of the University Club of New York city. — During the summer Prof. J. E. Wolff continued his work for the U. S. Geological Survey on the Highlands of New Jersey.

1880.

FREDERIC ALMY, *Sec.*

Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

C. S. Davis is clerk of a newly formed Law Library Association for Plymouth County, Mass. — Robert Bacon has been elected a director of the Boston Stock Exchange for two years. — Dr. Charles E. Warren has joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. — Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., received the degree of Ph. D. this year. His thesis was entitled "Study of an Acadian Dialect." — F. A. Tupper delivered the poem at the dedication of the new high school at Quincy, of which he is headmaster. — Almy is an officer of the 21st Ward Good Government Club, Buffalo.

1881.

CHARLES R. SANGER, *Sec.*

3040 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Curtis Guild, Jr., took an active part in the recent Republican campaign in Massachusetts. — Dr. O. W. Huntington has given to Harvard College the collection of minerals bequeathed to him by Prof. J. P. Cooke, '48. — E. A. Whitman was Democratic candidate for the Mass. Legislature

from one of the Cambridge districts. — C. A. Coolidge is superintending the erection of a new façade to Trinity Church, Boston. — Boies Penrose has been reelected to the Pennsylvania Legislature from the 6th Senatorial district. He has served in the Senate since 1886. — The Rev. G. A. Gordon spent the summer abroad, and preached before the Summer School at Oxford. — MacVeagh is still in California, recuperating his health. — Slater sailed from New London, Conn., on Oct. 24, on his steam yacht *Eleanora*, for a two years' cruise round the world. The *Eleanora*, after stopping at Marseilles, will proceed through the Mediterranean to the Levant. — M. S. C. Wright is a director of the Unitarian Sunday School Society. — C. H. Taft has resigned his position in the Hering College, Chicago, and opened an office at 16 Arlington St., Boston. — W. H. Wade returned from Europe in September, and has resumed law practice at 53 State St., Boston. — W. R. Thayer has been elected to the Mass. Historical Society.

1882.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

89 State St., Boston.

J. R. Worcester, who for ten years has been connected with the Boston Bridge Works as Chief Engineer, has opened an office at 53 State St., Boston, where he proposes to devote special attention to the designing of steel railroad and highway bridges, frameworks for city buildings, columns, and all classes of structural work. — H. M. Sewall, who was appointed consul to Samoa nine years ago, has formally left the Democratic party and joined the Republicans. R. Luce, of Somerville, has also come out with a

public letter renouncing his Democratic affiliations. — G. L. Kittredge has been promoted to be Professor of English at Harvard. — Sherman Hoar is a councilor for three years of the Boston Bar Association.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*

2 Joy St., Boston.

A. C. Burrage, who has been for two years counsel for the Brookline Gas Company, has been elected a director in the Jamaica Plain Gas Company. — J. R. Coolidge has returned from Paris after an absence of four years, and is now established as an architect in Boston. While at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in the Second Class, he obtained all the honors granted by the School for architectural work. — Asst. Prof. Edward Cummings will conduct three courses in the Department of Economics at Harvard during 1894-95. Two full courses, viz.: The Principles of Sociology — Development of the Modern State, and of its Social Functions; and The Social and Economic Condition of Workingmen in the United States and in Other Countries; and one half course, Philosophy and Political Economy — Utopian Literature from Plato's "Republic" to the Present Time. — C. P. Curtis was appointed, on August 16, by Gov. Greenhalge, to be one of the three members of the Metropolitan District Commission on Greater Boston. This Committee, authorized by the Legislature of 1894, is to report upon the expediency of the direct annexation to Boston of any or all of the surrounding municipalities; or to consider the feasibility of providing some form of complete or partial union with neighboring towns whose interests are practically

identical. With Curtis determining the future limits of the city, and Burrage handling the problem of rapid transit therein, it would seem that the destinies of the capital of Massachusetts were largely under the control of '83. — Joseph Dorr has changed his address to 14 Lowell St., Cambridge, and has an office in the Equitable Building, Boston. — Waldo Fuller is no longer connected with the cattle business, but is interested in mining properties at Telluride, Colo. — C. H. Grandgent is the secretary of the phonetic section of the Modern Language Society, and an important contributor to *Dialect Notes*, the publication of the American Dialect Society, an organization which aims to promote the scientific study of English, and to stimulate interest in, and secure information regarding the variations in the use and pronunciation of the English language in this country. — E. F. Henderson, who has spent the past three years abroad, has returned to Boston and is established at Chestnut Hill. He has made several translations from the classics for use as text-books in colleges and higher academies, and has written a history of Germany which has been received with favor. — Arthur Lyman was appointed, in September, by the Mayor of Waltham, chairman of the Board of License Commissioners. — Asst. Prof. A. R. Marsh will conduct two courses in the Department of Comparative Literature at Harvard during 1894-95, viz.: The History of Latin Literature in the Middle Ages (beginning with the 4th century), and its Relations to Classic and Modern Literature; and Mediaeval Literature in the Vulgar Tongues, with especial reference to the influence of France and Provence; also, one course in the



Italian Department, Literature of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Tasso, Ariosto, Machiavelli, Pulci), with reading of Modern Texts. — H. L. Smyth will have charge of three half courses in the department of Geology at Harvard during 1894-95, viz.: Geological Surveying; Mining Geology; and Pre-Cambrian Geology of North America, with especial reference to the Stratigraphy and Economics of the Rocks in the Original Laurentian Area and the Region of the Great Lakes. — Dr. A. K. Stone has been appointed Assistant in Bacteriology at the Medical School for the year 1894-95. — Dr. C. P. Worcester has been reappointed secretary of the Medical School for the year 1894-95.

## 1884.

EDWARD A. HIBBARD, *Sec.*

111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Paul Thorndike is an assistant at the Medical School. — H. J. Cox has been promoted to the position of forecaster at the U. S. Weather Bureau, Chicago, Ill. This bureau now ranks second to that at Washington. He was promoted after a competitive examination. For the past six years he has been at the New Haven, Conn., station. — Silas Haynes Elliot died at Denver, Colo., on Sept. 24, after a four years' illness. — E. L. Conant, who is teaching at the Law School, has been elected to the Mass. Reform Club. — T. W. Harris is superintendent of schools at Keene, N. H.

The Secretary has issued his Decennial Report which contains, besides the usual biographical news, some interesting statistics. At graduation the Class had 201 members, of whom 7 have died, and 82 have married; of 77 temporary members 9 are

dead and 14 married. About \$2,000 of the Class Fund remains unpaid. There are 59 lawyers, 37 business men, 30 teachers, 25 physicians, 13 ministers, 8 journalists, 6 bankers, 4 chemists, 2 architects, and 2 students, with 9 miscellaneous or undecided. For residence, Mass. has 95, N. Y., 35, Penn. and Ill., 10 each, and the rest scattering. New York has gained 10 and Massachusetts has lost 21 since graduation. — *Editor.*

## 1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*

39 Court St., Boston.

The committee having charge of the publication of the Class Album request that all members of the Class who have not yet sent in their orders for copies shall do so at once. A large number of those for whom copies have been prepared have failed up to the present time to designate the style of binding they desire and to forward their checks. — Geo. E. Foss of Chicago was the Republican candidate for Congress in the 7th District of Illinois, formerly represented by Geo. E. Adams, '60, of the Overseers; and John Simpkins was the Republican candidate for Congress in the 13th or "Cape" District of Mass. — A. Sidney J. Jennings, L. S. S., '85, has left the De Beers Consolidated Mining Co., of Kimberly, So. Africa. Any information of his present whereabouts will be appreciated by the Secretary. — Rowland W. Boyden has become a member of the law firm of Ropes, Gray & Loring, Boston. — Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., has joined the law firm of Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St., New York, N. Y. — Eben Sutton has formed a copartnership with Jas. W. Bowen, '82, for the banking business to be conducted under the name of

Sutton & Bowen, 53 State St., Boston. — Walter A. Halbert, of the New York Life Insurance Co., in his capacity as appraiser for the company will hereafter make his headquarters at Chicago, Ill., instead of at Kansas City. — John F. Holland has been made assessment attorney for the city of Chicago. — Victor C. Alderson is professor of mathematics at the Armour Institute of Chicago. — Fred I. Carpenter is taking a post graduate course at the Chicago University. — Prof. Edson L. Whitney has accepted the professorship of history at Benzon College, Benzon, Mich. — The Rev. W. Dewees Roberts has returned from abroad, and has accepted the rectorship of St. John's Church, East Boston. — Edward F. Weld, formerly with the Flint & Père Marquette R. R. Co., in Michigan, has accepted a position with the Southern Railway Co., and will have his headquarters at Richmond, Va. — Col. Samuel E. Winslow again managed the Republican campaign in Massachusetts as chairman of the Republican State Committee with headquarters at No. 1 Beacon St., Boston. — Prof. F. L. Van Cleef is associate professor of Greek, at Cornell. — Sidney W. Miller, formerly of the Class, has removed from Pasadena, Cal., to Chicago, where he is engaged with the Pacific Flush Tank Co., in manufacturing and selling his invention the Miller Automatic Siphon, which received the highest award at the World's Fair.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*

128 W. 85th St., New York, N. Y.

F. C. Weld is now assistant chemist for the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. at Lowell. — I. W. Fay has been

studying chemistry at Heidelberg and Berlin since July, 1893. His present address is 49 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin. — Paul Allen writes that Bruner has been for the last five years in the Sandwich Islands, laying out roads for the Hawaiian government. Bruner's present address is the Pacific Club, San Francisco, Cal. — Hobson has changed his address to 66 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — A. A. Gleason was the Republican nominee for representative in Ward 17, Boston, at the recent election. — R. D. Weston-Smith was the Democratic candidate for the Mass. State Senate from Cambridge. — H. C. Ward, of Kansas City, has been appointed receiver of John J. Mastin & Co., an estate valued at over \$3,000,000.

1887.

GEO. P. FURBER, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

E. C. Palmer has been appointed general freight agent of the Iowa Central Ry. Co. — Dr. J. L. Morse has removed to 317 Marlborough St., Boston. — Dr. W. T. Talbot is Instructor in Pathology and Director of the Pathological Laboratory of the Boston University School of Medicine and assistant secretary of the Alumni Association of that school. He has been studying in Vienna. — Dr. F. I. Proctor has been appointed Instructor in Ophthalmology at the Harvard Medical School. — R. de W. Sampson is one of the founders of the Pittsfield Club. — G. E. Ladd is studying geological chemistry in Munich. — The following are announced in the Free courses at the Institute of Technology, Boston, established by the Trustees of the Lowell Institute: Advanced Algebra and Theory of Equations; 12 lectures by Asst. Prof. F. H. Bailey, be-

ginning Dec. 4; Government of the United States; 12 lectures by Asst. Prof. C. F. A. Currier, beginning Dec. 17.

1888.

DR. F. B. LUND, Sec.

122 Marlborough St., Boston.

Larz Anderson has presented to the city of Cincinnati a carved stone well-head of Renaissance design, which he purchased in Venice. It is about four feet high, having on one side a lion rampant and on the other an eagle, and is elaborately carved. It will be used in one of the city parks as a drinking-fountain. — Grover Flint has resigned his commission in the U. S. Cavalry. — J. A. Gallivan has been elected as a Democrat to the Mass. House of Representatives, from Ward 13, Boston. — Harrie Beekman Drake died suddenly of pneumonia at Bashing Ridge, N. J., on Aug. 27. — The Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan wishes to open a Paulist church for the benefit of Roman Catholic students in the college. — R. B. Mahany was the successful Republican candidate for Congress from the 32d N. Y. district. — D. T. Dickinson, Rep., has been elected to the Mass. Legislature. — Dr. E. C. Stowell has returned from abroad and begun to practice medicine at 9 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. — Dr. G. P. Cogswell has also returned and opened an office on Church St., Cambridge, as assistant to Dr. Hildreth. — Dr. T. O. Shepard is practicing ophthalmology at the corner of Beacon and Charles Sts., Boston.

1889.

HERBERT H. DARLING, *Acting Sec.*

21 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

James M. Newell is in the law office of Fish, Richardson & Storrow, 40

Water St., Boston. — Prescott F. Hall has opened a law office in the Exchange Building, Boston, Room 732. — Chas. Warren was the Democratic nominee for State Senator for the 2d Norfolk District, Mass. — W. R. Bigelow has formed a law partnership with H. J. Jaquith, at 40 Water St., Boston, Rooms 18 and 19. — Dr. Walter L. Jennings has been elected professor of Organic Chemistry in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. — R. E. N. Dodge is teaching English at Barnard College, New York city. — R. de C. Ward is one of the promoters of the Immigration Restriction League. — Dr. Almon D. Hodges has completed his course of study abroad and has taken offices in "The Warren," at Roxbury, Mass. — H. F. Atkins who was graduated from the Law School last June, is now practicing law in St. Louis. Address, 3537 Morgan St.

1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, Sec.

40 Water St., Boston.

Francis K. Ball has been appointed Professor of Greek in the University of North Carolina, for three years, during the absence of Prof. Alexander, who is Minister to Greece. Address, Chapel Hill, N. C. — Wisner B. Martin's address is changed to 163 East 25th St., New York city. — C. L. Crehore is clerk of the Brookline Gas Co. — G. A. Dorsey took his Ph. D. at Harvard last June. — W. E. B. Du Bois, after spending two years in Germany, has accepted the chair of ancient languages at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O. — F. L. Goodspeed, who has had a parish at Amherst, has been called to the First Church at Springfield. — E. B. Greene's address is Illinois State University, at Champagne, Ill. — Dr. C. R. East-

man is teaching palaeontology at Harvard this year.

1891.

Horace A. Davis, having entered the law office of R. Burnham Moffat, 60 Cotton Exchange Building, New York city, has resigned the Class Secretaryship. The Class Committee have not yet chosen a successor. — Cum-nock was married on Oct. 6, at Pittsfield, to Miss Mary Cutting. They will reside in New York. — P. J. Harrison is practicing law in San Francisco, Cal. — E. Fulton has been appointed Professor of English and Rhetoric at Wells College. — Kenneth McKenzie has been awarded a special prize of \$50 for an essay on "The Rise of the *dolce stil nuovo* and its Development up to the time of Dante," presented in competition for the Latham Prize. — R. W. Atkinson has returned from Germany where he has studied music since graduation. — J. B. Noyes is "Student Editor" of the *Graduates' Magazine*.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec.

Andover.

Ralph Hamilton Shepard died at New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, after an illness of nine months. — F. H. Chase is in the law office of Sherman Hoar, and E. M. Moore in that of Ex-Gov. Russell. — Harry Landes has been elected principal of the Worcester High School from among 70 applicants. — C. C. Hyde has been engaged to teach science in the Hartford, Conn., High School. — W. C. Van Benschoten is a member of the Class of '96, Chicago Medical College (medical department of Northwestern University). — L. F. Kieseewetter's address is Columbus,

O., care of The Ohio Savings Bank Co. — M. D. Follansbee is a member of the firm of Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attorneys and counselors, 88 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.

Watertown.

The following men have been appointed assistants at Harvard for this year : J. W. Blankinship, in Botany ; R. J. Forsythe, in Chemistry ; L. D. Hill, in Physics ; A. N. Johnson, in Engineering ; M. Mower, in Fine Arts ; G. Oensläger, in Chemistry ; M. M. Skinner, in Semitic. — The following men are in the Graduate School : C. Abbe, L. A. E. Ahlers, A. C. L. Brown, D. F. Campbell, E. P. Carey, W. B. Clymer, G. F. Collier, B. M. Duggar, F. S. Dunn, S. C. Earle, F. W. Eaton, A. B. Fay, J. S. Fester-son, J. D. M. Ford, H. A. Gehring, R. E. Gregg, J. I. Hamaker, C. A. Horne, B. C. Jutten, J. M. Kagan, C. L. Lawrence, H. R. Linville, J. D. Logan, R. MacDonald, H. C. Marshall, G. R. Noyes, H. I. Richmond, C. L. Safford, B. Sidis, R. A. Small, O. M. W. Sprague, O. Stark, R. R. Truitt, F. B. White, W. J. Whitney. — The following men are in the Medical School : R. T. Atkinson, W. C. Bailey, C. N. Barney, C. S. Barrell, A. A. Beebe, H. Cabot, H. F. Coburn, L. G. Crandon, L. Davis, S. S. Dearborn, S. Gibbons, E. C. Hixon, W. S. Johnson, H. Kennedy, M. L. King, M. Ladd, G. B. Magrath, W. R. May, P. Musgrave, F. H. Ransom, A. L. Reagh, S. I. Schwab, R. D. Small, R. Soutter, H. G. Spooner, I. N. Tilden, G. S. Whiteside, H. Williams. — The following men are in the Law School : J. D. Arnold, S. Barnum, G. Beals, C. H. Beckwith, E. B. Bishop, E. B.

Bloss, J. Bordman, J. C. Breckinridge, W. R. Buckminster, A. P. Carter, G. C. Chaney, E. E. Clark, C. F. Clarkson, W. F. Corliss, A. F. Cosby, J. F. Crosby, G. M. Cushing, W. W. Cutler, A. Dickinson, T. Dows, D. A. Ellis, E. C. Ellis, E. L. Eustis, D. J. Gallert, G. A. Gray, A. D. Greenfield, B. Homans, E. A. Howes, J. D. Hubbell, H. R. Johnstone, J. B. Kirkpatrick, E. A. Knudsen, H. C. Lakin, J. A. McDonald, W. P. Meehan, J. M. Minton, G. C. Niles, J. A. Pew, W. A. Quigley, H. C. Quinby, C. M. Reade, E. E. Reardon, E. C. Roché, E. P. Saltonstall, C. Seasongood, W. C. Stone, F. W. Thomas, G. H. Tinkham, E. Tuckerman, J. F. Twombly, B. G. Waters, G. T. Weitzel, A. J. Wellington, A. L. Wetmore, W. S. Woods. — The following are at the Divinity School: J. P. Fox, L. M. Greenman, E. K. Rand, E. E. Starbuck. — The following are at the Lawrence Scientific School: F. E. Frothingham, H. W. Horne, F. S. Pratt.

#### MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1894.

Elliott P. Joalin, *Sec.*

The Class of 1894 numbered at its entrance to the Medical School, 171. Of these 63 (36.84 per cent.) had received degrees from various universities, colleges, and technical schools. At the end of the three years' course the number in the Class had dropped to 120, but of these 56 (46.66 per cent.) had degrees. The inference to be drawn from this increase is obvious. — In June this year 52 of the Class were given the degree of M. D. The majority are now in practice. Several are continuing their studies in New York and Europe. Forty-four of the Class are taking the fourth year. The remaining 26 represent chiefly men who are serving in hospitals. — Thirty-

six men have so far received hospital appointments in 17 institutions and this number will probably be increased to 50 before June, 1895. The Boston City Hospital heads the list with 11, and at the Mass. General Hospital there are 10. The others have been distributed as follows: Samaritan Hospital, 4; Carney, 2; Worcester City, 2; and one each at the Rochester City; Lynn City; St. John's, Lowell; Boston Lying-In Hospital; Woman's; St. Elizabeth's; Children's; McLean Insane Asylum; Boston Lunatic Hospital; Austin Farm; Channing Hospital, Brookline; Long Island, Boston Harbor; Baldwinville Home for Epileptics. Five men are serving in more than one hospital. The large list of hospital positions filled by members of the Class speaks well not only for the students individually but also for the instruction furnished at the School.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

General Nathaniel Prentice Banks, who died at Waltham on Sept. 1, was made an LL. D. by Harvard in 1858, when he was governor of Massachusetts. Born at Waltham, Jan. 30, 1816, he was elected to the Mass. Legislature in 1849, and to Congress in 1853, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, after a deadlock lasting two months, in 1855. During the Civil War he attained the rank of major-general, being conspicuous for bravery rather than for military skill. He commanded at New Orleans after Gen. B. F. Butler's withdrawal, and directed the attack on Port Hudson and the Red River expedition. After the war he was U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts for many years. He served in the 51st Con-

gress as a Republican. In early life he had been a Democrat and a Know-Nothing before joining the Republican party.

The address of Henry B. Ward, p '92, now a member of the faculty of the University of Nebraska, is No. 1235 U Street, Lincoln, Neb.

The Rev. Grindall Reynolds, t '47, died at Concord on Sept. 30. He was born at Franconia, N. H., Dec. 22, 1822; was for many years pastor of the Unitarian Church at Concord, and, since May, 1881, secretary of the American Unitarian Association. Last Commencement he received from Harvard the degree of D. D. A detailed biographical sketch of him will be found in the *Graduates' Magazine* for September, pp. 57, 58.

Prof. S. P. Langley, h '86, at one time an assistant at the Harvard Observatory, and now head of the Smithsonian Institute, has received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford University.

The Salt Lake City *News* says: "Two Cache Valley boys have returned to their homes after completing their studies at Harvard University. Their names are George L. Swendsen, s '94, of Richmond, and John A. Widtsoe, s '94, of Logan. As a proof that the services of such young men are appreciated at home, it is only necessary to state that Swendsen has been employed by the B. Y. College as assistant professor of mathematics, and Widtsoe has received the appointment as chemist of the experiment station of the A. C. of U., and instructor in chemistry in the college."

Eugene Lawrence, L. S. '47, died at his home in New York city on Aug. 17, after a short illness, at the age of 71. He graduated from the University of the City of New York in the Class of

'41, and took a course at the Harvard Law School. His taste led him into literary work, and in 1855 his first work, "Lives of British Historians," made its appearance. From that time he was a liberal contributor as an historian and journalist. His latest work was the contribution of three articles to the "Memorial History of the City of New York," edited by James Grant Wilson. Among other works written by Mr. Lawrence were "Historical Studies," 1856, and "Literary Primers," 1880. He also wrote articles upon Hume, Gibbon, and Cowper for Appleton's Encyclopaedia, in 1858, and many articles for the periodical literature of the day. For many years previous to his death Mr. Lawrence was engaged on a "History of Rome."

Dr. Levi Wheaton Clapp, m '73, was accidentally killed at Pawtucket, on Sept. 18, by falling from a high wall on to a pile of stones. He was born at Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 3, 1849, graduated from Brown University in 1870, from the Harvard Medical School in 1873, and since graduation had practiced at Pawtucket, except two years spent in Baltimore and Washington. He left a widow and three children. He was a member of the Medical Society of Rhode Island and of Providence.

Dr. Frank C. Cook, m '93, has successfully passed the examinations before the naval examining board, and received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy. He is son of Commander Cook, U. S. N., who was formerly stationed at the Navy Yard in Charlestown.

E. C. Morris, A. M., '94, is teaching English at the Syracuse (N. Y.) University.

Dr. Frank Marcellus Blodgett, m '70, died at his home in New York city

on Sept. 26. He was born in Boston, and after graduating at the Medical School he studied abroad. He was prominent in Boston as an obstetrician. About eight years ago he went to New York, and had lived there ever since. He invented several surgical instruments that are extensively used in the profession. He was a member of the Travellers' Club. A widow survives.

Dr. George R. Rodeman, A. M., '87, is principal of the Bedford Academy at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oliver Franklin Hack, l '42, a well-known member of the Baltimore bar, died at Block Island, R. I., on Aug. 7, in his 71st year. He was born at Baltimore, and after being educated there he attended the Harvard Law School. In the practice of his profession in Baltimore and Washington he was counsel in several important cases, notably in that of Mrs. Surratt after the assassination of President Lincoln. In 1849 and 1850 Mr. Hack was a member of the Maryland Legislature. A widow and daughter survive.

Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, l '88, has been elected an honorary member of the American Chemists' Association. He is the first American thus honored.

S. B. Harding, A. M., '94, is an officer of the Hamilton County, O., Teachers' Institute.

Everett P. Wheeler, l '59, was the candidate for governor of the so-called "Shepard Democrats" of New York State in the recent election.

Daniel H. Burnham, l '93, has been elected president of the American Institute of Architects.

Archibald H. Grimké, l '74, has been appointed U. S. Consul at San Domingo. So far as is known, he is the first colored man holding a Har-

vard degree who has received an important appointment in the diplomatic service.

Asst. Prof. R. S. Tarr, s '90, is teaching geology and physical geography at Cornell this year.

At the last annual meeting of the National Society of Electro-Therapists, Dr. Wm. L. Jackson, m '76, of Boston, was chosen president.

Prof. G. L. Goodale, m '63, delivered the address of presentation when the new Searles Scientific Building was dedicated at Bowdoin College on Sept. 20.

Wm. M. Ross, l '77, was the Republican nominee for county judge at Syracuse, N. Y., in the recent election.

Robert Stanton Avery, t '46, died in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 12. He was born in Preston, Conn., May 1, 1808, being descended from one of the first settlers of New London. He attended the public school in his native town; from the age of 17 to 21 taught in winter and worked on a farm in summer; attended the Plainfield Academy; subsequently taught in Fall River, Worcester, Wheeling, W. Va., and Louisville, Ky. At the age of 36 he entered the Harvard Divinity School, and after graduating in 1846 he preached occasionally in Unitarian pulpits; but his *forte* lay in mathematics and engineering, and he secured a position in the U. S. Coast Survey, where he worked with great credit to an advanced age. After 12 years of service he was promoted to be head of the tidal department, where the publication of the "Tide Tables" came under his charge. He invented a tide-gauge and introduced many improvements into the service, from which he resigned nine years ago. He has left several scientific

works to be published after his death. He married Miss Lydia Meech, of North Stonington, Conn., who died about four years ago.

The Rev. Henry Cary Badger, who was employed from Jan., 1884, to July, 1892, in cataloguing the maps and charts in the College Library, died during the summer.

The Hon. George M. Stearns [L. S. '50] has given up his law practice at Chicopee, on account of ill-health, and has removed to Brookline.

Col. William Trickey Holt, l '67, died at Holtswold, Elbert County, Colo., on Aug. 30. After graduation he practiced law in New York city; then went to Colorado Springs, where he lived until the death of his wife, in 1873, when he made his home in Portland, Me. Extensive cattle interests in Colorado and New Mexico caused him to spend much of his time in the West. He left a daughter and two sons.

Among the present officers of the Mass. Medico-Legal Society are: President, Dr. Z. B. Adams, m '53; vice-pres., Dr. S. W. Abbott, m '62; recording secretary, Dr. F. W. Draper, m '69.

Prof. E. S. Morse, h '92, has been elected corresponding member of the National Association of Architects; Prof. C. H. Moore is an honorary member.

Edgar R. Champlin, l '80, is president of the Cambridge Republican Club.

Chiefly through the suggestion of Prof. N. S. Shaler, s '62, the U. S. Geological Survey has established a division of highway geology.

F. L. Olmsted, h '93, has been appointed architect of the Harlem River, N. Y., Speedway.

Dr. Charles Oscar Cummings, d '93,

died of appendicitis, at Charlestown, N. H., on Oct. 13. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, 1890, and was 28 years old. He left a widow and child.

Dr. Albinus Otis Hamilton, m '77, committed suicide at Dorchester, on Oct. 4, aged 62 years. Before taking up the study of medicine he was a Methodist minister. He practiced medicine in East Boston, removing to Dorchester less than two years ago. He was a Freemason. He left a widow and daughter.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, h '86, wrote the poem for the dedication of the monument to Gen. G. B. McClellan, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.

Dr. James Cody, m '44, died at the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Watertown, Wis., Oct. 8. He was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, Aug. 22, 1820, and two years after taking his diploma at the Harvard Medical School he settled at Watertown, Wis., which was his home till about 1885. He was at one time surgeon of the Wisconsin State Artillery, and, during the rebellion, a U. S. pension examiner. He married, first, Adeline Ragan in 1848, who died in 1870. Ten years later, he married Theresa Kelly, of Watertown, Wis. Children by both marriages survive.

The new president of Bates College, Prof. George C. Chase, was a special student at Harvard, 1871-72.

Henry Clinton Hutchins, L. S., 1842-43, died in Boston on Oct. 28. He was born in Bath, Me.

Prof. F. H. Osgood is chairman of the Mass. Board of Cattle Commissioners.

Prof. Wm. James, m '69, has delivered a course of lectures on "The Applications of Psychology to Education" before the Brooklyn Institute, this autumn.



## UNIVERSITY NOTES.

*The Loan Furniture System* has no official relation with the University. It is a method of personal and friendly aid, designed to help poor students in furnishing their rooms. Its privileges are open to students in any Cambridge department of the University, but applications should be made only by students whose means are very limited. For the last four years it has supplied many such students with substantial and complete sets of oak furniture, each set costing about \$50, — at a rental of \$5 a year. The student pays at the beginning of the year \$7.50, and at the close of the year, on return of the furniture in good condition, or on renewal of the lease after inspection by the agent, a rebate is allowed of \$2.50. There are now 50 complete sets of this furniture, each sufficient for a study and a bedroom, at the disposal of the System. There are also 20 partial sets, provided by gifts. Seventy students were thus provided for, during the year 1893-94, under this System. For leases and further information application should be made to Edward M. Moore, Secretary, 386 Harvard St., Cambridge. Such application, to be successful, should be made as early as possible, for each year the demand is greater than the supply.

Francis G. Peabody, '69.

The Sales Prize for the best scholar in Spanish, scholarship being determined by proficiency in Spanish composition, was open to competition for the first time in 1893-94; it was awarded to P. O. Skinner, '96.

The Mass. Society for Promoting Good Citizenship has for its honorary president Dr. E. E. Hale, '39; R. T.

Paine, '55, and Prof. N. S. Shaler, s '62, are vice-presidents; A. B. Ellis, '75, Josiah Quincy, '80, and the Rev. C. F. Dole, '68, exec. committee; Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, and the Rev. Reuben Kidner, '75, committee on membership; John Fiske, '63, Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, the Rev. C. F. Dole, '68, and John G. Brooks, '75, committee on courses of study; Josiah Quincy, '80, A. M. Howe, '69, and A. B. Ellis, '75, finance committee.

The Library has lately received from his widow a collection of MSS. of the late Bayard Taylor's poetical works, including his translation of *Faust*, two drafts of *Prince Deukalion*, *The Poet's Journal*, *The Masque of the Gods*, and other works.

The Mass. Horticultural Society has among its recently elected officers: N. T. Kidder, s '82, president; F. H. Appleton, '69, and Walter Hunnewell, '65, vice-presidents; B. M. Watson, Jr., '70, Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology; S. H. Scudder, s '62, Professor of Entomology.

The American Bar Association met at Saratoga, N. Y., at the end of August and elected James C. Carter, '50, president; and Francis Rawle, '69, secretary. Alfred Hemenway, L. S., '63, was chosen a member of the executive committee.

Profs. C. P. Lyman and F. H. Osgood, of the Veterinary School, read papers at the public meeting, held at Worcester, on Oct. 25, by the Mass. State Board of Cattle Commissioners.

Several Harvard men accompanied the Cook Arctic Excursion, which went to Greenland in the *Miranda* last summer, and was wrecked in Davis Strait. Among them were Maynard Ladd, '94, and W. B. Wolfe, '95.

The Hon. J. F. Andrew, '72, C. F. Sprague ['79], and Gen. F. A. Walker,

h '83, are park commissioners of Boston.

Officers of the Boston Bar Association for the ensuing year are : Pres., Solomon Lincoln, '57 ; vice-pres., G. O. Shattuck, '51 ; treas., C. P. Greenough, '64 ; sec., Sigourney Butler, '77 ; council, for three years, Moses Williams, '68 ; Alfred Hemenway, L. S., '63 ; Sherman Hoar, '82 ; C. K. Cobb, '77 ; W. S. Hall, '69, and T. H. Tynedale, l '68.

Moses Edgar Staples, '97, was killed by diving against a sunken rock near his home at Ogunquit, Me., on July 28.

The American Unitarian Association at its annual convention at Saratoga, elected Senator G. F. Hoar, '46, president ; Horace Davis, '49, and John D. Long, '57, vice-presidents ; and George S. Hale, '44, and George E. Adams, '60, members of the council.

Among the officers of the University Club, New York city, are C. C. Beaman, '61, vice-president ; H. E. Howland, l '57, and George Blagden, '56, council ; T. F. Brownell, '65, S. H. Ordway, l '83, R. S. Minturn, '84, J. G. Chapman, '83, Clement Cleveland, '67, and John E. Cowdin, '79, committee on admission.

At the annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Oct. 24, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, '56, was elected president ; the Hon. G. F. Hoar, '46, and the Rev. E. E. Hale, '39, were chosen vice-presidents ; Dr. G. E. Ellis, '33, secretary of domestic correspondence ; C. A. Chase, '55, recording secretary ; Dr. S. A. Green, '51, P. E. Aldrich, l '44, the Rev. E. C. Smyth, h '86, S. S. Green, '58, E. L. Davis, l '45, G. Stanley Hall, p '78, and John D. Washburn, '53, councilors ; A. G. Bullock, '68, auditor.

A Committee of Seventy has been

organized in New York city for purifying the political and administrative condition of the municipality. C. C. Beaman, '61, and E. P. Wheeler, l '59, are members of its executive committee ; P. B. Olney, '64, is a member of the general committee.

The Harvard Medical Society of New York City was incorporated with the Secretary of State on June 27. The executive committee for the first year are : Reynold W. Wilcox, Dillon Brown, Frank H. Daniels, Howard Lilienthal, Royal Whitman, and Winters Braunan.

42 College House has a large photograph of the late Frank Bolles, l '82, who roomed there from 1879 to 1882. The picture, which is to be a *transmittendum*, bears this extract from Mr. Bolles's diary of 1882 : "Home to my dear 42 ! Ah, shall I ever have a cosier, warmer, and snugger little room ? To my mind it is one of the most charming rooms I have ever seen among students' quarters. It is filled with vivid associations, too. Were I to die to-night, this room could tell enough to make posterity my friend."

## LITERARY NOTES.

\*. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily and weekly press.

Prof. John Trowbridge, s '65, has recently published the following papers : "Change of Period of Electrical Waves on Iron Wires," *American Journal of Science*, October ; "Electrical Resonance and Electrical Inter-

ference," *London Philosophical Magazine*, August; "Horse Power in the Electric Spark," *Chautauquan*, April; and "Electromagnetic Theory of Light," *Chautauquan*, June; scientific abstracts in the *American Journal of Science*, of which Professor Trowbridge is Associate Editor.

B. W. Wells, '77, has an article in the *Sewanee Review* for August, on Goethe's *Faust*, and has also published in pamphlet form papers on "The French Classicists," and "The Age of Voltaire."

C. E. St. John, A. M., '93, contributes a paper on "Wave Length of Electricity on Iron Wires" to the *Philosophical Magazine*, London, for November.

P. B. Spalding, s '94, and H. B. Shaw, Gr. Sch., have printed in the *Proceedings* of the American Academy an article on "Heat Method of measuring Self-Induction."

Theodore Roosevelt, '80, is to contribute a series of "Hero-Tales from American History" to the next volume of *St. Nicholas*.

C. R. Eastman, '90, has a translation of Prof. von Zittel's article on "Instruction in Geology in Germany" in the August number of the *American Geologist*, and also a report on "Fossil fishes from Kansas" in the *Palaeontographica*.

The *University Calendar* is edited this year by J. B. Williams, '77.

Macmillan & Co. have recently issued "A New and Complete Concordance, or Verbal Index, to Words, Phrases, and Passages in the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare: with a Supplementary Concordance to the Poems," by John Bartlett, h '71. This great work, which embraces more than 400,000 entries, will serve not only as a concordance but also as a dictionary

of quotations to Shakespeare, as Mr. Bartlett gives with each word the context in which it is embedded.

*Bulletin* No. 7, vol. xxv, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, contains "The Origin of the Endocardium in Bony Fishes," by Arthur T. Holbrook, '92. It is accompanied by five plates.

The second volume of "The Writings of Thomas Paine, 1779-92," edited by the Rev. M. D. Conway, t '54, has recently been issued.

The Rev. J. W. Chadwick, t '64, gave an account of the origin of Bryant's "Thanatopsis" in *Harper's* for September.

In the September *Lippincott's* W. R. Furness ['83], described human horses.

"A History of Germany in the Middle Ages," by Ernest F. Henderson, '83, has recently been issued by Macmillan, New York.

The sixth volume of "The Silva of North America," by Prof. Chas. S. Sargent, '62, finishing the account of the trees of the Gamopetaleae and beginning that of the Apetaleae, has recently been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

George A. Hibbard, '80, described Lenox in the October *Scribner's*.

The *New World* for September printed "Universal Religion," by John W. Chadwick, t '64; "Giordano Bruno's 'Expulsion of the Beast Triumphant,'" by Wm. R. Thayer, '81; and "The Service of Worship and the Service of Thought," by Chas. F. Dole, '68.

Dr. H. P. Bowditch, '61, wrote on "Composite Photography," with specimen illustrations, in *McClure's Magazine* for September.

In vol. xxii, part 1, of the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*, Percival Lowell, '76, continued his dis-

cussion of Esoteric Shintō, and Prof. Garrett Droppers, '87, described a Japanese credit association.

The third volume of "The Winning of the West," 1784-90, by Theodore Roosevelt, '80, is announced by the Putnams, New York.

Gen. F. A. Walker, LL. D., '83, has written a life of Gen. W. S. Hancock. (Appleton: New York.)

Prof. G. F. Woodberry, '77, edited for the September and October *Century* letters of E. A. Poe, describing his life in Philadelphia and in New York.

Henry Norman, '81, discussed "The Question of Corea" in the *Contemporary Review* for September.

Prof. Josiah Royce wrote on "The Eternal World and the Social Consciousness" in the *Philosophical Review* for September.

The September *Psychological Review* printed the second part of "Studies from the Harvard Psychological Laboratory," and "The Physical Basis of Emotion," by Prof. Wm. James, m'69.

John Fiske, '63, and Carl Schurz, LL. D., '76, are contributors to a work called "Our Presidents." (Appleton: New York.)

During his recent residence in Athens, Prof. J. Williams White, p'77, printed "The Opisthodomus on the Acropolis at Athens," and contributed to the *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, part iii, 1894, an essay in modern Greek entitled "Το Πελαργικὸν ἐπὶ Περικλεὺς."

Dr. D. D. Slade, '44, described a journey in the White Mountains with his classmate Francis Parkman in 1841, in the September number of the *New England Magazine*, and L. McK. Garrison, '88, wrote about "A Young Harvard Poet, Robert Habersham," of the Class of 1831, who died the year after graduation.

A character sketch, accompanied by several portraits, of Chas. A. Dana, '43, was printed by *McClure's Magazine* for October.

Wm. M. Fullerton, '86, wrote "To the Brink of Pirene," in the September *National Review*.

The Rev. Joseph May, '58, has printed "The Ethical Awakening," and "Truth our Aim," two sermons preached last spring in Philadelphia.

Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, has brought his catalogue of "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation," as far as No. 2228 in *The Sanitarian* for August.

Henry Holt & Co., New York, have recently published a text-book of Elementary Physics, by Instructor E. H. Hall.

The September number of the *Journal of Political Economy*, issued by the University of Chicago, contained an article on "California Breadstuffs," by Horace Davis, '49, and "Gold and Silver in San Domingo," by Prof. J. L. Laughlin, '73.

A book entitled "The College Woman" by Pres. C. F. Thwing, '76, is announced.

"Salvation Gap," another story of wild Western life, by Owen Wister, '82, appeared in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

A. W. Roberts, '81, has edited Cornelius Nepos for schools. (Ginn: Boston.)

C. P. Ware, '62, has prepared tables of the descendants and ancestors of Henry Ware, 1785, with the ancestors of his wives, Mary Clark and Elizabeth Bowes.

Prof. W. G. Farlow, '66, has reprinted from *Garden and Forest* his illustrated "Notes for Mushroom-eaters."

C. F. Adams, '56, is the editor of

"Antinomianism in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1636-38; Including the Short Story, and other Documents." The latter include accounts of the examination and trial of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, and extracts from Cotton's "Way of the Churches Cleared," and Robert Keayne's Book, 1639. Reprinted from the publications of the Prince Society.

To the October *Atlantic* Dr. G. E. Ellis, '33, contributed the "Retrospect of an Octogenarian," and H. C. Merwin, '74, analyzed "The Philosophy of Sterne."

Senator H. C. Lodge, '71, discussed "The Results of Democratic Victory," and the Hon. Augustine Heard, '47, late U. S. Minister to Korea, described the rival pretensions of China and Japan in Korea, in the September *North American Review*.

In the September *Atlantic* Prof. Kuno Francke had a paper on "The New Storm and Stress in Germany."

Wm. L. Phelps, A. M., '91, has edited Irving's "Tales of a Traveller," and is preparing "The Sketch-Book," and "Alhambra." (Putnam: New York.)

The *Magazine of Poetry* (Buffalo, N. Y.) printed in September a brief sketch of F. A. Tupper, '80, and a selection of his poems.

Prof. Arthur M. Comey, '82, has prepared "A Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities," which contains complete data of the solubility of all chemical substances, and furnishes tables of the specific gravity of solutions, etc. The material has been collected from the original sources in the periodical literature of chemistry in America, England, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other countries. The first volume of the work deals with Inorganic Compounds; the sec-

ond with Organic Compounds. (Macmillan: New York.)

The ninth part of the monumental work on English Ballads, edited by Prof. F. J. Child, '46, has recently been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

To the *Review of Reviews* for October Wm. R. Thayer, '81, contributed an article on Wm. Cullen Bryant's Centennial.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy has in preparation the following publications: "Reports on the Results of Dredging Operations from 1877 to 1880, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer *Blake*, Lieut.-Commander C. D. Sigbee, U. S. N., and Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., Commanding." "Reports on the Results of the Expedition of 1891 of the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross*, Lieut.-Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., Commanding, in charge of Alexander Agassiz." "Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory, in charge of Prof. E. L. Mark." "Contributions from the Geological Laboratory, in charge of Prof. N. S. Shaler." "Contributions from the Petrographical Laboratory, in charge of Prof. J. Eliot Wolff.

J. F. Botume, '76, has recently arranged "Scenes from *Euridice*," the earliest opera. The old accompaniments are retained, but a modern version is added for those who are unfamiliar with ancient thorough-bass. Published by the O. Ditson Co.

Carl Vrooman, Sp. St., wrote on "College Debating" in the October *Arena*.

W. M. Fullerton, '86, is reported as engaged in collecting for publication in a volume his contributions to magazines.

A series of "Economic Classics" is to be published by Macmillan during the coming winter, under the editorship of Prof. W. J. Ashley. It will embrace (1) select chapters from the great so-called classical economists — Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo (this with an eye to ready consultation by students); (2) reprints of older English works — Mun, Child, Petty; (3) translations of important foreign treatises — Roscher, Von Thünen, Hermann. The volumes will be uniform except in thickness, and not numbered, and will be issued at 75 cents. The only notes will be biographical and bibliographical.

L. E. Opdycke, '80, has translated "Tales from the Aegean," from the modern Greek of Demetrios Bikelas, one of the most popular living authors of Greece. (McClurg: Chicago.)

The Century Co., New York, announce "When all the Woods are Green," a new tale of the primeval Canadian forests, by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, h '86, and "The Man who Married the Moon," juvenile folk-stories of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, by C. F. Lummis ['81].

Prof. J. D. Whitney has completed a volume on population, immigration, and irrigation in the United States, as a supplement to his account of our country that appeared in the last edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica."

Prof. F. H. Storer, s '55, has issued, in conjunction with Prof. W. B. Lindsay, "An Elementary Manual of Chemistry." (American Book Co.: New York.)

S. Kurino, l '81, Japanese Minister to the U. S., wrote on "The Oriental War," in the November *North American Review*.

Prof. E. L. Mark and Dr. W. McM.

Woodworth, '88, are translating the "Text-Book of the Embryology of Vertebrates" from the German of Korschelt and Heider.

"A Primer of Argumentation," by George P. Baker, '87, is announced, which "aims to treat argumentation simply and interestingly, with little attention to formal logic as to the special use of argument in legal matters, but with constant thought for argument as a part of literary composition." (Ginn: Boston.)

Henry C. Lea, h '90, has in press a work on "Confession and Absolution."

Prof. G. R. Carpenter, '86, is to write the "Life of Whittier" in the American Men of Letters Series.

The second edition of "Graduate Courses: A Hand-Book for Graduate Students," has been issued by the Graduate Club of Harvard, and is supplied at the nominal price of ten cents. It displays the courses of nineteen colleges and universities, and adds the names of the instructors with their scholastic pedigrees. For copies apply to C. A. Duniway, 54 Langdon St., Cambridge.

In *Outing* for October, Mr. James G. Lathrop described a rational scheme of training.

Dr. B. L. Robinson, '87, has contributed to vol. xxix of the *Proceedings* of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences the following papers: "The North American *Alsineae*;" "Descriptions of new and hitherto imperfectly known plants contained in C. G. Pringle's Mexican Collections of 1892 and 1893;" "Notes upon the genus *Galinsoğa*;" "Miscellaneous notes and new species."

"Lorenzo Lotto: An Essay in Constructive Art Criticism," by Bernhard Berenson, '87, is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

In the *Educational Review* for October President Eliot discussed "The Unity of Educational Reform."

Judge Robert Grant, '73, is to contribute a series of papers on "The Art of Living" to *Scribner's Magazine*.

The October *Canadian* has an account of Francis Parkman, '44, in Quebec.

The *Harvard Monthly* began its tenth year by adopting an attractive colored cover, in perfect contrast with the ugliness of its former white cover. The *Monthly*, as usual, prints the best undergraduate work in fiction, criticism, and verse.

In the September *Sanitarian*, Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, catalogued the medals, jetons, and tokens struck to commemorate epidemics. His list has reached No. 2299.

Prof. Joseph H. Beale, Jr., '82, has recently published "A Selection of Cases and other Authorities upon Criminal Law."

Supplementary to the list of geographical lantern slides prepared for use in the Cambridge public schools by Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69, a standard list of cloud photographs and lantern slides has been made up from the collections in the Harvard geographical laboratory, by R. DeC. Ward, '89. There are twenty-eight numbers in the list, which is published, with explanatory notes, in the *American Meteorological Journal* for July. The lists may be obtained of J. B. Williams, Publication Agent, Cambridge.

The *Library Bulletin* will not be issued again.

The Classical Department have had prepared an album containing all the documents relating to the production of *Phormio* last spring, together with

all published reports of the performance, specimen tickets, photographs, and other mementos. The album will be preserved in the Library.

To the November *Atlantic* H. C. Merwin, '74, contributed "Tammany Points the Way," and William Everett, '59, "Hadrian's Ode to his Soul."

In the November *Scribner's* Prof. N. S. Shaler, s '62, has an article on "The Horse."

An article on Oliver Wendell Holmes, '29, by J. W. Chadwick, t '64, appeared in the November *Forum*.

The Rev. John Cotton Brooks, '72, has edited the "Religious, Literary, and Social Addresses" of Phillips Brooks, '55. (E. P. Dutton: New York.)

Robert Beverly Hale, '91, has recently issued a volume of verse for children.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, '75, has reprinted from the *American Anthropologist* for October an article on "The Kinship of the Tusayan Indians."

In the October *Forum* President Eliot gave "Reasons why the Republic may Endure," and Michitaro Hisa, '95, wrote on "The Significance of the Japan-China War."

Edward L. Rand, '81, and John H. Redfield have recently issued *Flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine*. It contains a "Preliminary catalogue of the Plants growing on Mount Desert and the adjacent Islands," and is accompanied by a geological introduction by Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69. How complete the Catalogue is may be inferred from the fact that it embraces 1,286 species, the habitat of each of which is duly given. An excellent map (scale 1:100,000), a list of excluded species, and a thorough index add to the value of this volume, which, with its stout canvas cover, is well adapted for botan-

ical excursions. (University Press : Cambridge.)

*The Quarterly Journal of Economics* begins its ninth volume with the October number. Professor Taussig writes on the treatment of the Wages Fund Doctrine by the German economists, and Professor Dunbar discusses the new Income Tax. D. M. Frederiksen, '87, describes the German system of Mortgage Banking; Alice Rollins Brewster of Radcliffe College collects many cases of attempts to provide for the unemployed in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and Professor Ashley translates the celebrated Preface of Roscher's Outline of Lectures in 1843. A note on the recent proceedings against Dr. Ely of the University of Wisconsin for alleged economic heresy, expresses regret that the case was finally settled with reference to certain issues of fact, and without disposing of the primary question of *Lehrfreiheit*.

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

— *Samuel Longfellow*, '39. I. Memoirs and Letters. II. Essays and Sermons. Edited by the Rev. Joseph May, '57. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.) These volumes form a memorial of a man who eminently deserved to be commemorated. Samuel Longfellow led from youth up the life of the spirit, yet in no monkish fashion, for he took delight in all that is wholesome in the life of every day. He belonged to the Unitarians of the second generation, among whom he held a unique position. One might find it hard to believe that the shy, quiet, and modest little man was a radical of the radicals in principle. Other reformers made a greater stir, but he in his calm way was as inflexible as any of them, though he lacked the ag-

gressiveness which raised up enemies. His was a character whose influence could be much more easily felt than described, because the epithets which describe it — sincerity, earnestness, modesty, spirituality — are at best vague. There was, further, something of the beneficent fairy about him — a quality intangible but most characteristic. Mr. May, in his memoir, has succeeded in bringing out many of these points with a vividness which surprises us. Mr. Longfellow's letters furnish the colors for the portrait. We could wish that Mr. May, in selecting, had chosen a little more freely from the letters relating to Mr. Longfellow's travels and acquaintance with interesting people. The account of his visit to Carlyle and Tennyson, for instance, is not only the most entertaining passage in the volume, but also valuable as throwing a side-light on the writer. Material of this kind is thoroughly human and therefore precious: without it, Mr. May's portrait is a trifle too ecclesiastical. Nevertheless, the dominant impression left upon us is that the work has been well done, and that whoever would have the privilege of knowing the most human of saints and the least clerical of clergymen should read this memoir of Samuel Longfellow. The volume of his essays and sermons may be considered almost as an autobiographic document, for it serves to show on how solid a basis of reason and courage his spiritual life was founded.

— *From Blomidon to Smoky, and Other Papers*. By Frank Bolles, l'82. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.) The gathering into a book of these sketches will serve to confirm the impression made by Mr. Bolles's earlier volumes, and will intensify the regret of those persons who knew him only as



an author, that he was cut off so soon. While he lived, the work which he was doing in the University seemed most necessary, attracted most attention; but now that he is dead his literary work comes more and more to the front, and very probably it will keep his name alive long after those of us who knew his presence have gone. Many of us, at least, discern in Mr. Bolles's descriptions of Nature qualities so rare and so original that they are not likely to be soon excelled nor quickly forgotten. The past fifty or sixty years have witnessed the publication of innumerable volumes having either scenery or out-of-doors life for their subject, but among the writers of them all we recognize only five or six individuals who represent distinct classes in this branch of literature. At the head of one class stands Frank Bolles. He has the precision, the patience, the impartiality of the man of science; but whereas to the man of science, Nature and her creatures are primarily objects of knowledge, to Frank Bolles they are objects of sympathy. He observes impartially, but this does not mean that he does not feel the deepest interest in the experiences of the tiniest bird or beast or insect. In another respect he differs from almost all describers of Nature, — he neither sentimentalizes nor moralizes; his first business is to describe, to interpret Nature. Thoreau constantly regales you with the cleverest transcendental reflections; Richard Jeffries keeps before you the contrast between the misery of human nature and the joy, health, and freedom of Nature; Frank Bolles, on the contrary, is objective, impersonal, and looks at Nature first of all for her own sake, irrespective of the relation of her life to the life of men. More-

over, his style, whether in its general vigor and lucidity or in the aptness of special phrases, has an irresistible charm at this time when our younger college-taught writers make us painfully aware that they are trying hard to have a style. Finally, Mr. Bolles's essays deal with that which has abiding interest and which is going more and more to be the solace and delight of city-worn mortals. He makes you feel the freshness of Chocorua's breeze, he makes you see the shade of the pine-trees in the forest, he thrills you with the exhilaration of dawn or the pipe of some wood-bird. These are things of which men grow not tired; the writer who reproduces them, borrows some of their imperishability. This posthumous volume contains four papers on Cape Breton which, it is safe to predict, will give pleasure not to future tourists only; it contains also some more technical papers which are valuable as showing how indefatigable and minute were Mr. Bolles's methods of observation. He had the naturalist's instinct, and he reinforced it by unremitting care. Finally, his personality — optimistic, genial, keen, natural — pervades the volume and converts strangers into friends, and awakens in all the desire to know more about him. Not for a long time has American literature suffered such a loss as it suffered in the premature death of Frank Bolles; but what he had already achieved will not soon disappear. — W. R. T.

— *Familiar Letters of Henry David Thoreau*, '37. Edited with an introduction and notes by F. B. Sanborn, '55. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.) It is a pleasure to read so well-edited a book as this. First, Mr. Sanborn has chosen letters representative of the various sides of Thoreau's char-

acter and talent; next, he has tied them together with just the right kind and amount of comment. As a result, the book makes an excellent autobiography of an interesting figure in our literature. Emerson, it will be remembered, published only that part of Thoreau's correspondence that best illustrated his Stoicism; and this was judicious thirty years ago when Thoreau's friends were comparatively few, and when the public was to be propitiated. Now, however, it is right that we should have the utterances of the whole man, and these Mr. Sanborn gives us. Happily, our purpose is to speak of the editing and not of the subject; or frankness might compel us to attempt an analysis of Thoreau's very mixed character — one fifth of him genius, and four fifths pure fudge — to vary a little Lowell's estimate of Poe. His affectation, his painful attempt to play the part of Sir Oracle and to utter Orphic or gnostic paradoxes over every trifle, his undisguised mimicry of Emerson, make exasperating reading, — however they may have impressed his associates. But on the other hand, his excellence was rare and real, and both by the oddness of his life and the genuine worth of his books on Nature, he is assured a hold on the attention of posterity. Like that other egotist and poser — Walt Whitman — Thoreau excites curiosity through his personality almost as much as through his writings. In Mr. Sanborn he has an admirable editor.

— *Sermons for the Church*. By Caleb Davis Bradlee, '52. (Geo. H. Ellis: Boston.) No branch of literature finds more difficulty with specific titles than the literature of the pulpit. If a volume calls itself sermons, it is on the same safe level as a book calling itself algebra. When, however, it under-

takes to describe itself in the title, it gives labor to the author, while sometimes it gives the reader ground for criticism. The reason for this title is that the sermons are addressed to Christians at large, not to any one church. The motive is high. The unity of Christianity is to all true men of every church and party what the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre was to the Crusaders. But these sermons do not directly concern themselves with the problem of church unity. They are almost wholly parochial and pastoral. Of course they are addressed to all Christians, for the preacher who truly feeds one soul feeds the whole church; and the highest sermons, like the greatest hymns, are above ecclesiastical bounds. But a title which belongs to every sincere parochial sermon ought not to be appropriated by any one volume of such sermons. The title-page of the book creates a prejudice against its contents. It suggests self-consciousness, and a lack of that simplicity which is the fundamental characteristic of good preaching. The title-page is unfair to the book. While the sermons do not always read well, being somewhat loose in texture, they have an energy and directness which must mean force and efficiency in delivery.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*The Lives of Cornelius Nepos*. With Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary. By John C. Rolfe, '81. (Allyn & Bacon: Boston.)

*Our Notions of Number and Space*. By Herbert Nichols, Ph. D., assisted by William E. Parsons, '93. (Ginn: Boston.)

*Small Hospitals*. Establishment and Maintenance. By A. Worcester, '78; and Suggestions for Hospital Struc-

ture, with Plans for a Small Hospital. By William Atkinson, Sp. '88. (Wiley: New York.)

*Poems New and Old.* By Wm. Roscoe Thayer, '81. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

*Songs from Vagabondia.* By Richard Hovey and Bliss Carman. With designs by Tom. B. Meteyard, Sp. '88. (Copeland and Day: Boston.)

*Animals' Rights considered in Relation to Social Progress.* With a Bibliographical Appendix. By Henry S. Salt. Also an essay "On Vivisection in America," by Albert Leffingwell, M. D. (Macmillan: New York, 75 cents.)

*The Medea of Euripides.* Translated from the Greek into English verse. By John Patterson, '83, M. A. (J. P. Morton & Co.: Louisville, Ky.)

*Fables of Field and Staff.* By James Albert Frye, '86. (Colonial Co.: Boston.)

*Brook Farm.* Historic and Personal Memoirs. By John Thomas Codman, d '70. (Arena Co.: Boston.)

*Within College Walls. The College Woman.* 2 vols. By Charles F. Thwing, '76. (Baker & Taylor Co.: New York.)

*The Odes and Epodes of Horace.* Edited by Clement L. Smith, '63. (Ginn: Boston.)

*Mediaeval Europe, 814-1300.* By Ephraim Emerton, '71. (Ginn: Boston.)

*Introduction to the Middle Ages.* By Ephraim Emerton, '71. (Ginn: Boston.)

*A History of the United States for Schools.* By John Fiske, '63. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

*Old English Ballads.* Edited by F. B. Gummere, '75. (Ginn: Boston.)

\*.\*. See editorial note on p. 246.

## MARRIAGES.

REPORTED BY CLASS SECRETARIES.

1856. Charles Everett Vaughan to Alice Carter, at Cambridge, Oct. 10.
1871. George Bass to Elizabeth Merrill, at Manitowoc, Wis., Aug. 17.
1874. Frederic Kelley Collins to Margaret Wilson, at Cleveland, O., Oct. 15.
1876. Frank Lewis Wellman to Emma Juch, at Stamford, Conn., June 25.
1879. Frederick Moses Leonard to Anne Munyon, at Paris, France, May 9.
1882. George Henry Leatherbee to Ella Duncan Smith, at Boston, Oct. 24.
- [1882.] Courtney Langdon to Susan Haywood Taft, at Worcester, Aug. 1.
1882. Charles Hallam Keep to Margaret Turner Williams, at Buffalo, May 17.
1883. Osgood Putnam to Clara Churchill Van Wyck, at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 25.
1883. Philip Richmond to Pearl Howard Cones, at Spokane, Wash., Sept. 27.
1883. Walter Lincoln Burrage to Sally Swan, at Brookline, Oct. 3.
1884. William Allen Hayes to Margaret Kowenhoven Luquer, at Vevey, Switzerland, Aug. 28.
1885. Carleton Brabrook to Madeleine Mason, Oct. 11.
- [1885.] Edward Vernam Hull to Ella Nunnemacher, at London, England, Aug. 8.
1886. John Henry Huddleston to Mabel Parker Clark, at Raymond, N. H., Sept. 18.

1886. Henry Arthur Griffin to Helen de Forest, at Islip, Long Island, Sept. 19.
1886. William Henry Slocum, Jr., to Ellen Louise Austin, at Jamaica Plain, Oct. 10.
1886. Charles Cutter Burnett to Ethel Raymond Mason, at Providence, R. I., Oct. 24.
1887. Eugene Vincent Daly to Mary Elizabeth Herrick, at Staatsburgh, N. Y., Oct. 6.
1887. John Linzee Snelling to Christine Louisa Williams, at Boston, Oct. 17.
1887. Harry Ernest Peabody to Emily Stickney Clough, at Cambridge, Aug. 16.
1887. Frank Nelson Nay to Helen Bell Lord at Roxbury, Apr. 3.
1889. Francis Goodrich Eaton to Ada Deeke Tyler, at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. —.
1889. Walter Daniel Clark to Alice Marshall Westervelt, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 25.
1889. Herbert Henry Darling to Harriet Langdon Brown, at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5.
1889. Richard Clarke Cabot to Ella Lyman, at Waltham, Oct. 26.
- S. B. 1890. Wisner Bell Martin to Grace Moore, at Hackensack, N. J., June 6.
1890. Waldron Kintzing Post to Mary Lawrence Perkins, at Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., Oct. 27.
1890. Henry Tyler Perry to Marie Antoinette Vreeland, at Flemington, N. J., May 24.
1890. George Philip Wardner to Mary Poland Rankin, at Boston, Oct. 11.
1890. Frederick Wesley Dewart to Edith Lou Drought, at St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 28.
1890. Herbert Bates to Eda Tibbles, at Lincoln, Neb., July 9.
1891. William Fenwick Harris to Alice Mary Fogg, at Brookline, Sept. 19.
1891. Arthur James Cumnock to Mary Pomeroy Cutting, at Pittsfield, Oct. 6.
1892. Nathaniel Saltonstall Howe Sanders to Mary Kemble Webb, at Salem, Oct. 17.
- 1892, Sp. Frederick Howell Shaver to Jessie Daphene French, at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 23.
- M. D. 1888. Charles Manning Keep to Grace Bradley, at Brookline, Sept. 27.
- Ph. D. 1892. Henry Baldwin Ward to Harriet Cecilia Blair, at Chicago, Sept. 11.
- Ira Nelson Hollis to Caroline Lorman, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 21.
- D. M. D. 1890. Frank Turner Taylor to Nellie Terese Mansfield, at Boston, May 10.
- D. M. D. 1891. Clarence Moore Noble to Maria Lincoln Burton, at Plainville, Sept. 1.

# NECROLOGY.

AUGUST 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1894.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HOPKINS TILLINGHAST,  
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue*.

## The College.

1829. Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D., LL. D., b. 29 Aug., 1809, at Cambridge; d. at Boston, 7 Oct., 1894.
1848. Josiah Parsons Cooke, LL. D., b. 12 Oct., 1827, at Boston; d. at Newport, R. I., 3 Sept., 1894.
1853. John Quincy Adams, b. 22

- Sept., 1833, at Boston ; d. at Quincy, 14 Aug., 1894.
1854. Edward Graham Daves, LL. B., b. 31 March, 1833, at New Berne, N. C. ; d. at Boston, 1 Aug., 1894.
1854. James Chew Johnston, b. 25 July, 1835, at Louisville, Ky. ; d. at Louisville, Ky., 27 Aug., 1878.
1855. John Woods Edgerly, b. 3 Oct., 1833 [at Boston] ; d. at Paris, France, 16 Aug., 1894.
1861. Alfred Perry Johnson, Rev., b. 3 April, 1836, at Bedford ; d. at Spring Valley, Ill., 30 June, 1894.
1870. Harry W. McCall, d. in Germantown, Pa., 18 June, aged 45 years.
1871. George Franklin Comstock, b. 25 Feb., 1850, at Syracuse, N. Y. ; d. at Ogdensburg, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1894.
1871. Arthur Rotch, b. 13 May, 1850, at Boston ; d. at Beverly, 15 Aug., 1894.
1873. Freeman Snow, Ph. D., LL. B., b. 18 April, 1841, at Ellicottville, N. Y. ; d. at Nelson, Pa., 12 Sept., 1894.
1880. William Houston Talbott, b. 14 June, 1857, at Indianapolis, Ind. ; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 9 April, 1894.
1883. Robert Emmet O'Callaghan, LL. B., b. 7 Oct., 1862, at Milford ; d. at New York, N. Y., 16 May, 1894.
1884. Silas Haynes Elliot, b. 15 May, 1862, at Roxbury ; d. at Denver, Colo., 24 Sept., 1894.
1886. Charles Lewis Mills, b. 3 June, 1864, at Corning, N. Y. ; d. at Corning, N. Y., 7 June, 1890.
1888. Harrie Beekman Drake, b. 23 May, 1864, at New York, N. Y. ; d. at Basking Ridge, N. J., 27 Aug., 1894.
1892. Ralph Hamilton Shepard, b. 15 Oct., 1867, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany ; d. at New Haven, N. Y., 17 Oct., 1894.

*Medical School.*

1831. Hermon Chandler, b. 11 July, 1805, at Andover ; d. at Hudson, 3 Oct., 1894.
1844. James Cody, b. 22 Aug., 1820, at St. John's, Newfoundland ; d. at Watertown, Wis., 8 Oct., 1894.
1870. Frank Marcellus Blodgett, b. 16 Sept., 1836, at Lowell ; d. at New York, N. Y., 26 Sept., 1894.
1873. Levi Wheaton Clapp, b. 3 Jan., 1849, at Pawtucket, R. I. ; d. at Pawtucket, R. I., 18 Sept., 1894.
1877. Albinus Otis Hamilton, b. 29 June, 1833, at Chatham ; d. at Ashmont, 4 Oct., 1894.
1892. John Joseph Moran, b. 22 Sept., 1865, at Boston ; d. at Dorchester, 22 Sept., 1894.

*Dental School.*

1893. John Joseph Smith, b. 2 Dec., 1867, at Warren, R. I. ; d. at Narragansett Pier, R. I., 14 Aug., 1894.
1893. Charles Oscar Cummings, b. 18 Apr., 1866, at Claremont, N. H. ; d. at Charlestown, N. H., 13 Oct., 1894.

*Law School.*

1842. Oliver Franklin Hack, b. 17 Nov., 1823, at Baltimore, Md. ; d. at Block Island, R. I., 7 Aug., 1894.
1867. William Trickey Holt, b. 22 Oct., 1842, at New York, N. Y. ; d. at Holtwold, Colo., 30 Aug., 1894.

*Divinity School.*

1846. Robert Stanton Avery, b. 1 May, 1808, at Preston, Conn.; d. at Washington, D. C., 12 Sept., 1894.

1847. Grindall Reynolds, S. T. D., b. 22 Dec., 1822, at Franconia, N. H.; d. at Concord, 30 Sept., 1894.

*Honorary Graduates.*

1858. (LL. D.) Nathaniel Prentice Banks, b. 30 Jan., 1816, at Waltham; d. at Waltham, 1 Sept., 1894.

*Temporary Members.*

[1829.] Moses Parsons Stickney, Rev., b. 12 July, 1807, at Rowley; d. at Royalton, Vt., 19 Aug., 1894.

[1875.] Augustus Whiting, b. 28 July, 1851, at Newport, R. I.; d. at Newport, R. I., 23 July, 1894.

[1890.] William Alphonsus Quinn, b. 28 Feb., 1868, at Boston; d. at So. Boston, 21 Aug., 1894.

[1897.] Robert Wade Cunningham, b. 24 Nov., 1874, at Lonsdale, R. I.; d. at Brookline, 7 Oct., 1894.

[1897.] Moses Edgar Staples, b. 15 Nov., 1873, at Ogunquit, Me.; d. at Ogunquit, Me., July 28, 1894.

[L. S. 1844.] Henry Clinton Hutchins, b. 7 Aug., 1820, at Bath, Me.; d. at Boston, 28 Oct., 1894.

[L. S. 1849.] Eugene Lawrence, b. 10 Oct., 1823, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1894.

[M. S. 1888.] Walter Atwood Brown, d. at Salmon Falls, N. H., 2 Oct., 1894.

*Graduate School.*

1886. Orrin Benner Clark, d. at Chicago, Ill., 14 May, 1894.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

Frequent inquiries come for Vol. I of the *Graduates' Magazine*, which is exhausted. As soon as two hundred orders, at *two dollars* each, are received, the volume will be reprinted.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

The *Magazine*, with this number, adopts the following abbreviations: *a* = S. Agri. B. (bachelor of Science); *d* = D. M. D.; *e* = C. E., M. E. (civil or mining Engineer); *h* = honorary degree; *l* = LL. B.; *m* = M. D.; *p* = Ph. D.; *s* = S. B.; *t* = bachelor of Divinity; *v* = doctor of Veterinary Medicine. In the case of a temporary member the initials of the School he attended are given with the year of his enrolment; thus, L. S., '83, = Law School, '83. Temporary members of a College Class have the number of their Class inclosed in brackets; thus, John Smith, [70].

## UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

The following statistics will appear on this page in each issue of the *Magazine*, revised for each number, up to the date of going to press, by the University Editor.

## I. STUDENTS. NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	Specials.	Graduates.	Totals.	Total same date last Year.	Gain.	New Students.
Harvard College . . .	400	425	348	325	169		1667	1647	20	†440
Scientific School . . .	84	62	43	26	105		320	277	43	145
Graduate School . . .	137	63	38	*17	-	[255]	255	254	1	130
Total Arts and Sciences	520	485	391	351	274	255	2242	2178	64	†715
Divinity School . . .	13	14	6	-	4	12	49	47	2	28
Law School . . .	170	135	81	-	13	-	399	352	47	194
Medical School . . .	182	123	95	35	11	6	452	442	10	171
Dental School . . .	41	19	21	-	-	-	81	61	20	41
Veterinary School . . .	29	13	9	-	9	-	60	50	10	30
Bussey Institution . . .	7	2	-	1	[1]	[3]	10	12	-2	7
Total University . . .	1062	791	603	387	312	276	3293	3142	151	†1006
Summer Schools (1894) . . .							523	346	177	†400
Total for 1894-1895 . . .							3816	3488	328	†1400
Radcliffe College . . .	40	29	26	18	136	26	275	255	20	131
University influence . . .							†4000	†3662	348	†1531

\* Including fourth and fifth years.

† Deducting double registrations.

‡ Deducting Harvard men entering professional schools.

¶ Estimated.

## II. OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT. NOVEMBER 16, 1894.

	FACULTIES.			OTHER TEACHERS.		Total Teachers.	ADMINISTRATIVE.		Total.
	Pro-fessors.	Assoc. and Asst. Profs.	Perma-nent Instr's.	Instruc-tors.	Demon-str's and Assts.		Admin-istrative Officers.	Proctors and Clerks.	
Corporation and Overseers . . .							36		36
General Officers							4	27	31
Arts and Sciences	42	24	21	35	49	171		18	189
Divinity School	6			2	2	10	1	1	12
Law School . . .	6	2	-	2	-	10	1		11
Medical School . . .	19	8	3	39	34	91			91
Dental School . . .	7	4	3	20	6	40			40
Veterin. School	7	3	1	6	4	21	1		22
Bussey Instit. . .	1		3	1	-	5			5
Total (less names inserted twice)	81	37	31	95	92	336	43	56	435



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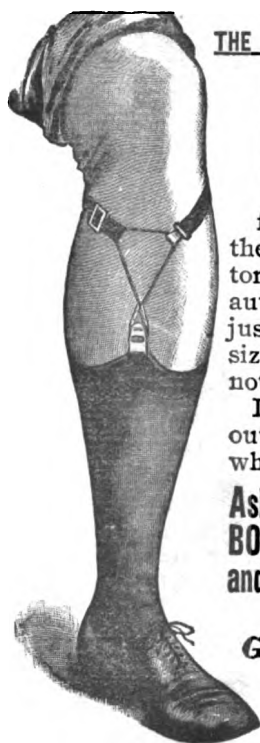
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# THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE



VOL. 3



NO. 11

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THE  
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

*Vol. III. — MARCH, 1895. — No. 11.*

---

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP.

THE death of the Honorable Robert Charles Winthrop, of the Class of 1828, following so soon on that of Dr. Holmes, and followed so soon by that of his own intimate friend, Dr. George E. Ellis, makes a great gap in the ranks of our older graduates. There are very few left of those whose childhood saw the war of 1812 and the fall of Napoleon; whose early youth welcomed Lafayette, and whose opening manhood rang with the contests of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Jackson. But Mr. Winthrop was so precocious as a public man, and his political career terminated so precisely when he was at the prime of life, that to many of the active generation he must have seemed even more a man of the past than his years declared.

In a certain sense also, an air of the past clung to him, which is indeed rare in our country. His name, though never anything but respectable, had been much more renowned in his earlier than his later ancestry. The first and the second Governor Winthrop held the very highest places among the patriarchs of Massachusetts and Connecticut; a kinsman had been professor at Harvard, and attained some scientific eminence in the days of the Stamp Act; but the direct line from the old governor to our late graduate had shown few names of note. He came on the stage preëminently as the child of his ancestors. His father, the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop (H. C. 1780) was the man of perfect good breeding, in the widest sense of the words, — including dignity, suavity, propriety in all he said and did, to whom the community showed its confidence and regard by the exquisitely proper step of making him Lieutenant-Governor; not a great man, but much harder to spare than many great men. He, too, was President of the Massachu-

setts Historical Society, and from him his son was invested with an essentially historical mantle; he started as one of the Winthrops rather than as an individual.

*Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo  
Fama Marcelli.*

He graduated with high rank in a brilliant Class; the first place was an object of the closest competition between George S. Hillard and Charles Chauncy Emerson, a brother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, a youth too early lost, of personal and mental attractions unmatched except by his own brother Edward. Mr. Winthrop liked to tell that his Commencement part had one distinction, — it was the longest ever delivered at Harvard College. He had been allotted the regulation time of twelve minutes; had promised the Professor of Rhetoric to cut down what seemed a prolix oration; but actually spoke thirty-seven minutes.

He very early was prominent in social life, and in one particular phase of it, extremely popular at that time in Boston, — the Militia. Young men of wealth and refinement did not then all crowd into the Cadets, but often joined favorite companies like the New England Guards and the Boston Light Infantry. Mr. Winthrop belonged to this latter, which had the sobriquet of the "Tigers," and from them it is said came the growl appended to "three cheers." To all social obligations he always paid punctilious attention, and to the latest years of his life exercised and enjoyed an elegant and generous hospitality.

For a short time Mr. Winthrop studied law in the office of Mr. Webster, to whose party in politics he belonged, as did pretty much everybody in Boston in 1832. But the law had little attraction for him, or he for it. He entered on a political career at twenty-five; was five times elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives as a Whig, and was three times its Speaker. In 1840 he was chosen a member of Congress, and sat there for ten years, being Speaker of the thirtieth Congress which met in December, 1847. His service in the chair was signalized by the death of ex-President John Quincy Adams, who breathed his last in the Speaker's private room on the 23d of February, 1848.

In 1850 Mr. Webster became Secretary of State, and Governor Briggs appointed Mr. Winthrop to the resulting vacancy in the



Senate of the United States; but the next legislature, then controlled by the Coalition, refused to ratify the appointment. In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for Governor, and according to present law was the choice of the people, having many thousand votes more than his nearest competitor. But the law then required an absolute majority, and failing that, the choice went to the legislature. There the Coalition again prevailed, and elected George S. Boutwell.

Mr. Winthrop's official career thus terminated. The political history of his period of service, and especially the last five years of it, has yet to be written accurately and sympathetically. Those who really saw the events survive indeed in considerable numbers; but their very knowledge, according to current notions, unfits them for chroniclers. Knowing the events of the great political struggles of 1840-1860, they feel what their outer and inner meaning was; they were — they are — partisans; and a partisan, as men have it now, cannot be a historian; one must have banished all personal interest in events, whether contemporary or remote, in order to gauge their significance. The history of Rome and Carthage must be written by a Polybius; in other words, it must be unreadable — according to current notions.

The actors of Mr. Winthrop's political day were no such cold-blooded witnesses; nor are their sons who remember them. The party differences of the time, if not so bitter as at some epochs, were as earnest and yet wider spread. The debates at the State House when Mr. Winthrop was still a political possibility were regularly attended by Latin School boys; the details of each election were known all over Massachusetts. The Whig party had a mighty hold on the State. Genius, oratory, general culture, special training, foreign travel, business enterprise, professional distinction, social prominence, national reputation were all found in the men who in office or out of office directed, managed, led, upheld, swore by the Whig party. Every part of the State supplied its rank and file; Pittsfield and Yarmouth afforded the heads of its State ticket. The opposite views, though by no means unsupported by men of force, were at a discount, and National defeats seemed only to encourage the Whigs of Massachusetts to present a stronger and more solid front to the country. An occasional local defeat, by the smallest possible vote, or rather lack of



votes, was made rather a joke of, and not held to indicate any real loss of hold on the affections of the State.

But about the time Mr. Winthrop was chosen Speaker, being undoubtedly the rising champion of the Whigs, that party was opposed by a new element in its own ranks. Its original opponents were the Jackson Democrats, men who attacked the Whigs as aristocrats, city magnates, favorers of the vile monopoly called the United States Bank, slaves to the iniquitous delusion of protection, the enemies of the growing West, the secret servants of England, the antagonists of a great and patriotic President, the supercilious contemners of the plain people. These feelings had partly come down by tradition from the days when the farmers along the Connecticut and the Kennebec had opposed the lawyers of Boston and the merchants of Salem on the question of ratifying the Constitution of the United States. But since the separation of Maine, the absorption of the old Federal party, and the birth of the new Whigs, the Democrats rarely prevailed at election in Massachusetts.

They were strong in the South, and growing stronger; and this very circumstance weakened them at the North, as the tariff of 1846, the annexation of Texas, and the war with Mexico, all seemed successive triumphs for the Slave States. These measures had all been opposed by Mr. Winthrop in Congress, and his position was stronger than ever with the Whigs of Boston and the State. But the very strength of the Whigs proved their weakness. A number of them held that the existing alliance with the Whigs of the South was fraught with danger to freedom, and that it was the duty of every Northern Whig leader to let his Southern colleagues know that no further compromise with their peculiar institution would be endured; that if the Whig party was to last at all, it must be on what began to be called a "Free Soil" basis. This feeling found its first emphatic utterance when certain Northern Whigs withheld their votes from Mr. Winthrop in his candidacy for the speakership in 1847, and two years later the same men united with the extreme Southern fire-eaters to defeat him for reelection to the chair. It is hard to conceive of men holding more opposite opinions than the "regular" Democrats and the "Free Soilers" in 1850, one anti-Whig to the backbone, the others more Whigs than the Whig party itself. Yet these two

sets succeeded in forming a singular union, or as it was called at the time a coalition, and, by an assignment of the great State offices, in shutting out Mr. Winthrop, first for the senatorship and then for the governorship, although, as has been said, he would under present law have been declared elected.

We need not ascribe any bad motives to the leaders in this union of parties supposed to stand at the two ends of political opinion; though it is a significant circumstance that more than one of the "conscience Whigs," who helped to form the Free Soil party, took no part in the coalition with their old enemies, the Democrats. On the contrary, they united with their old Whig allies in defeating the preposterous attempt of the Coalition to recast the organic law of the State by means of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. Let it be granted that those who combined to shut out Mr. Winthrop from office in 1851 acted from patriotic motives. What must be repelled is the charge often made that Mr. Winthrop and the old Whigs, the men who carried Massachusetts for Scott in 1852, for Clifford in 1853, and for Emory Washburn in 1854, were any less high-minded and conscientious than the more ardent spirits who drew away from them. Mr. Winthrop in particular looked at the questions which arose subsequent to 1844 with a conscience as sensitive, and patriotism as surely based on morality, as any man who stood on the Buffalo Platform of 1848. He felt the preservation of the Union to be the first moral duty of every American, even if the Fugitive Slave Law was to be carried and enforced, just as in 1862 he and his opponents felt that the Union must be preserved, even at the cost of all the horrors of war, which had invariably been coupled with those of slavery in the appeals of the early reformers. It seems strange to think that men who courted all the losses and sufferings of civil war, rather than have the Union broken, should have been willing to charge sluggishness of conscience and interested motives upon those men who were determined to keep it unbroken, if possible, through peace. Every warning of John Quincy Adams before 1848, and Daniel Webster after 1848, that the inevitable result to which the conflicts of the day were tending would be disunion and civil war, was scouted as a cry of "wolf," — and the wolf came.

That Mr. Winthrop was scrupulously conscientious and sensi-

tively patriotic is true beyond all question. That he saw his duty differently from the way other men saw theirs, may be true, — but he saw it, and as he saw it he did it, even if it crushed his political ambition at the time when he had a right to cherish it most warmly. Perhaps no two men entertain just the same conception of duty. Mr. Winthrop held to one virtue, which, however at a discount in his own time, as well as at other periods, was the highest of all virtues to a Greek, the favorite theme of St. Paul's encomiums, and a darling virtue in every age of Harvard men, — what Plato would have called σωφροσύνη, and Aristotle *ἐγκρατεία*, — the *temperantia* of Cicero, — the "moderation" and "temperance" of King James's version, though the last word has degenerated into meaning a narrow and intemperate asceticism. Moderation, temperance, self-control, the daily restraint, whether in body, mind, or spirit of passion, and lawless excess, or indeed of excess within the law, — the constant supreme and controlling respect for order, — this was the guiding principle of his public and private life. He learnt it from his studies, from the services of the Episcopal Church, from the traditions of his ancestors and the example of his father, from the tone and habits of the Boston where he was born and brought up, from the character of Washington, and of those leaders in his nation and his college which were daily held up to him for imitation, like John Jay and John Thornton Kirkland. He knew that eager, fiery, passionate spirits like Gouverneur Morris and John Adams, whose memory he loved and honored, had brought suffering to their friends and themselves by their fondness for extremes and absence of moderation; and he trained the character he inherited to even more perfect temperance and order. He *would* love North and South alike; he *would* balance the sin of war against the sin of slavery; and he would cling as a paramount duty of patriotism to that Union which Washington founded and Webster defended, the very increase of that which his sainted ancestor had founded in 1652, among the four colonies of New England.

The temper in which he bore himself through these trying times, whether of success or of defeat, is admirably shown in his speech entitled "Personal Vindication," which he delivered in the House of Representatives shortly after the thirty-first Congress had refused to renew his speakership. There never was

more exactly set forth the position of the moderate man, whose passion is to be impartial, whose bigotry consists in his unchanging determination to see both sides, and who delights in the opposition of both extremes. This wonderful speech only suffers by taking extracts, and ought to be read in its entirety by all who desire to understand Mr. Winthrop's character.

But the chastened enthusiasm to which he could rise upon a congenial topic is best shown by his address, delivered while speaker, on laying the corner-stone of the National Monument to Washington. The subject is hackneyed, and to some appears stale. Mr. Winthrop handled it with all becoming freshness and liveliness; but his peroration, in which he set forth the relations of the memory and character of Washington to public and private virtue in America, is a gem of oratory, which once heard is never forgotten. It clings to one's recollection by its simple, but rich and nervous phrases, which are as real now as forty-seven years ago, and not to feel which is to be insensible to the charms of classic diction, and the truths of pure patriotism.

After the Whig party broke up, Mr. Winthrop's political work ceased. Like some of his old allies, he preferred to associate with the Democrats as retaining some traits of a national party, and occasionally spoke on their platforms during some years, but his connection with them was scarcely intimate, and still less official. He loyally supported the war as a terrible necessity; but the shock it caused to his traditions and temper was great. For the last thirty years of his life he was not, in the technical use of the words, a public man.

Yet he was constantly before the people, and passed a life of the highest value to the community. He was prominent in several most honorable organizations, the Boston Provident Association, the Massachusetts Bible Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Convention of the Episcopal Church, and above all, the Peabody Education Fund, that great scheme for restoring the waste places in Southern culture, of which he was from first to last the prime mover and undisputed guide. He was a welcome speaker on all occasions of interest, and the four published volumes of his works teem with instruction and amusement of the most refined and solid kind. His addresses, always elegant, are specially valuable for their strict adherence to the subject, avoid-

ing all strain after originality, and presenting the topic of the hour, the thing people had come to hear about, in its true, clear, and lively character. No one would compare, for instance, Mr. Winthrop's Plymouth address in 1870 with Mr. Webster's in 1820, as a piece of massive and prophetic eloquence; but it is of greater value as a setting forth of the wonderful Pilgrim story.

To bring out the proprieties of the occasion, — this was the practical motive of all Mr. Winthrop's public appearances. He was a model, nay, an ideal chairman, whether in the National Congress, at a business meeting, or a festive banquet. He understood exactly what ceremony ought to mean in a community like ours, seeking neither to revive European feudalities nor to create a monster of barbaric uncouthness. That ceremony which consists in conducting with elegance, precision, and dignity, whatever has to be done before others, with due respect to tradition and due regard to every person and thing concerned, and takes full account of time, place, and manner, assumed in his hands a positive and individual character, utterly refuting such nonsense as that America is no place for gentlemen. He might seem to magnify what are regarded as trifles both in the past and in the present; but it was a blessing to have some one who attended to form at all, in these days when form is avowedly disregarded, and a mass of misshapen matter is dumped upon our scientific, literary, and political organizations, and it seems to be the boast of every new contributor that his so-called "original work" is chiefly original by being crude and premature, like kangaroo cubs, not yet fit to dispense with the marsupial shelter.

Mr. Winthrop, in short, was in the truest sense of the word a conservative man. By a needless and meaningless corruption, this word is frequently, perhaps generally, used to mean cautious, timid, or within bounds, and applied to things instead of men. In some of these senses, more or less undefined, the epithet might be properly applied to Mr. Winthrop; but in its truer and nobler meaning, connoting one who is attached to existing institutions, who prefers development to change, and peaceful growth to violent reconstruction, it describes him to the life. He believed in the institutions of which his ancestor more than any other one man had been the founder, as of such permanent value, that while they contained in themselves all necessary means for completing

and perfecting them, they ought to be held by all good citizens as not open to such changes, even within the law, as should essentially deprive us not of the ills, but of the goods we have, to fly to others which we know not of.

Mr. Winthrop often visited Europe, where he was welcomed in the most distinguished circles of France and England, and received the degree of LL. D. from Cambridge University in 1874. In 1881 he delivered the centennial address at Yorktown, in the presence of a most brilliant audience, and also composed an address for the completion of the Washington Monument in 1885, which was read by one of his successors as Speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature, — Ex-Governor Long. He spoke at the Harvard Alumni dinner in 1888.

Mr. Winthrop was thrice married ; he left three children, his two sons graduating at Harvard in 1854 and 1863 respectively. His death occurred on the 16th of November, 1894 ;<sup>1</sup> and his memory is that of a worthy son of an illustrious line, a stately and accomplished gentleman, a faithful friend, a classic orator, an active citizen, an unswerving and self-sacrificing patriot, whose fame will not suffer by time.

*William Everett, '59.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## THE FOGG MUSEUM.

WITH the approval of the President and Fellows, the building committee for the "William Hayes Fogg Art Museum of Harvard College" make public the following statement: —

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg of New York, who died on January 3, 1891, contained a clause as follows: —

"Twenty-eighth. I give and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars upon the trust and to the uses following, that is to say, that the said corporation shall, without unreasonable delay, erect upon land belonging or to belong to it, in a suitable and desirable situation, an Art Museum, to be called

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Winthrop was born in Milk Street, Boston, May 12, 1809.

and known as the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum of Harvard College, to be a fire-proof structure of ornamental and appropriate architecture, to be used for the collection and exhibition of works of art of every description, and for the education and enlightenment of the people in respect to art and the work of artists. So much of the legacy herein named as may judiciously be applied to the erection of said building to be so applied, and the residue thereof and any income that may from time to time accrue and be received thereon to be applied towards the expenses of conducting and maintaining the said building and to or towards the purchase of works of art, and I do also give and bequeath to the said corporation all and singular the following works of art which I now possess, namely, all my paintings, articles of bric-à-brac and Indian, Chinese and Japanese jewelry, curios, carvings, and other curiosities not otherwise disposed of, to belong to and remain in the said Art Museum and to be called and known as the Fogg Collection.

“And I do further give and bequeath to the said corporation the sum of twenty thousand dollars upon trust, to keep the same invested upon good income-paying securities or property and to apply the income from time to time towards the expenses of maintenance and care of the said Art Museum, and the surplus of such income, if any, to the purchase of works of art to be added to the said museum.

“I also give and bequeath to the said corporation the marble bust of my said husband, made by the late H. K. Browne, sculptor, to be kept in a suitable hall or room in the said Art Museum.”

In accordance with Mrs. Fogg's bequest, the President and Fellows have received from her estate the artistic objects named in her will, and money amounting on August 1, 1893, with interest and after deducting the New York legacy taxes, to the sum of \$217,979.23.

In November, 1892, the Corporation assigned as the site for the Fogg Museum the land in the College Yard lying north of Appleton Chapel and facing on Cambridge Street, and early in 1893 authorized its building committee to spend not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars upon the building, in accordance with designs prepared and submitted by Mr. Richard

Morris Hunt, an architect highly honored abroad and at home as a leader in his profession. This building will soon be ready for use, and it is proper that the alumni and friends of the College should know something about it, and about the intentions of the Corporation as to accepting and exhibiting any works of art which may be given or bequeathed to the College.

The Fogg Museum is fire-proof, with exterior walls of stone. The front, which faces on Cambridge Street, has two stories, each containing about forty-five hundred feet of floor space for purposes of exhibition and administration; in the rear, opening from the first exhibition floor as well as from the College Yard, is a single high-studded lecture-room, semi-circular, with a radius of about forty-five feet, containing more than three thousand feet of floor space.

The works of art given by Mrs. Fogg were valued by appraisers at \$12,515. They consist chiefly of paintings and other objects, valuable rather as decorative furniture than for educational purposes. The collection is not large, and the very natural wish of the testatrix that it should remain in the museum as the "Fogg Collection" can be well carried out by arrangement in one of the smaller rooms of the building. The really important part of Mrs. Fogg's munificent gift is the building itself, with the fund of about seventy thousand dollars for its maintenance and the purchase of works of art.

The terms of this bequest are remarkably wise and liberal, for after providing a dignified and lasting memorial building, they leave the College almost wholly free to carry out in the best manner Mrs. Fogg's public-spirited and intelligent wish "for the education and enlightenment of the people in respect to art and the work of artists." Higher education about important and well recognized artistic facts is greatly needed, and it will always be welcomed by American students. That Harvard College is soon to have ready for use a well-fitted art laboratory, for the study and comparison of facts relating to art and artists, is a matter for hearty rejoicing.

Although no narrow or rigid scheme for the collections of the new museum ought ever to be formed, it is clear that the Fogg memorial building is not, and never can be, large enough to exhibit or even to hold, many works of art of considerable size.



Its permanent collections should, therefore, be limited to things of great importance, and must, of course, always largely consist of photographs, casts, and other secondary evidence as to the greatest works of art which belong to the European governments and religious houses. But while the most valuable of such original works can never come into our possession, we may well hope that the intelligence, good fortune, and liberality of the alumni and friends of the College will gradually in the course of years bring to our museum many works of art of high quality and permanent value. American wealth is now drawing such things from Europe more rapidly than ever before, and the museums of America may expect from time to time to be enriched by gifts of them.

If the Fogg Museum shall be considered as limited, like some European museums, to the work of artists who shall have been dead at least ten years, and if entire freedom shall be given to the Corporation to deposit its works of art either in the Fogg Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, or elsewhere, as may be thought best from time to time, there need be no limit fixed to the acquisition by the College of works of art of permanent value. It is essential, however, to the welfare of the College that no conditions of gift, unless in extraordinary cases like that of the "Fogg Collection," should oblige it to keep special collections always together, or prevent the sale either of duplicates or of such single objects or parts of collections as may be relatively unimportant. The cost of administering large museums of art is heavy, and the income of the College available for maintaining the Fogg Museum amounts to hardly more than one tenth of the annual expense for maintaining the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts was established to receive not only the collections which might be given to it, but also any suitable things which either Harvard College, the Boston Athenaeum, or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology might from time to time choose to deposit there, either temporarily or permanently, and each of said corporations chooses annually three of the thirty trustees. As Harvard College is now, and is sure to be hereafter, very largely represented also by other trustees chosen from its alumni, the museum in Boston ought always to be considered one of the most important of the educational facilities

within easy reach of Harvard students. The College has now on deposit there its "Gray Collection" and its "John Witt Randall Collection" of engravings, and from the income of its Gray and Randall funds it pays a large part of the salary of Mr. Koehler as curator of engravings. These collections, in accordance with an agreement made five years ago, are to remain in Boston for two years more, and it is doubtful if it will ever be advantageous to transfer them to the Fogg Museum, because for teaching about art and artists, engravings are of much less use than they formerly were. Except in the case of original work by great artists, like the engravings of Dürer and the etchings of Rembrandt, photographs have almost wholly superseded engravings as secondary evidence about great works of art. For teaching about the art of engraving and the history of its processes, the Gray and Randall collections are very valuable, but that teaching is more needed in Boston than in Cambridge. The original work of Dürer, of Rembrandt, and of a few other artists in the Gray Collection is of great interest, but it can easily be seen in Boston, or even be taken to Cambridge for special exhibitions from time to time. At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the engraving department uses less than one twentieth of the total space for exhibition and administration purposes. At the Fogg Museum the Gray and Randall collections would take about one third of such space, as the Fogg Museum space for exhibition and administration is only about one seventh of the Boston Museum space.

*Martin Brimmer, '49.*

*Edward W. Hooper, '59.*

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## A PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF ATHLETICS.

IN correspondence with the diverse opinions held by the public in regard to athletics, the Faculties which have in charge our college students have felt pressure from opposite directions: pressure on the one hand that athletic contests should be restricted and checked; on the other hand, that the energy and success of our students in them should be fostered and promoted. When I speak of a pressure, I mean of course only that of a public opin-

ion brought to bear in the friendly intercourse of social life: a sort of pressure felt not the less easily that it takes no formal shape. And as there have been these opposing currents of feeling outside the Faculties, so there have been similar opposing currents within them, and even in the minds of individual teachers. Men of scholarly attainments and sympathy, attracted by the intellectual life of our universities, justly proud of their place in the history of American literature and science, are revolted by the overweening attention given by undergraduates to athletic sports, by their prominence in the social life of the institutions, and by the extraordinary interest in them shown by the general public. On the other hand, victory and defeat are felt by many warm friends of the colleges to be significant not merely of the ephemeral superiority in skill and muscle of one dozen of young fellows over another dozen, but of something important in the spirit and temper of thousands of students. Where defeat is thus felt to be a real cause of humiliation, the authorities are expected to take action in the premises, and to remove the supposed underlying causes of failure.

Few among the teachers in the universities, it may be safely said, share the somewhat intolerant feeling toward athletic contests which is shown by the severer critics; even though the sympathies of a body of professors must naturally be with those who would promote first and foremost the intellectual life and achievements of institutions of learning. After all, delight in physical exercise and keen interest in athletic sports are natural and healthy things in young men, and not unbecoming or harmful things in older men. The challenge and the contest are the outcome of this spirit, and intercollegiate contests are as surely proofs of a healthy state of body and mind among our college students as a keen party spirit, with all its excesses, is proof of healthy activity in the political life of the country. And I confess, also, to a sympathy with the simple pleasure-giving side of the intercollegiate sport. We have not too much of pleasure and romance in our everyday American life, and can welcome everything that gives it a brighter and happier aspect. It would be sad if there were substantial truth in the exaggerations of the caricaturists who depict the interests of our undergraduates as centring solely on the delights of athletics; but it would be

equally sad if all the flavor of sport were to leave our college life, and if these years were to become a period of unrelieved training for a dull and dry life to come. The pleasures of life have their rights as well as the duties.

It is on very simple grounds of this sort, rather than from any utilitarian considerations, that we may accept athletic sports as having their legitimate place in the interests of our college students. I doubt whether intercollegiate sports, as distinct from athletic exercise, can be shown to have any very solid beneficial effects of their own. It is, indeed, sometimes urged that they are needful for the encouragement of bodily exercise and the development of a sound physique. But does the element of rivalry between colleges add anything appreciable to the health-giving effects of exercise? Our young men, we may believe, would not abandon the tennis-court, the ball-fields, and the river, if Harvard and Yale and Princeton were no longer to meet in eager contest; nor need we seriously fear that the beer-drinking of the Germans or the café-haunting of the French would take the place of outdoor sport. It is the intercollegiate contest which springs from the spirit of exercise, not the spirit of exercise which springs from the contest. Nor need we attach much weight to another consideration which is sometimes advanced in favor of the element of intercollegiate rivalry: that the eager interest of the sport keeps the young men away from dissipation, and promotes a purer and healthier life in their first years of independence. Something of this sort may happen in individual cases; but the bulk of our young men require no such artificial support toward simple and rational living, while those who really need a moral purgative are not usually inclined to take it in the drastic form of preparation for the intercollegiate contest. As the dissipation among undergraduates in all our American colleges is commonly exaggerated, so the advantage from athletic rivalry in checking it is also rated unduly high. We may welcome any gain which comes in these ways, whether of promoting bodily health or of checking moral disease, without being misled as to the extent of the benefits which accrue here; remembering, as we must, that sometimes bodily injury comes from undue attention to sports, and that the moral and intellectual ideals of our young men may sometimes suffer from excessive attention to their amusements.

We may welcome the sports, then, and welcome them cordially, because they are natural, healthy, pleasure-giving, and in their way promotive of loyalty and public spirit. We may wish our young men success in them, rejoice in their victories, and sympathize in their defeats, without putting any very high value on them as parts of the discipline of education. So far as the Faculties and the governing boards are concerned, the athletic affairs of the undergraduates should be treated with a friendly interest in general, and a healthy indifference as to details. It is due to the good name of the universities that no students should parade in public as members, and in any way as representatives, who are not honestly and in good faith taking part in its real work; and it is due to the students themselves that, whatever their interest in sport, they should not neglect the education which they were sent to secure. These principles, simple in themselves, though not always easy of application, now usually govern the policy of the authorities in the premises. For the rest, we wish our young men God-speed, and are glad that whether in victory or defeat, they are proud of the great institutions to which they belong, loyal to their names and traditions, and eager to maintain, each for his own *alma mater*, a foremost place in those concerns in which youth and health give them a keen and undying interest.

But while we may easily understand the absorbing interest of athletic sports for our undergraduates, and sympathize with the feelings of alternate elation and discomfiture which the fortunes of war bring them, it is not so easy to accept and welcome the importance which the general public seems to attach to these matters. The prominence of the football and baseball and boating contests is most extraordinary. The daily press gives column on column to the doings of the athletes, with vulgar pictures and impertinent biographies and all the innumerable devices for spreading little matter over much space. The public flock by thousands to see the matches, and give a substantial proof of the keenness of their interest by paying prices for admission which encourage the young men themselves to spend liberally, even extravagantly, in the training and preparation for the games. During the autumn a veritable craze seizes the community on the subject of football, and for weeks the most important question before the public (at least of the seaboard States) seems to be whether eleven youths

dressed in red, or in black and yellow, will show themselves more expert in rushing a football than eleven other youths dressed in blue. This craze accounts in good part for the unsparing condemnation of athletic sports which makes itself heard from the more sober spirits. So rampant an excitement cannot but bring a reaction. And indeed there seems to be real ground for anxiety lest the ideals of our youths should be wholly distorted, and the true meaning and object of University life wholly forgotten.

No doubt it is possible to lay too much stress on these evidences of public interest. Some of the excitement is fictitious, and the result only of that scandal-mongering and sensation-breeding method in the daily press, than which there is nothing more evil and more disreputable in the social life of our American communities. Some of it is evidence simply of the inevitable prominence of the pastimes of the day in the daily chronicle, and not of any real subordination of the serious affairs of life. We commonly converse more freely about our pastimes and distractions than about those regular duties which are attended to as a matter of course. The daily newspaper reflects the conversation of the hour. If its columns report chiefly the race-course, the prize-fight, the theatre, and the athletic contest, we need not infer that these are the main things going on in the community or the things deemed most vital by its members. And I may remark, in passing, that the same caution must be used in interpreting the prominence of sports in the conversation of undergraduates and in the college press. The humdrum affairs of regular study and duty give no great occasion for daily comment, and hence the athletic situation, like the social incidents of student life, receives a share of overt attention not given to its steady duties, and not significant of the real apportionment of time and of interest.

Yet, when all is said, the attention to athletics by the general public is surprising and is excessive. The importance attached to them by the friends, the parents, the alumni, react on the undergraduates, and has its effect in bringing about the overweening importance they assume in the College Yard. The captain in the sports is always a hero among the young; but when an older generation follows his doings with so anxious an interest, need we be surprised if the enthusiastic athlete believes himself to be a mainstay of the honor and the prosperity of his university, and if the

earnest and able student finds little to encourage him in any faith that intellectual work, such as he excels in, forms an important part of its life? Those of us who follow actively the discussion of the great problems of social organization and reform encounter sometimes a cynical feeling that the colleges after all are mainly institutions where the children of the well-to-do pass three or four years, perhaps five, of agreeable leisure, rescued from utter boredom by some slight enforcement of attention to books, but not involving any serious exertion or yielding any valuable training for the duties of later life. That this description applies accurately to the careers of a considerable class of undergraduates in any leading college cannot be gainsaid. That it is a truthful statement of the mental attitude of the great majority of the students in Harvard, Yale, or Princeton, or an accurate estimate of the part which these institutions play in American democracy, may be denied with unhesitating confidence. But the exaggerated place given to athletic successes by the alumni and by the well-to-do classes from which the college constituencies are so largely recruited, certainly tends to give a false color to much undergraduate ambition, and a false impression of the part which the colleges do play and must play in the community, as training-places for educated, intelligent, public-spirited, rightly guided, and rightly ambitious men and citizens.

Another phase of the undue prominence which the athletic sports assume in the minds of the public is met in the assertion, not unfrequently pressed on the attention of the authorities, that success in them greatly affects the resort to colleges, and that the flow of students to this institution or to that is much influenced by the football or baseball championship. It may be that such is in some degree the case. In a community where the traditions of culture and education are still largely to be made, the choice of an institution by parents, and indeed the decision whether to give the youth a higher education at all, often rests on whimsical grounds. It is to be feared, too, that the functions of our higher institutions are largely associated in the minds of many who prosper in worldly affairs with those other functions around which polite society revolves, and in which athletic sports, with other amusements, form the staple subjects of conversation. But I trust we need not believe that these are the chief links between our community

and our universities, or that the resort to one or another institution is seriously affected by anything else than the love of learning and the desire for sound education. The long and consistent history of education in this country shows that the great mass of the community values truth and the advancement of knowledge above all things, and will cordially support the men and the universities which give to the growing generation that discipline and those attainments which are felt to be more needed in a democratic community than in any other. We are all of us optimists on the future of democracy; we share the serene confidence in the good will and the good sense of the people which illumines the pages, lately published, of the autobiography of one of the country's greatest sons, James Russell Lowell; and we may be sure, therefore, that the prosperity of our higher institutions and the resort to them rest chiefly on the service which they do in their real work of intellectual discipline and the advancement of sound knowledge.

*F. W. Taussig, '79.*

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## MUSIC AT HARVARD.

PREVIOUS to the administration of President Eliot no regular instruction in the theory of music was offered to the students of Harvard University. The duties of the musical instructor were simply to direct the College choir and play the organ in Appleton Chapel. For the first time in the history of Harvard College the higher study of music was represented by a full course of lectures on the history of music, given by me in 1870-71. During the same year the College Faculty, at my suggestion, voted to introduce harmony and counterpoint as an elective study. For several years the instruction was contributed on my part with the confident hope that this branch of learning would secure a permanent place in the curriculum.

Canon and fugue, free thematic music, history of music, and instrumentation were subsequently added, and the usefulness of these studies was demonstrated. This led to my appointment, in 1878, as Assistant Professor, and in 1875, as full Professor of



Music. Meanwhile the College Faculty established Honors in Music.

In 1882 Mr. Warren A. Locke, A. M., was appointed Organist and Choir Master. Under his able direction the music at Appleton Chapel has achieved appreciation.

The number of students in music steadily increased ; varying from 11 in 1871, to 111 in 1884 — the highest number yet reached. The annual average during the last 15 years is a little over 50 students. This average is small compared with other departments. The reasons are: 1st, decided talent is not common; 2d, no place is given to the study of harmony in the preparatory schools, as it is not one of the requirements for admission to College; 3d, as the piano and organ are the only solo instruments which are able to produce the complete harmony and combined voices of a musical composition throughout the compass of tone, proficiency in piano or organ playing is required of all who elect the courses in music. Many students are debarred on this account. Every year a number of applicants have been refused; though a few exceptions have been made in favor of advanced players on the violin and other orchestral instruments.

Our preparatory schools, with one or two notable exceptions, do not teach the study of harmony. In all well organized preparatory schools, boys of musical talent should be taught this, in order that they may enter college with a good elementary knowledge of the subject, and anticipate a year of musical training. The time thus gained would enable them to accomplish higher results in the advanced courses. In spite of these drawbacks, however, the number of students who have gained distinction in music is relatively large, owing perhaps, to the fact that those who pursue the study are generally assiduously devoted to it. During the last fifteen years twenty-one students have taken honors in music; of this number, ten have received highest honors. Five, since graduation, have become professional musicians, and four others are now pursuing advanced studies at home and abroad with this end in view. Six have published compositions, and several have gained some reputation as composers. Several have taken the degree of Master of Arts. Two have devoted themselves to musical criticism.

These results exhibit the twofold object of this department: 1st,

to provide a thorough training for students who intend to follow the musical profession as teachers and composers ; 2d, to offer a course of technical study to those who wish to devote themselves to musical criticism and literature, and the cultivation of musical taste. All the courses in music count for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy are open to graduate students in music. At Harvard the requirements for the degree of Ph. D. in Music are fully equivalent to those for the degree of Doctor of Music at the English universities.

Among the needs of the department is money for the purchase of musical scores and other standard works for the use of students in the lecture-room. The present collection in Dane Hall consists of 200 volumes. This ought to be largely increased in order to be thoroughly serviceable.

The department is also in need of a convenient lecture-room in connection with a hall for chamber concerts. A hall, with a large wooden stage and seating capacity for 400 to 500 persons, is greatly needed for the larger lecture courses as well as chamber concerts. Sanders Theatre is altogether too large for chamber music and the majority of lecture courses. A half-empty hall is fatal both to music and easy speaking. The new lecture-room in the Fogg Art Museum may or may not be adapted for concerts because stone walls are supposed to be unfavorable to good acoustical effect. Other colleges, where music is taught, are in advance of Harvard in this respect. There will be need for such a hall in the near future, as it is my plan to give a full course of lectures on the history of music, with twenty or more illustrative chamber concerts, if money can be provided for this purpose.

These concerts would supply a long felt want in teaching musical history. Brief selections from complex scores, read at the piano during the lecture hour, are wholly inadequate to give a true idea of the beauties of musical style and the relative characteristics of great composers.

Students should have the opportunity of hearing complete works performed with the instruments or voices for which they were written. Our best organizations — the Kneisel, Adamowski, and Molé clubs — and eminent solo singers and performers, should be engaged for these concerts. The expenses would be partly met if

the course were open to the public as well as students, on the payment of a fee.

Since 1890 the history of music has been given as a half-course on alternate years to advanced students only. Previously it had been given as a literary course to a much larger number of students. Most departments find it advantageous to offer one or more courses that appeal to students in general. I am convinced that the usefulness of the musical department would be increased if the history of music were given as a full course, open to all students able to read music well. Examinations, written descriptions of musical works, theses, and collateral reading should be required. The concerts should take place on different days from the lectures.

There is pressing need of the appointment of an instructor in harmony and elementary counterpoint, in order that I may devote more work to the advanced courses in music. For nearly a quarter of a century all the courses in music have been taught by me without assistance.

In order to enlarge the scope of the musical department, a course of four years in practical and theoretical music ought to be established in the Lawrence Scientific School, for the thorough training of musical artists.

Advanced theoretical instruction should be combined with the highest training in piano, organ, and violin playing, under eminent masters, appointed as teachers in this course. No student should be admitted without an elementary knowledge of harmony, considerable executive ability on one or more instruments, and decided musical talent. Such a four years' course, with the degree of Bachelor of Music, would set a high standard for the musical profession in this country, and would surely attract the best talent here, and add to the renown of the University.

The wisdom of the President, Faculty, and Government of the University, in making music a department of study, is shown, not only by the results already accomplished here, but at other universities.

Since Harvard set the example, professorships of music have been established at Yale, Ann Arbor, University of Pennsylvania, Toronto, and other institutions of learning.

Though Harvard still maintains its preëminence in the number

and variety of its courses in theoretical music, other institutions offer practical training as well, and it is imperative that this side of the art should soon be represented by Harvard in the Scientific School. It is hoped that the alumni and friends of this university will realize the importance of advancing the interests of the musical department in the ways that I have here suggested.

John K. Paine, h '69.

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### FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

A Plea for  
Youth.

I HAVE been looking up at the Window for some time, in the hope of seeing there some youngster like myself, willing to say what many of us younger fellows have had in mind. But the occupants of the Window have all been older men, — unless I mistook their identity, — and being older men they necessarily take a different view of things, they are willy-nilly *laudatores temporis acti*; and so I must be the spokesman of Youth.

As undergraduates we knew so little about the government of the University that when inquisitive strangers asked us the relations between the Board of Overseers and the Corporation we could give but vague replies. Wordsworth's "We are Seven" helped us to fix the number of the Corporation, and the Overseers we regarded chiefly as nervous old gentlemen who, having had their fling in College years and years ago, were disposed to make it a very prim place for their sons and grandsons now.

Soon after graduating, however, we learned that we should in due season become electors of the Overseers, perhaps eligible ourselves, and we began to take a more intelligent interest in Harvard's government. And now our Class has cast its first vote. But what surprises us, whether in the Board of Overseers or in the Corporation, is the general distrust of youth. The candidates we are requested to vote for are not young men; and when the Corporation had to fill a vacancy in their Board a little while ago, they chose a gentleman nearly fifty, who has the distinction, nevertheless, of being younger by eight classes than the next youngest Fellow.

This distrust of youth seems all the more remarkable in a body in which the President was but thirty-five at his election and the

Treasurer but thirty-eight. Only last Commencement Mr. Choate pictured for us the group of old men, the youngest fifty-nine, which had, as if by a miracle, elected the juvenile Mr. Eliot to the Presidency, and we wondered that at any time so many old men should have had the guidance of Harvard intrusted to them. Yet the average age of the present Corporation is over sixty, as I estimate from the date of graduation of its members. Probably I am too young to realize that sixty is not old.

More curious still, in a way, is the Overseers' distrust of youth. The youngest member of that Board graduated in 1880; the next youngest in 1878; three others graduated since 1870, but before the new régime was fairly in operation. In other words, out of thirty Overseers there are only two who were students at Harvard since the great reforms organized during President Eliot's administration had begun to take effect. In the Corporation there is no member who knows from personal experience as an undergraduate what Modern Harvard is; among the Overseers there are but two: all the others were brought up under a different system. It is as if in a country where, thanks to a revolution, liberal principles had been introduced, the adherents of the former despotism were chosen to administer them.

Since we alumni elect our Overseers, perhaps we ought not to complain; and yet one of the commonest criticisms we hear every spring is that candidates nominated for our approval belong mostly to what has irreverently been called the "Beacon Street clique," the whole process of nomination and of running the annual meeting being virtually in the hands of two or three self-perpetuating officers. Not being a Bostonian, I can of course say this without suspicion of pique, and add that we who live at a distance, and who recognize that our dear old University is indeed a *national* institution, are constantly astonished at the tenacity among Bostonians of the old notion that Harvard College is a *local* Boston institution, whose places of honor are always to be filled by the successful descendants of Puritan Zebedees. They will always have sufficient advantage from their geographical nearness to Cambridge, but let them not forget that in a competition of loyalty to *Alma Mater* distance might prove to have strengthened our affection.

And this brings me back to my original plea for Youth. I

know I shall be told that an Overseer or a Fellow should be selected on account of his ability and not on account of his age; that the men educated *Ambulatore consule* — when Walker was President, or earlier — are just as energetic, just as progressive as we youngsters, who date from the later consulship of Eliot; that they are a world more wise; that young folks should be seen and not heard; that it takes longer now for young men to become sufficiently well known to be available for nomination. Nevertheless, to all this I reply — perhaps with the audacity of youth — that we youngsters also should have recognition, not because any of us has as yet achieved distinction, but because youth — with its vigor, its buoyancy, its idealism, its teachableness, its pluck — is an element indispensable in long-continued undertakings. Is not the maintenance of the preëminence of a university one of these?

Harvard, like all other institutions, must oscillate between conservatism and progress. Under the impetus given to her by a young President and his young colleagues twenty-five years ago, she has made a wonderful advance: now her Corporation average sixty years of age, and her youngest Overseer is thirty-six. Does this indicate, I ask with foreboding, that the pendulum has begun to swing back, and that, in spite of ourselves, we are to lag through a period of conservatism? Or is it merely my juvenile error that progress and this distrust of youth cannot go harmoniously together? Many generations, above all the generation just retiring, toiled to produce Modern Harvard: is it not time that Modern Harvard should be represented in the councils of the University?

## NEEDED FOOTBALL REFORMS.

IN the light of the experience of the past football season it is unnecessary to say that some radical reforms must be made, and that immediately. Stated briefly, the adverse criticisms of the game are generally directed to the following points: (1) the liability to injury; (2) the so-called brutality; (3) the game takes too much time from college work; (4) the growing atmosphere of semi-professionalism.

If the game is to continue, the colleges must begin its reformation immediately; and this reformation must take place along three lines which I put down in the order of their importance: (1) Reduction of the excessive training; (2) reduction of the notoriety, publicity, and expenditure; and (3) elimination of the objectionable features of the game itself.

I will illustrate what I mean by excessive training. A college player plays *hard* football one month in the spring, a fortnight in the summer, and eleven weeks in the fall. Such training has made too much of a business of our college sport, and this has become so evident that this alone may be enough to kill the game. My suggestion is, to abolish *hard* football in the spring and summer and to confine the season of such work to ten weeks, ending surely by the Saturday before Thanksgiving. Let men kick every day all the year round, but confine hard work to ten weeks. Harvard's experience with Mr. Lathrop's system has shown conclusively that so far from hurting the game such a step would positively improve it.

Football has unfortunately become a business in more ways than one, and this brings me to speak of its notoriety, its unfortunate popularity, and its overgrown expensiveness. First, it seems unnecessary to point out the harm done by the cheap notoriety given our football players in the newspapers, which tends to put the football fields on a level with the prize-ring. This evil extends even to the schools. A schoolboy finds his photograph and a sketch of his life put before the public, and he is described as a future star. The consequence is, the first few weeks which ought to be spent developing him into a player are spent in reducing what is the natural result of his publicity, a "swelled head." As

to the "unfortunate popularity," one glance at the crowd streaming into the field is enough to show what I mean. We can surely call that popularity unfortunate which brings to a college match the same element which patronizes the race-course.

The fact remains that there has grown up about football an unpleasant business atmosphere of profit and loss. The upshot of all this is that, between the keen rivalry of the colleges and the immense popularity of the game, football has grown from a college sport to be a "rushing business." To-day the college football captain is compelled to scour the country for recruits. This naturally affects the character of the players themselves, and now the amateur differs from the professional only by an arbitrary definition. In fact a whole host of evil consequences follows in the train of this over-development.

We have seen the evils, now for the remedy. I would suggest — what may not perhaps be feasible — that at our large games no seats be sold to any but college graduates and undergraduates, or to those holding some sort of guest tickets. This seems a radical step, and would undoubtedly raise an outcry, but the question is, Do college matches exist for the colleges or for the public? For my part I say, *Let college matches be college matches, for college people, on college grounds.*

As to the extravagance, I believe the whole thing wrong from start to finish, especially when a team clears in a single fall \$42,000 and spends \$16,000. However, there is one thing to be said in defense of such extravagance, at least at Harvard. Our Corporation have themselves indorsed this feature of our athletics, for they have turned over to us for care and support all buildings and grounds used for our sports. This small item amounts to nearly \$5,000 a year.

Now for the objectionable features of the game itself, which I consider the least important point of the three. The game *must* be a rough one, and *may* be a brutal one. Roughness is only objectionable in so far as it leads to serious injury. The advantages obtained from it are the same as those obtained from the hardships of hunting, the strain of rowing, or the risks of mountaineering and yachting. Brutality — intentional, vicious roughness — is objectionable first, last, and all the time. Under these two headings fall the points at which reforms in the playing rules must be



aimed. In the first place, no amount of reformation in the rules will be effectual until some better provision is made for enforcing them. At present there are two officials, an umpire and a referee, besides a semi-official lineman. To these I would add another umpire with full powers. These three men, two umpires and a referee, are to my mind the three most important personages on the field. The responsibility that is put on them is tremendous. To be able to fulfil their duties and to receive the support they need, I think they should be given their authority from the colleges they represent. Therefore I suggest that they be ratified by the athletic committees or faculties of the two colleges at the same time that the agreement to play is signed.

Before leaving this subject I want to make one suggestion as to their duties, viz.: (1) let all three have the power to disqualify without appeal; (2) let the referee decide exclusively as to all questions of the ball; (3) let the two umpires decide exclusively all questions as to the men, subject to the casting vote of the referee in case of disagreement, and subject to his power of disqualifying; (4) let the two umpires have their stations on the field carefully assigned, — let one umpire always stand at the end of the rush line to watch more especially off-side play, and the other always be behind, or at the side of the backs, who have the ball in their possession, where he can watch particularly for holding by the rushers either in the line or in interference.

As to rules for modifying roughness, I have but a few to suggest. A cry has been raised against interference as the principal cause of injuries; but experience, at any rate at Harvard, has shown that this is not the case. Statistics from the list of injuries show but one due directly to interference. Most of our injuries, on the contrary, have happened when the runner and tackler have met in open field when at top speed. No interference can ever attain the speed of a single runner, and, on the other hand, it is recognized as a great protection to the man with the ball. Interference to-day plays the most important part of the game, and is its most scientific feature. Therefore, I would leave it as it is.

The first rule I would suggest has to do with the "fair catch." Much has been said and much has been done about the fair catch play, and still it grows worse rather than better. The following rule would, I think, solve the difficulty, so far as danger in the

catch goes, and still leave the opportunities of the play the same as ever. Bear in mind that the roughness of the play is all due to the fact that no halfback wishes to make a fair catch if he has a good chance to run. Let the rule be something as follows: "A player who tries any catch on the fly, attempts a *fair* catch, and must not be interfered with or tackled. If the attempt is successful, he is entitled to a free kick or a down on the spot, or he may pass the ball back immediately to any of his own side to rush or kick." This last may meet opposition, but I am convinced that passing should be encouraged as much as possible. It will prevent occurrences as of three men piling on one man, for the very reason that these three men will have three others to watch instead of one.

Next I would have the rules against "low tackling" and "piling on," which at present exist but are dead letters, rigidly enforced; for to this low tackling and piling on I attribute many of the injuries. Therefore, I would suggest that for all tackling below the knees twenty-five yards be given, and if the officials think the case deliberate, let them dismiss the man from the field. These offenses would not be sufficient ground for disqualification unless they were *deliberate*.

This leads me directly to speak of the second class of abuses at which reforms were to be aimed, that is, intentional and vicious roughness. First and foremost for any intentional rough play by a player, either classified as such by rule, or deemed so by any of the officials, the penalty should be immediate disqualification from the game. This disqualification should last for a year at least, unless revoked by the athletic committees of the two colleges. A rule of this sort would be an infinitely more effective check to "brutality," than the merely nominal punishment of the present disqualification. Of course, no amount of ruling will do away with viciousness; that can only be done by the "spirit of fair play" instilled into the men by the captain and coaches. If this spirit is hopelessly lacking, if players and coaches think it proper to be viciously rough, the game ought to be stopped. There are, however, certain changes possible which would make it easier to observe this spirit. For instance, if no man in the line were allowed to lay his hands upon or interfere with his opponent before the ball is snapped, if any one so doing were

ruled offside, it would put a stop to what is known as "scrapping in the line." This is no part of the game, and has already been disused by many of the best players. Newell of Harvard is an example.

One more suggestion I have to make, namely, that there shall be no delay of over a minute for any cause whatsoever; a player not able to recover in that time must be taken from the field and his place filled by a substitute. For some time it has been suggested, and I heartily agree, that a player should be allowed to leave the field at any time. I further suggest that at any time any player can be ordered off the field, either by his captain or by the officials of the game, but that he shall not be allowed to return. Before, the rule was that unless a player was proved to be injured so as to be unable to go on, he could not leave the field. The results of this were twofold: (1) Men played when they were unfit; (2) men pretended to be injured when they were not. As to the time for any delay, it was reduced last year to three minutes. This was an improvement, but still not enough. Last fall continued delays were made. For example, a man loses his wind, plays hurt, the doctors rush on with blankets, buckets, and bottles, to no purpose. Such spectacles hurt the game. Another reason for this rule is the fact that often when a man is really so seriously hurt as to be unfit to play, yet in from three to five minutes he will recover sufficiently to try to go on, when he ought to be on the side lines.

With three officials having such full powers of disqualification for a year as I have described; with the modifications of rules already suggested, and, above all, with the spirit of "fair play" instilled into the players, I firmly believe that the objectionable features now complained of will vanish, and that the game will be the cleanest and most open-handed game yet seen in the history of football.

*Robert W. Emmons, 2d, '95.*

## VOLUNTEER CHARITY WORK.

AN attempt has been made this year to organize the charitable work undertaken by students of the University. The object has been to increase the efficiency of this work; to contrive some method whereby the most economical and effective use may be made of any spare time and strength of a student who sees fit to engage in some kind of charitable enterprise, and to teach him, while he thus gives himself, some lesson which may bear fruit in his later life.

Any institution which hopes for a permanent place in the already crowded life of the University must be directly or indirectly educational, else one will justly feel it has no place there. The significance of the present experiment is this: that it strives to make the student's benevolent work as wise and sound as the motives to which it appeals are ideal. The value of such an experiment will perhaps be best appreciated by those who see most clearly the need in the world of an educated philanthropic sentiment. If the charity work in our great cities and country districts is to be wisely organized and administered, there must be behind it a body of men whose previous training has given them not only an enthusiasm for the work, but the necessary grasp of principles and methods.

There has been at Harvard of late years a general interest in the various branches of charity work. The establishment in 1884 of a course in social ethics, offered by Professor Peabody, doubtless started this sentiment. An investigation undertaken at the beginning of this year showed that a large amount of individual work had been done by students in the past in connection with the different benevolent agencies in Boston and vicinity. In 1889, as the result of addresses by Mr. Robert Treat Paine and Mr. Charles W. Birtwell of Boston, a keen interest in such work was aroused, which led to some permanent results. The series of religious meetings held in the Globe Theatre the year before were planned and conducted by Harvard students and preachers. Finally the Prospect Union was founded by Harvard men, and owes to the officers and students of the University its equipment and support. The present experiment found an ac-

tive sentiment in its favor already existing. The main effort is now not so much to swell the number of workers as to direct more wisely the labors of those already in the field; to start recruits aright and thus prepare them for larger and more efficient service.

The immediate origin of the present form of the movement was the meeting of a group of Harvard students last July at Northfield who formed the Harvard delegation to the annual conference held in the interest of College Christian Associations. The strong desire of these men to further in some way the spiritual life of the University which they represented was destined to meet with a larger fulfilment than they expected. In the progress of an active correspondence which they carried on during the summer, the main plan was suggested which has been put into operation. The work has broadened and has fitted itself gradually to the University life. But the motive power has remained. The different religious societies have coöperated cordially in giving their aid; the religious sentiment, never thrusting itself forward, persists warm and helpful.

The new movement, then, began with the students themselves. But important aid which came immediately from two different directions determined the final success of the enterprise. The officers of the University declared at once in favor of the plan. President Eliot gave it his immediate indorsement and lent kindly assistance. Professor Peabody and Professor Palmer have been unfailing in their encouragement and have given ungrudgingly of their time. The second ally was the charities themselves. A charity expert, whose advice had been sought, became himself identified with the work. A strong student sentiment, wise friends and efficient counselors from among the Faculty, and the active coöperation of organized charity were thus the factors which contributed to the result.

An informal meeting of those interested in the work to be undertaken was held on the evening of the opening of the University last September. It was decided at this time to organize a permanent central committee, which should attempt to systematize the large amount of individual charity work which was being done, and to hold an open meeting in Sanders Theatre in the interests of such a movement.

The committee was chosen within a week. Its members represented the undergraduate body of the University, all of the different religious societies, the Graduate School, the Divinity School, the Law School, and the Episcopal Theological School. Mr. Edward H. Warren, '95, was chosen chairman, and Mr. Carleton E. Noyes, '95, secretary and treasurer. Besides the student members of the committee, a few advisory members were added from the Faculty and recent graduates of the University. The committee proposed to act in a simple way as a connecting link between institutions needing help and men willing to give it. It planned to set up "a clearing-house of philanthropy and beneficence, receiving applications from young men who desired in some way to serve their fellows, and receiving on the other hand applications from the various channels of beneficence and charity, and then adjusting the work to the man, and the man to the work." Each member of the committee was thus assigned a department of charity, whose methods he should personally study, with a view to better satisfying its needs. In this way, a wide variety of organizations was at once brought into connection with the University movement. But the important position to be filled was that of Director, a position which demanded time, wide knowledge, and rare tact and wisdom in dealing with men. A man admirably fitted for such a work consented to serve,—Mr. Charles W. Birtwell, '82, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Boston, newly elected Chairman of the Committee on Charities and Correction, of the Municipal League of Boston, and Director of other charitable bureaus. Mr. Birtwell understood fully the peculiar nature of the problem to be solved; he was intimately acquainted with the elaborate system of charities in Boston; above all, he perceived the possibilities of the situation, and entered into hearty coöperation with the committee.

The meeting in Sanders Theatre, attended by fully five hundred students, was held on the evening of October 19, 1894. President Eliot presided. The Catholic Club, the St. Paul's Society (Episcopal), the Christian Association, the Oxford Club (Methodist), and the Religious Union (Unitarian), were all represented by their presidents, who spoke briefly of their societies, whose support they pledged to the new enterprise. Addresses were made by President Eliot, Dr. Alexander McKen-

zie, Professor Peabody, Bishop Lawrence, and ex-Governor Russell. They all insisted that service of some kind was a necessary element of the best culture. "I rest my case," said Mr. Russell, "on the proposition that any good attempt of yours, any earnest purpose of yours, which enlarges the range of your life by bringing it into contact with other lives and other conditions than those to which you are used, will be to you a benefit which it is hard to measure." Those present were informed how the committee proposed to act, and all who had any time to spare were urged to put themselves into communication with the committee. Thus ended the only meeting of its kind ever held at Harvard; and nowhere but here would such a gathering be possible. Catholics and Protestants, Unitarians and Evangelicals, stood on a common platform and promised their support to a common humane enterprise. Here is a practical religious union among college men which, as President Eliot said in his opening words, is probably without parallel in the history of education.<sup>1</sup> The work was thus publicly launched. It now remains to describe how it has been carried on, and what effects, if any, can already be noted.

What is perhaps the most original feature of the experiment was at once inaugurated, Mr. Birtwell's weekly consultation hours. In a room in Grays he is to be found every Tuesday morning from 9.30 until 12.30 o'clock. These conferences have been continued now for four months. Mr. Birtwell has had very few leisure moments during these morning periods. Men of various social circumstances have come to him with different questions, and impelled by different motives. Some have desired only an address, or a letter of introduction. Some have wanted information for impending theses. Others have simply asked to be assigned some suitable task. Men have come with uncertain schemes for social reform or religious propagandism, and have laid their plans before a mature judgment. Groups of men representing a quiet but persistent religious principle have asked for advice in their desire to apply their principle to some needy cause. Here, then, is a new departure in University work which lies outside the immediate task of either preacher or professor. If this set of problems is to be adequately met, an expert with special training

<sup>1</sup> For a good report of the speeches, see *Boston Morning Herald*, October 20, 1894.

is necessary. Those who know how often in a young man's life unsettled thought threatens, unless some wholesome outlet be provided, to spoil his best activities, will see in such a plan even further possibilities of usefulness.

Mr. Birtwell's method of handling these cases is direct and personal. The effort is made to appreciate the whole make-up of the man. His age, his tastes, his home, his college standing, his future plans, — all these facts help to determine the kind of work best suited to his ability. A young man who is planning to teach is asked to prepare a popular lecture for the Wells Memorial Workingman's Institute, or is assigned a class in the Prospect Union, in some Boys' Club, or Home Library group of the Children's Aid Society. If a man comes from a Western town he is introduced to the work of the Associated Charities of Boston, and given full opportunity to investigate their system, so that he may be able to inaugurate a similar work in his native place. A student who has literary or musical ability is asked to provide entertainment for the inmates of Almshouses and Homes for Incurables. Another intending to be a physician is sent by the Children's Hospital to some child outside its walls who needs watching and care. Such are some of the cases chosen from among many which go to show how the man is fitted to his work. This is accomplished only by the utmost care on the part of the Director, who must make previous arrangements with agencies, and explain the case in full to the proper officials. Very often it is necessary to discourage a student from undertaking too much work, or an unwise expenditure of his time in undertakings not suited to him. At all times the Director is ready to advise and assist, and to give the necessary stimulus or dissuasion, being careful to keep the man in sight and follow him personally in his manly endeavor to be of some use in the world.

But this is not all. If this body of workers is to gain any idea of methods of organized charity, it must be given an opportunity for the nearer and scientific study of special benevolent enterprises. The Charity Building on Chardon Street, Boston, the City Institutions at Deer Island, various reformatories and homes, hospitals and prisons, are within easy access. Trips to these institutions are personally conducted by Mr. Birtwell, who arranges for them in advance, and sees that every member of the group has a free



chance to ask questions and get a real insight into the methods of the institution. Several groups of students have already visited Deer Island in this way, and other excursions are planned. The personal interviews of students with the officials of these different institutions is an educational force which must not be overlooked in estimating the value of the work.

Other features must be described more briefly. It is intended to hold three or four public conferences during each year, to which all volunteer workers are invited. These conferences will be addressed by representatives of different methods of charity work, chosen from among the undergraduate and graduate members of the University and the professional charity experts of Boston and other cities. Opportunity is given at these meetings for questions and general discussion. In this way each worker gets a glimpse of much that is taking place outside his own department or field of work. Another plan is the organization of an entertainment circuit, the object of which is to provide for certain institutions a regular series of entertainments throughout the year. Another is a scheme for a systematic collection of clothing twice yearly. One large collection has already been made. This clothing is carefully distributed among those institutions which may be depended upon to make wise use of it. The Director holds frequent consultations with the student committee, which in all cases is the medium by which these different activities are carried on. More rarely, the full board meets, including the advisory members.

What has been described is an experiment, not an institution ; yet it is believed by many that some such plan as this meets a real need in the University life of to-day. If so, it will not disappear, however much the original conception may subsequently be modified. Again, this work is in no way a part of the University curriculum. But it brings to practical application much that a student learns and ponders in his regular academic courses. This is not the scheme of a few ; it has received from the first a general and cordial support from the student body. Twelve hundred dollars has been needed to carry on the work for this year. Of this amount, five hundred dollars was subscribed by students within a week, in sums not averaging over three dollars each. The total student subscription has since been increased to over eight hun-

dred dollars. This cordial response of the students is one of the most encouraging facts in the movement. The breadth of the enterprise is seen, also, in the diversity of the work within its scope. Included within it is all benevolent work whatsoever carried on by Harvard students, — the efforts of a single man, or the successful enterprise of a separate society. A full report of this work will be made by Mr. Birtwell at the end of the year, and cannot fail to be a highly interesting document. While this movement has been described wholly from the side of the student, one must not forget that the charity organizations are also feeling its effects. Mr. Birtwell receives constant applications for aid from widely different agencies. When desirable, these demands are met, but if the work is not what will be best suited for student effort the applicants are so informed.

The permanent effects of such an effort cannot be estimated so early in its history. But the drift is too decided for us to mistake. It is more than reasonable to suppose that among this body of workers some able men will be found who will do life-long service for the cause of philanthropy. Of more immediate interest is the temper of mind which the active support of this movement shows to exist at Cambridge. The presence of so deep and earnest a sentiment among our undergraduates will not surprise those who have always believed in the sincerity of our University life, in spite of the unfriendly criticisms of careless or ignorant observers.

*Raymond Calkins, '90.*

## ARE OUR ATHLETIC TEAMS REPRESENTATIVE?

It is a matter of frequent comment among our graduates that something is wrong with our athletics. What the exact cause of the trouble is we have not been able to agree; but the opinion finds frequent expression, that one cause of our decline is that the men chosen upon our athletic teams are chosen for some other reasons or qualifications than strength or athletic skill. That opinion with reference to our boating athletics appeared in more or less guarded language in the views of four of the five old rowing men whose statements were published in the September number of the *Magazine* (p. 30). One said: "Men of greater physical strength and endurance are needed to make a crew." Another: "Future success is dependent . . . on the setting aside of all personal interest and jealousy. . . . At New Haven. . . . every individual or personal consideration is made subservient to ultimate success." Another: "To prevent false choice of men and similar mistakes, it would be wise . . . to organize a board of advisors." A fourth said very frankly: "The men have not been properly selected. . . . It [the last defeat at New London] was not the fault of the men themselves. . . . They did their best; but what Harvard needs, if she is to be properly represented, is not the best efforts of poor material, but the best efforts of the best eight men who can be found in the University."

A similar opinion regarding our football teams was freely expressed during the recent football season, both in the daily press and in conversation, among graduates whose memories reach back to the years when Harvard was accustomed to win—in some branches of athletics, if not in football.

So uncomplimentary an opinion, so severe a reflection upon the judgment or the motives of those upon whom has devolved the selection of our athletic representatives, provokes the wish that the charge were capable of proof or disproof. Unhappily it probably is not; and those who have held such opinions will doubtless continue to hold them, unless the undergraduates, the whole body of undergraduates, in whom the power to do it lies, shall determine to convince the graduate fault-finders, by the actual testimony of victories, that here, as at New Haven, "every indi-

vidual or personal consideration is made subservient to ultimate success."

But while actual proof or disproof of this opinion is impracticable, except by undergraduates themselves, it may interest some of our graduates to see how representative of the University are our recent unsuccessful athletic bodies; how their representation of the University compares with the representation of Yale by her athletic teams; how it compares with the representation of Harvard in fields not athletic, where men are chosen by other methods than those prevailing in athletics; and how it compares with Harvard's representation upon athletic bodies in what we call, with the retrospective pride of incipient old age, "the good old days." Moreover, the figures which follow may perhaps be considered in part responsive to the recently expressed desire of the Board of Overseers, that with regard to football "full statistics be gathered and compiled, and a thorough investigation conducted, . . . so that, if practicable, modifications . . . may be suggested."

If, following the suggestion of the Board of Overseers, we first seek for information regarding the football eleven, it will appear that the eleven which Harvard presented upon the field at Springfield last November was composed, according to the morning papers of November 24, 1894, of eight men from Boston, one from Cambridge, and two from other places in Eastern Massachusetts. The whole team, including the substitutes, comprised (*Harvard Crimson*, November 24) seventeen men, of whom twelve were from Boston, and two were stated by the College Catalogue to be from other places than Eastern Massachusetts. The Yale eleven, with the substitutes, included but two men from Connecticut, and but one from New York city. The residences of the Harvard and the Yale elevens, as shown by the respective college catalogues, are indicated in the following table:—

<i>Harvard.</i>	<i>Yale.</i>	<i>Yale.</i>
Boston . . . . . 12	New Haven . . . . . 1	Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . . 1
Cambridge . . . . . 1	Hartford, Conn. . . . . 1	Harrisburg, Pa. . . . . 2
Medford . . . . . 1	Tonawanda, N. Y. . . . . 2	Hampton, Va. . . . . 1
Mattapoisett . . . . . 1	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . . . 1	Toledo, O. . . . . 1
Chicago . . . . . 1	Barstow, N. Y. . . . . 1	Chicago, Ill. . . . . 1
Philadelphia . . . . . 1	New York, N. Y. . . . . 1	Junction City, Kans. . . . . 1
—	West Point, N. Y. . . . . 1	Hot Springs, Ark. . . . . 1
17	Elizabeth, N. J. . . . . 1	—

The elevens which played in 1893 make a substantially similar showing. That of Harvard was composed, as announced on the morning of the game at Springfield (*Harvard Crimson*, November 25 and 27, 1893), of seven men from Boston, and one each from Cambridge, Readville, Great Barrington, Buffalo, N. Y., and Portsmouth, Va. (total twelve); the Yale eleven included four persons from the State of New York (of whom one was from New York city), three from Pennsylvania, and one each from Hot Springs, Ark., Elizabeth, N. J., Junction City, Kansas, and Hampton, Va. (total eleven).

The residences of the members of the two boat crews, which at New London last summer were nineteen seconds apart at the first mile flag, are shown in the table below:—

<i>Harvard.</i>		<i>Yale.</i>		<i>Yale.</i>	
Boston . . . . .	6	New Haven, Conn. . .	1	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .	1
Dedham . . . . .	1	Norwich, Conn. . . .	1	Hampton, Va. . . . .	1
Chicago, Ill. . . . .	1	New York, N. Y. . . .	2	Sioux City, Iowa . . .	1
	—	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . .	1		—
	8				8

That athletic organizations were more representative of the College in former years, is within the recollection of even recent graduates. To go no farther back than 1890—in that year we won our only football victory in the long series of seventeen years; our eleven in that year was composed (*Harvard Crimson*) of two men from Fall River and one each from Lowell, North Reading, West Medford, Cambridge, Great Barrington, Colorado Springs, Colo., Dunkirk, N. Y., Manchester, N. H., Rockville, Conn. (suburbs of Boston two; other places in Eastern Massachusetts, four; places outside Massachusetts, five).

In rowing we have more victories from which to gather statistics. In the first seven years of intercollegiate races in eights, from 1877 to 1883, Harvard won five victories and Yale two. In the three victorious crews of 1877, '78, and '79, Harvard was represented by one man from Cambridge, one from Natick, one from Danvers (in 1877 only), and by no other from Eastern Massachusetts. The representation of Harvard in the victorious crews of 1877, '78, and '79, 1882 and 1883, and in the losing crews of 1880 and 1881, is shown below. It will be noticed that in three of the five successful years there was no member of a crew from Boston, and in no winning year more than one from Boston or its suburbs.

## RESIDENCE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY CREWS.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Boston . . . . .	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Cambridge . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Brookline . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Danvers . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natick . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Total Eastern Mass. . .	3	2	2	4	2	1	1
Western Mass. . . . .	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
Maine . . . . .	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
New Hampshire . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Vermont . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
New York . . . . .	1	—	—	3	1	2	2
Connecticut . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1	1	1	—	1	2	1
Illinois . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
California . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

During these seven years twenty-nine men represented Harvard at New London, of whom eight were from Eastern Massachusetts and eighteen from places outside Massachusetts. The summary of the above table is as follows : —

Boston . . . . . 4	Western Mass. . . . 3	New York (N.Y. City, 2) . . . . . 5
Cambridge . . . . . 1	Connecticut . . . . 2	Pennsylvania . . . . 3
Brookline . . . . . 1	Maine . . . . . 2	Illinois . . . . . 2
Danvers . . . . . 1	New Hampshire . . . 1	California . . . . . 2
Natick . . . . . 1	Vermont . . . . . 1	—
		29

It is shown in the figures of Mr. Starr (*Harv. Grad. Mag.* vol. i, p. 525) that about forty-five per cent. of Harvard's undergraduates come from Boston and the suburbs of Boston. That proportion was doubtless much larger thirty years ago, when the number of students from the South was small. Yet in the four successful boat crews of 1867-70, only one half the members were from Boston and the suburbs. It will be remembered that the crews of that day were six-oared crews. The residences of the sixteen men who composed the four crews mentioned were

Boston . . . . .	4	Newton . . . . .	1	New York . . . . .	4
Cambridge . . . . .	1	Other places in Mass. .	2	Sandwich Islands . .	1
Brookline . . . . .	1				
Milton . . . . .	1	Maine . . . . .	1		16

It may be interesting to compare these statistics with figures showing the representation of the undergraduate body in other fields where the methods of selection are different. For the purpose of such a comparison, we may conveniently take the more prominent Class Day officers, the Commencement speakers, and the speakers in the Harvard-Yale debates. The Class Day officers are chosen by ballot. The grounds of selection are perhaps various; but personal popularity is without doubt the principal one. This is especially true of the persons chosen as marshals. For the literary parts ability creditably to perform those parts must be considered as well as personal popularity. The Commencement speakers are chosen by a committee of the Faculty, by means of a competition of those Seniors entitled to write Commencement parts, or of so many of them as choose to participate in the competition. The speakers in the Harvard-Yale debates are selected by means of a competition, by committees invited by the students themselves, composed of members of the College Faculty and other citizens of Cambridge. It may be noted that, in the seven debates with Yale, Harvard has won in the five in which there were judges, and, in the judgment of the audiences, was the winner in the other two also. It is also worthy of notice that one half the speakers in these debates have been from the three cities of Cambridge, Worcester, and Denver.

The representation of the undergraduate body in marshalships, the literary Class Day parts of orator, ivy orator, and poet,<sup>1</sup> in the Harvard-Yale debates, and on the Commencement programme, is shown in the following table:—

<sup>1</sup> The writer was unable to obtain the statistics of odists in time for insertion in the table.

	Marshall, 1890-1896 (6 years).	Orator, Ivy Orator, and Poet, 1890-1896 (6 years).	Orator, Ivy Orator, and Poet, 1894-1899 (6 years).	Harvard- Yale Debates.	Commence- ment Speakers, 1890-1894 (5 years).
Boston . . . . .	6	2	3	1	4
Cambridge . . . . .	-	-	-	3	4
Milton . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1
Somerville . . . . .	-	-	2	1	-
<b>Total, Boston and Suburbs</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>
Worcester . . . . .	-	2	1	3	-
Other places in Mass. . .	4	-	2	-	5
Maine . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1
New Hampshire . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-
Vermont . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-
Rhode Island . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-
New York . . . . .	1	4	7	1	3
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1	-	-	2	1
New Jersey . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-
Virginia . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1
Ohio . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-
Illinois . . . . .	2	1	-	-	2
Indiana . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-
Minnesota . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-
Missouri . . . . .	1	1	-	-	2
Kansas . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-
Colorado (Denver) . . .	-	-	-	3	-
Washington, D. C. . . .	1	2	-	-	1
Tennessee . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-
Mississippi . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-
California . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1
Sandwich Islands . . . .	-	1	-	-	-
	18	18	18	19	26

It will be seen from these figures that, while forty-five per cent. of our undergraduates come from Boston and the suburbs of Boston, those places have a much smaller proportional representation in what may be called literary College honors; and that the recent tendency has been toward a much larger local representation in the two branches of athletics considered above. Whether the tendencies shown by these figures have any bearing upon the success of the branches of athletics here considered, graduates interested in athletics may determine.

*Ernest Lee Conant, '84.*



## THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

THE history of the Bacteriological Laboratory at the Harvard Medical School is an interesting one, not only because it is believed to be the first established in this country in connection with undergraduate instruction, but because it was one of the first anywhere; and yet it is but nine years this Fall (1894) since the first lectures in connection with it were given to the medical students. This course of lectures was delivered to the members of the second class at the beginning of the term, and was limited to six, being intended to supplement the instruction then given in Pathological Anatomy. From the very beginning, however, the Department of Bacteriology was independent of any other in the School, although it was not for some years recognized by a seat in the Faculty for its head. If any justification of this last move were needed, it may be said that there has not been a year since its beginning that has not seen an enlargement either of the Laboratory itself or of the scope of the instruction given from it, and the present year is likely to see the greatest increase of its activity. So that to-day there is nowhere else in this country such an opportunity offered to undergraduates or graduates in medicine to learn the methods employed in this line of investigation or to apply and develop those methods in special research. But there is much more to be desired, as will be shown later.

Necessarily, the primary function of any department of a medical school is to teach medical students, and how this is accomplished in our case is as follows: In the latter part of the first year there is a required course, consisting of lectures and actual laboratory work, which each student is obliged to attend and to pass an examination upon. This course is brief, but the effort is made to have it as practical as possible, and it covers only those rudiments of the subject which every student must be familiar with before becoming a well-grounded, intelligent practitioner. The class then has no further connection with the Laboratory until it reaches the fourth year, when there is offered an elective extending over the first term. This consists of both lectures and laboratory work, as does the other, but is intended to go further into the theory and the details in a degree corresponding with the

increased capacity of the student to understand the value of the principles with which he is brought in contact. As yet this has not been given, because the first class of the required four-years' course do not reach it until next year, but there is little doubt as to its being appreciated, and for this reason. In this and preceding years at the Medical School, there has been what is called a voluntary fourth year, and the elective in Bacteriology has been taken by a majority of the students in that year. Still another course is open to advanced students, by taking which, half the time required for the fourth-year degree may be spent upon work in the Laboratory. As will be seen from all this, there are opportunities offered to any of the undergraduates in the School to secure a thorough training in this important branch of medical science.

A second function of such a laboratory as this is the training of specialists, in giving advanced instruction, and in encouraging original investigation along the lines proper to its limitations. This function is fulfilled in our case by offering a Summer Course extending over six weeks, and covering so much of the ground as is of special value to the practitioner; in connection with the Laboratory side of this course, the methods of clinical diagnosis are given practical application at the Massachusetts General Hospital. During the winter, two courses for graduates are given, beginning with each term, and covering the methods of work; these having been mastered, the needs of the individual are looked after, and if it is desired to take up any special line of research, facilities for that purpose are offered. As occasion occurs, also, the time and kind of course are suited to the convenience and knowledge of the applicant, and arrangements are such that a beginning may be made at any time, although not always under the direct instruction of the head of the Department. In this way students are led up to a capacity for original work, and both those trained in the special methods of this Laboratory and those who have received sufficient training elsewhere have every facility for research we can command placed at their disposal. Considering the hampered pecuniary conditions, the results have been not ungratifying, and show what might be hoped for, with funds at our disposal.

A third function, and one that would appear to be of special importance in this country, is the making of such a laboratory as

this a centre for the guidance of such measures as affect the general public, which should not be left to the control of commercial enterprise, and which must be supported by the public through the Boards of Health. Recent results indicate that this is already a very important matter, and evidence is at hand showing that it will become still more so in the near future. Perhaps the best example of this is the proved necessity for a bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria. The methods by which this is done are sufficiently simple, but at the same time require special training and a well-equipped laboratory for carrying them out; and there can be no doubt that better results can be secured by means of a combination of many small interests in one large establishment, under the control of no individual interest, but of some authority independent and outside of them all. The expense would be much less, and the general average of results much more rapid, accurate, and certain.

The way in which these different functions of such a laboratory have been fulfilled in our case is this: In the beginning we had only the students of the second class, and these only at a few lectures; this year we have to look out for nearly two hundred first-year men, and give each one of them individual instruction in the Laboratory besides the general lectures. Our accommodations are so limited that we can take but thirty-two of these Laboratory students at a time, and it will be necessary therefore to repeat the same instruction to at least six sets of students. There is being given, also, a course to nearly forty fourth-year men, who have elected it, and who, in order to secure any special good from it, are obliged to give a very considerable amount of extra time. There is, too, one fourth-year man taking half his year's work in Bacteriology. So much is being done for the undergraduates.

The year's work for the graduates and advanced students is not yet completed, but thus far (December, 1894) there have been seventeen students entered for systematic training extending over a period of more than two months, and there were ten in the Summer Course. As the places in the advanced Laboratory are only sufficient to accommodate twelve, and there are now working fifteen, the condition of things can be imagined. The results that have been reached since the Laboratory was opened would seem to justify, not only what has already been done for it, but whatever

may appear best to grant in the future. With even the limited facilities and support that it has had at command, several students have been trained in it who occupy scientific positions in other places in the same line of work, and researches have been completed by the members of its force that have not been surpassed elsewhere in this country. These investigations are, for the most part, published in various medical journals, and have not therefore made the same impression as if they had all appeared in one journal or been brought together in one volume.

The most promising and important research thus far carried on in the Laboratory is that of the late Dr. S. C. Martin, whose death arrested his work at its most critical stage. It was an effort to isolate and cultivate the "contagium vivum" of cow-pox, with the intent of substituting this for the ordinary vaccine virus, and thus doing away with any possibility of unfortunate results following vaccination. The successful ending of such a piece of work would be of inestimable value, and it was left at such a point that it seems as if money to carry it on was all that was needed for this to be accomplished. The late Dr. John Amory Jeffries had completed some and begun other important special investigations, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who knew him, that if his life had been spared he would have gone far on the road to eminence in this direction. The loss sustained by the Laboratory and original research through the death of these two investigators was most severe, and the thought of their faithful painstaking methods is a valued memorial of them. Other important work in which the Laboratory has been engaged was an investigation of the etiology of suppuration; confirmatory work upon the occurrence and characteristics of the bacillus of tuberculosis (consumption) soon after the announcement of the discovery of that bacterium; an investigation of the truth of the statements in regard to the attenuation and protecting power of the virus of rabies (hydrophobia); a study of the length of time that the infectious principle of tuberculosis may retain its vitality, and hence its dangerous character, and a demonstration of the possibility of carrying the infectious principle of this disease through the milk of apparently healthy cows and of those in its early stages. This last has had a very important part in influencing public opinion and action, as seen in the attempts being made to stamp out tuberculosis in cat-

tle, and in this way to close one source of infection for the human race. Original work has been carried out during the past year by Dr. E. A. Darling, upon the bacillus *Coli Communis*, and the *Bacillus* of Typhoid Fever; by Dr. G. B. Henshaw, upon the micro-spectroscope as an aid to the differential diagnosis of bacteria; by Dr. M. W. Wood (U. S. A.), upon the cultures of the *Gonococcus*; and an exceedingly valuable research by Dr. J. H. McCollom demonstrating the importance of a bacteriological diagnosis in doubtful cases of sore throat. Investigation is now going on by Dr. A. K. Stone, upon the comparatively little known forms of anaërobic bacteria, — those growing only in the absence of oxygen, — and by Dr. E. A. Darling, upon the effect of alcohol on the virulence and vitality of various forms of pathogenic bacteria.

That the third function of a laboratory like ours should be to concern itself with matters of public interest seems to be undoubted, and it should be ready, if occasion arise, to aid, or, if necessary, to take charge of and control the application of new principles and discoveries. So far as its finances would permit, this has always been the policy here, and there has been a constant effort to make of it a place to which questions of all sorts in its line might be brought for an answer. The result has been that beginning with the tracing of an epidemic of typhoid fever in Rochester, N. Y., and passing through the tuberculine excitement of several years ago, it has had a marked influence in investigating and determining several points of public interest, and is to-day concerned in one of the most important questions of its experience, — that of diphtheria. Very largely through the painstaking labors of Dr. McCollom in this Laboratory, the public in this region has been brought to such a sense of the importance of a bacteriological study of cases of diphtheria that official action has been taken by the health authorities of Boston, and many of the neighboring communities, and this Laboratory is in the closest relations with the prosecution of the work, which has grown to such proportions that it is probable that at least twelve thousand examinations of this nature will be made by its force during the coming year, — the cases coming in now at the rate of from forty-five to fifty a day. So, also, by reason of the policy pursued heretofore, it was ready for and has undertaken the guidance of the

production of the new material for the treatment of diphtheria — the antitoxine of that disease — for the Board of Health of Boston. The head of the Laboratory has been appointed officially by the Board for the purpose of taking charge of this work, and has made himself responsible for the efficiency and accuracy with which it will be carried on.

These are some of the directions in which the activity of the Laboratory has been guided. It is hardly necessary to say that it has been hampered by the lack of an endowment in such a way as sometimes to be almost unbearable, and the duty of an appeal to the public for funds, with which to take part in what appears to be the most active advance that medicine has ever made, has seemed imperative. The Medical School itself has practically no endowment, and the amount it is able to set aside for the support of this Laboratory is not sufficient at any time for more than an encouragement to look forward to the future. The benefits that appear to be a certainty that are coming in the near future as the results of work in laboratories of this kind are almost incalculable. The reason for the general faith expressed in these results, before they even began to appear, is to be found in the fact that the new theories are based upon rational premises, and the confidence felt in the promises at first held out has been proved to be well placed by the results thus far obtained. What the future has in store, only the future can tell, but certainly what has already been done in medicine, surgery, and prophylaxis warrants a continuation of the confidence in the great achievements that are still, and soon, to come from work along the lines indicated. There are the trained hands and brains in this country to take our share in the pioneer work, but we have not the endowed institutions that have done so much abroad.

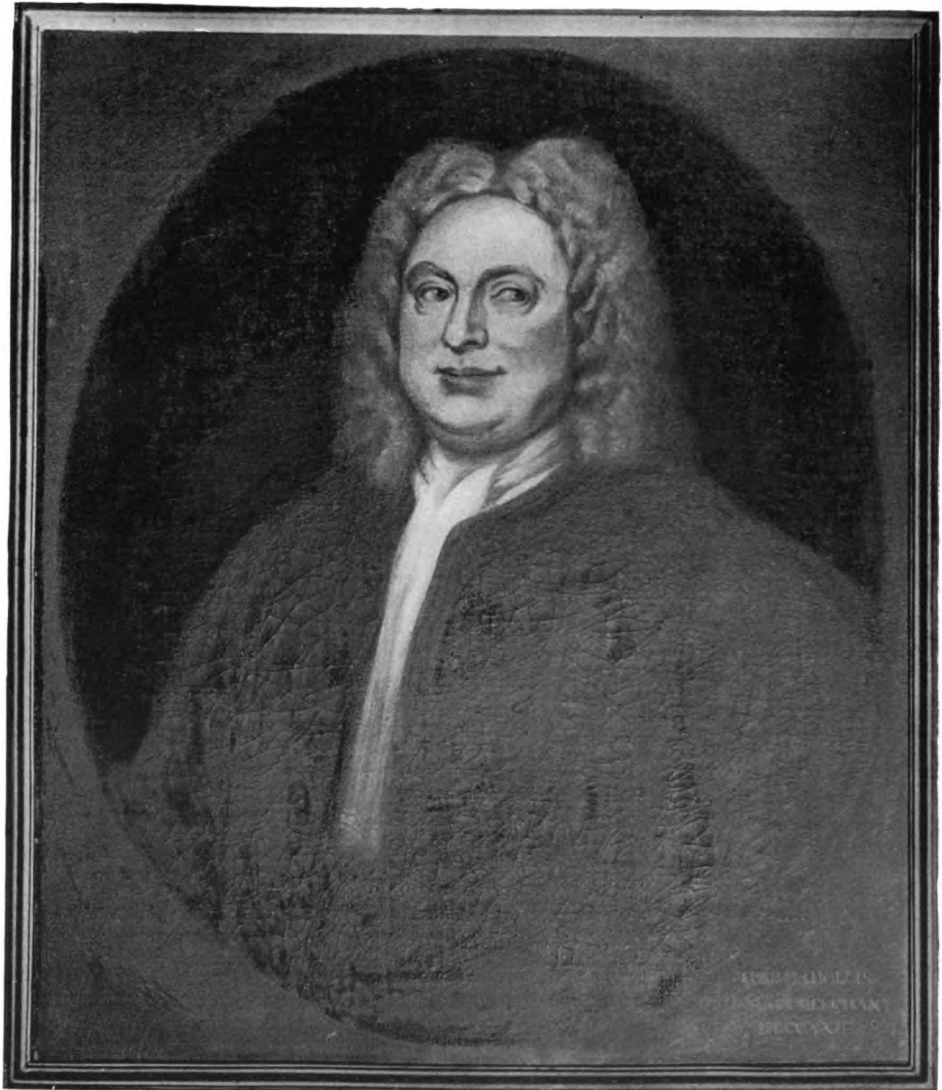
*H. C. Ernst, '76.*

## THOMAS HOLLIS.

AMONG the early benefactors of Harvard College the name of Thomas Hollis is perhaps the most conspicuous. He was born in 1659, and died January 21, 1733. He was the son of a wealthy London merchant whose life was marked by his devoted adherence to the Baptist Church and by numerous contributions in aid of charitable and philanthropic purposes. In 1718 the father died. The son had then been engaged in prosperous mercantile business for nearly forty years. The inheritance of his share of the paternal estate placed him in a position to profit by the example of a father, whom he resembled not only in his devotion to the Baptists, but also in his benevolent disposition. In 1719, the year after his father's death, Hollis began the series of gifts to Harvard College which have excited the surprise and the wonder of succeeding generations of alumni.

It is supposed that his attention was first attracted to the College in 1690, in consequence of his being named as one of the trustees in the will of Robert Thorner, and he himself says in a letter to Dr. Colman, "Now since you are pleas'd so frankly to inform me of the state of your College, of wch I had not so particular account, thô I have had many thôts of showing some liberality to it — ever since the death of my honored uncle, Robert Thorner, who made me one of the Trustees of his Estate." About the time that his attention was thus attracted to the College, Increase Mather was in London, and it is known that he was on terms of friendly intercourse with Hollis. Not improbably Mather may have aided in turning the stream of Hollis's benefactions towards the trans-Atlantic college. Whatever may have been the cause which determined his selection of the main object of his bounty, it was fortunate that his attention was attracted at that time to Harvard, for it is evident that he was then revolving in his mind plans for the appropriation of a portion of his income for public uses.

In 1721 he wrote to Dr. Benjamin Colman of Boston, that his success in business inclined his heart "to a proportional distribution," and in that distribution Harvard College obtained a full share.







His instructions as to the use of the first funds which he sent over were, that they were for the "maintenance and education of pious young men for the ministry, who are poor in this world." This line of benefaction was succeeded by the foundation of a "Divinity Professorship." This remarkable proceeding on the part of a Baptist was adopted at the suggestion of some of his Cambridge correspondents, and notwithstanding the great difference of his theological opinions from those entertained by many who had a voice in the management of the affairs of the College, the suggestion was readily accepted and cordially approved.

He forwarded in 1721 formal orders with reference to the disposition of the money which he had remitted, in which he provided for the appointment of a Divinity Professor and the appropriation of what he considered a suitable salary, reserving, however, to himself the approval during his lifetime of candidates for the position. He was of course conscious that no Baptist was likely to receive the appointment, but he sought to establish the negative proposition that no candidate should be refused on account of his belief and practice of adult baptism.

Quincy thus epitomizes the liberal character of these orders: "The nature of the foundation was consonant to the well-known characteristics of his mind — free from bigotry — of a comprehensive charity, in the spirit of which he submitted in unqualified terms the selection of his professor, and the conduct of his professorship, to the decision of the President and Fellows of the Corporation for the time being, without other rule than such as from time to time their own consciences and views of the interests of the College might dictate."

Hollis's original proposition was submitted in February, 1719. The ultimate settlement of the terms of the foundation of this professorship was not adjusted until January, 1721. Thus it will be seen that about two years were occupied in the negotiations between the Baptist benefactor, the Corporation, which was then composed of men from the liberal wing of the Congregationalists, and the Board of Overseers, which was conservative to the last degree. Quincy occupies over twenty pages in the development of this controversy, and intimates that Hollis never could have fully appreciated the fact that the first candidate who was proposed for the professorship was by the Overseers placed upon record as

having assented to the divine right of infant baptism. "He selected," says Quincy, "as the object of his extraordinary bounties, an institution, in which he knew those of his faith were regarded with dread by some, and with detestation by others, and where he had reason to think, as he averred, that the very portrait of a Baptist, though of a benefactor, would be the subject of insult."

It is pleasant to be able to record that the present incumbent of the Hollis Professorship of Divinity is a Baptist. The details concerning the exhibition fund were fixed in the instrument defining this professorship, and the scholarship which was then established is still administered and is described in the Catalogue.

During all this time he was constantly sending over books, some directly to the Library, others to clergymen of his acquaintance, coupled with instructions that they were to make provision for their ultimate deposit in the College Library. It was by his suggestion that a catalogue of the Library was prepared and printed, in order that he and his friends might use some judgment in the selection of the books which they should send over. Through the judicious distribution of the copies of the catalogue which were sent to him, he interested large numbers of people in the College, and numerous contributions to the Library were the direct result of his efforts in that behalf.

In 1726 he remitted £420 sterling towards the establishment of a Professorship of Mathematics. The total amount which he had remitted up to this date to the Treasury of the College was estimated by himself at about £4,900 New England money, which at six per cent. would produce £294; and this sum he appointed to be laid out as follows:—

To a Divinity Professor . . . . .	£80
To a Professor styled Hollisian Professor of the Mathematics . . . . .	80
To the Treasurer or Accomptant of the College . . . . .	20
To ten poor students in divinity . . . . .	100
To supply deficiencies . . . . .	14
	<hr/>
	£294

His benefactions did not, however, stop at this point. More books followed, and in 1727 he gave an apparatus for experimental philosophy which cost in England £126.10.0 sterling.

Eliot in his *History of Harvard College* says that the name of Hollis is enshrined in the memory of the alumni as scarcely less sacred than that of Harvard himself, and states that "his donations must in the whole have reached nearly £6,000, including a large number of books, together with types and other articles." Owing to the loss of some of the books of account covering this period, it is impossible to determine the exact amount of his benefactions.

His example had an extraordinary influence upon the members of his family. The names of John Hollis and Nathaniel Hollis, brothers of the subject of this sketch, are to be found in the list of benefactors. In the next generation, the names of Timothy, a son of John, and of Thomas, a son of Nathaniel, are also to be found. The latter was the heir of the first Thomas, and in his gifts to the College maintained the princely scale of liberality which had characterized his uncle's gifts. A third Thomas Hollis, the son of the second, succeeded to the task of administering the bounties with which the name of the family had become associated through generation after generation, and his name is to be found as the contributor of numerous gifts of valuable books. In 1774 the third Thomas died, and bequeathed his estate to Thomas Brand, who assumed the name of Hollis, and during his life made frequent gifts of books. He also left £100 sterling to Harvard College for Greek and Latin classics for the Library. Although the record of the liberality of the successive members of the Hollis family cannot be said to constitute a part of the life of the first Thomas Hollis, yet it is so directly traceable to his example that mention cannot be omitted here.

Our sketch of the life of Thomas Hollis has been confined almost exclusively to an enumeration of the gifts which he bestowed upon the College. So bounteous were these, that their rehearsal in itself brings before us a fairly good picture of the man, nor would the limits of such a sketch permit of much more than can be obtained through these sources. Three volumes in the Harvard Archives furnish authority for the greater part of what has been said. The first was dedicated by a vote of the Corporation, April 4, 1726, to the purpose of keeping a register of Mr. Hollis's Rules, Orders, Gifts, and Bounties, past and to come, together with a record of certain facts concerning the schol-

arships and of all orders of the Overseers or Corporation in connection with the rules, gifts, or scholarships. The second is a collection of Hollis's letters to various persons, mainly to Benjamin Colman. The third is a collection of letters, nearly all to President Leverett.

Hasty and incomplete as is the sketch, and imperfect as is the view which we obtain of the personality of Hollis, yet we cannot fail to comprehend that while he was firm in his adherence to the tenets of the faith in which he had been reared, he was liberal in the toleration of others beyond the comprehension of some of those with whom he was dealing. Conscientious and trustworthy himself, he trusted others, and bestowed his bounty freely upon a people with whom he had never come in contact. When we consider the discussion which took place at the time of the foundation of the Divinity Professorship, and keep in mind that he must have been conscious of the distrust occasioned by his being a Baptist, we can only wonder that he should have resisted the pressure, to which he repeatedly alludes in his letters, brought to bear upon him to divert his gifts into other channels. In this movement the hands of Jeremiah Dummer and Governor Saltonstall are openly disclosed in behalf of Yale College, aided directly by numerous anonymous communications, and indirectly, according to Quincy, by Cotton Mather, while Thomas Prince sought to gain acquisitions for the library of the Old South Church in preference to and at the expense of the College Library. To all of these he turned a cold shoulder. "I have no inclination to be diverted from my projected design," he says in one letter. "I was disgusted at the suggestion, and refused to read on," he says in another. "Dummer's management for Yale College led me to suspect a snake in the grass," he says in another.

His firm adhesion to the Baptist faith made him conspicuous among Dissenters, and we find him placed upon an important committee for promoting peace in a controversy among the churches of the west of England. He was to be found in that committee, as might have been expected, opposed to the side which wished to impose a doctrinal test.

His modesty led him to regret the notoriety which necessarily arose from the public manner in which the Colonists expressed their grateful acknowledgments, but he recognized that what was

distasteful to him might prove of benefit to the College. "My donations to the College," he says, "having made more discourse about it than formerly in London, I could have wisht to have been less knowne, only quiet my mind, in that possibly hereby some others may be moved to like good worke for your advantage."

His death was the occasion of numerous obituary discourses on both sides of the Atlantic. In all of these we find allusion to the catholicity and liberality of his spirit as well as to the broad philanthropy of his gifts. Dr. Jeremiah Hunt, at Pinner's Hall, January 31, 1788, impressed upon his hearers the fact that "the instances of his bounty" "were not confined or restrained entirely to a party." Colman called the attention of the Governor and the General Court to the inspiration of Hollis's bounty by the "free and catholic air we breathe at Cambridge, where Protestants of every denomination may have their children educated." Wigglesworth, in a sermon which was printed by vote of the Corporation, dwelt upon his "encouragement of theological as well as humane knowledge among us who are Christians of a different denomination."

An elegiac poem was on this occasion inscribed to his brother John. If the verses are commonplace, yet they help swell the appreciative chorus of his praises. With a few lines selected from this poem, which in a simple and truthful way describe his charity, his catholicity, and his liberality, let us close this sketch :

"In him the poor a sure asylum had,  
His kindness certain, as their pressures sad.  
Hollis a gen'ral good, the nation found,  
Blest in himself, and blessing all around ;  
His mind capacious as their wants could be,  
And as their cries his heart and substance free.  
Him heaven had form'd for ev'ry good design,  
And like the sun on all he deign'd to shine."

*Andrew McFarland Davis, s '54.*

NOTE. — This is the first of a series of portraits which the *Graduates' Magazine*, with the coöperation of the College, expects to publish. As many valuable pictures will be reproduced for the first time, the collection will have peculiar interest to all students of American history and American painting. In June, Savage's portrait of Washington will appear. — EDITOR.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

## MID-YEAR RETROSPECT.

Corporation Records. — Administrative Work of Teachers. — Numbers. — Harvard's Competitors. — Grounds and Buildings. — Athletics. — Regulation of Athletics. — Publication Office. — Catalogue. — Discipline. — Entrance Requirements.

By arrangement, the records of the Corporation, till April, 1894, published in the *Harvard University Bulletin*, are henceforth to be furnished to the *Magazine* from quarter to quarter. For convenience of printing, the items may be classified and rearranged by the Editor; hence the Corporation takes no responsibility for the matter in the form in which it actually appears; but it will be based on transcripts of such records as are to be made public.

No significant changes have been made in the administrative staff of the College. Mr. Cobb continues to carry on the correspondence and the employment bureau work formerly in the hands of Mr. Bolles. The severe administrative duties of many of the University teachers are not relaxed. The three administrative boards of the College, the Graduate School, and the Scientific School call for weekly meetings from thirty members of the Faculty; the whole Faculty met every week up to Christmas, and now sits twice a month, and there is much laborious committee work. The University seems less disposed than in previous years to carry on enterprises which, while of advantage to the community, are not intended directly for University students. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has steadfastly declined to take any official part in schemes of University Extension, although many members of the Faculty give courses of lectures which are of that character. The Schools Examination Board, which threatened to make serious inroads on the time of many teachers, is at present quiescent. The considerable expense of the examination is an obstacle which few public school boards are willing to remove; and the secondary schools are interested in following out the general reforms in secondary education which are being urged throughout the country, and have not shown a keen desire to be examined. The new Harvard Officers' Fund Association, for the relief of invalidated officers or their families, has now an annual income of eight hundred dollars. The World's Fair exhibit, to which many members of the University gave time and strength, however instructive to the public and useful to the University, yields no immediate fruit in an increase of students from the West.

Since the publication of the table in the last number of the *Magazine*, showing the comparative attendance at the principal universities, the catalogues have appeared, or definite information has been had from the various university authorities. Revised figures are therefore given below; the totals are official except in the case of the University of Michigan, in which there are always late registrations. The distribution into schools, and the appended figures of gains, of degree holders, and of women students are made up from calculations based on the catalogues. For accurate comparison, the figures for Harvard stated below are also taken from the Catalogue for 1894-95. Changes since the date of that publication are shown in the special table on the last page of this issue; and into the totals of that table are added twelve students of Radcliffe who are admitted to courses in the University, though not included in the Catalogue. A further compilation shows the degree holders, and the students in each department who are entering the University for the first time; and the Summer School and Radcliffe figures are included, so as to show the total number of persons brought as students within the influence of the University since June, 1894.

	Johns Hopkins.	Univ. of Chicago.	Princeton.	Cornell.	Columbia.	Yale.	Univ. of Penns.	Univ. of Mich.	Harvard.
Arts . . . . .	176	452	598	343	252	1150	388	?	1667
Sciences . . . . .	-	47	394	876	397	662	366	?	308
<b>Total undergraduates . . . . .</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1487</b>	<b>1975</b>
Graduate Schools . . . . .	282	291	117	171	241	138	161	-	258
Theology . . . . .	-	210	-	-	-	116	-	-	50
Law . . . . .	-	-	-	185	258	195	279	640	404
Medicine . . . . .	110	-	-	-	786	100	858	375	454
Dentistry . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	185	80
Veterinary . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	62
Other schools . . . . .	-	-	-	63	-	66	41	96	12
<b>Total advanced depts. . . . .</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1696</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>1320</b>
<b>Total students . . . . .</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>1934</b>	<b>2350</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>2783</b>	<b>3290</b>
Gain in Arts . . . . .		132		6	-43	64	91	80	11
Gain in Sciences . . . . .		10		-154	80	61	-20		28
Gain in advanced depts. . . . .		110		34	169	17	137	64	95
<b>Total gain over '93-94 . . . . .</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-114</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>194?</b>	<b>134</b>
Holder of degrees . . . . .	381	385	114	256	512	396			854
Women . . . . .	16	294	0	230	20	60			[12]

From the above table several important conclusions may be drawn. Harvard maintains her large excess of total numbers, and makes a rela-



tive gain sufficient to show that she advances. The gains of the great universities are not very unequal; Cornell alone has had a serious setback, all in her scientific departments. But, although in the combined numbers of the undergraduate and advanced departments Harvard easily leads, on each of those two sides she has found close competitors. Yale has 1812 undergraduates to our 1975; and, if she maintains her present relative rate of growth, will equal us in two years more. In advanced studies, Harvard is surpassed in numbers by the University of Pennsylvania, and closely pushed by Columbia. It is evident that Columbia and not Yale is to be the great rival of Harvard in the higher studies; and Columbia, already strong in eminent teachers, abundance of books and apparatus, modern methods, and a spirit of research, is now about to put up a magnificent plant of libraries and laboratories, which will be a further attraction to the best students. All the universities except Yale are making their most significant gain in the advanced group, and the table shows in the numbers of degrees already held by students the comparative attractiveness of the different universities to graduates of other colleges. At Harvard there are 854 as against 512 at Columbia. The members of the Harvard Graduate School, together with those holders of degrees registered as undergraduates who would elsewhere be included among graduates, number 328, which puts it decidedly at the head of the list. Another less satisfactory tendency is the relative gain of many of the scientific departments over the arts. "Harvard College," like "Columbia College," is nearly at a standstill, and is elbowed by the scientific schools, and still more by the professional schools.

The proposed Commission on College grounds and buildings has had one part of their work taken out of their way by the improvement of the College front on the former Harvard Street, now Massachusetts Avenue. Last year, after long negotiations with the city government, the Corporation ceded to the city a strip containing over 10,000 square feet, from Doctor Peabody's house to Dane Hall. The old trees were all sacrificed; but now that the street is asphalted and a broad sidewalk laid, it must be admitted that the whole aspect of the College is much improved. There is a new air of light and space; even prim old Boylston looks more cheerful. It is now suggested that the sports are to be taken out of Holmes Field, leaving it free for buildings. Considering the difficulty of getting good foundations for the Carey Athletic building, the convenience of the running track for men coming out of the Gymnasium, and the unrivaled picturesqueness of the grounds on the day of a great contest, it is to be hoped that there will be no change till the space is required for buildings. The Fogg Art Museum is still surrounded by sheds and

débris ; but from a point part way up Oxford Street there is a view of the "vanishing pediment" which is considered one of its beauties.

That the University is not established to promote athletics is one of those truths which exasperate because they do not tell the whole story. Whatever right thing the students of the University undertake under the Crimson ought to be done well, whether it be a burlesque, a debate, a game, or an examination. Wherever there is a contest between two bodies of picked men, Harvard ought to win at least two times out of three, because there are thirty-three hundred men to choose from against less than twenty-five hundred in any competing university. Defeat must have some permanent and underlying cause. A favorite suggestion, in in which there is a body of wholesome truth, is that the individual system of the University trains men to work for themselves, but not in combination with others. Another reasonable explanation is that at Harvard men have a great variety of other interests, partly arising from the neighborhood of a great city, partly from the nearness of many of the students to their homes, partly from the strong interest in study which results from the elective system and the effectiveness of the professional schools. None of these explanations covers the whole ground. A contributor in another column assembles some surprising facts as to the places whence members of the teams come, and seems to show other reasons for the indisputable fact that Harvard has been unable to produce winning teams. It is not necessary, however, to look far afield for reasons when there is so much indecision in choosing captains. What Harvard most needs is such unquestioned leadership as that of Fred Thayer, and Bancroft, and Cumnock. The great difficulty at this moment is a lack of discipline among members of teams, and a proper holding to responsibility on the part of undergraduate and graduate supporters. The University has a right to expect union, sacrifice, and rigid discipline ; without them athletics is no longer a moral force. Students who accept membership in teams and then get tired of the training have a right to withdraw and live less laborious days ; but for a man to take the privileges and honors of membership and then to break training is a serious matter for the future of athletics, to say nothing of the ethical question.

The morality of athletics must in any event be subject to some doubt, so long as football is not reformed. Few people understand, unless they have had experience as participants, managers, or members of consultative bodies, how difficult it is to get any reform in athletics short of point-blank prohibition, and that remedy only brings in other troubles. There can be no expectation of a spontaneous movement of the students ; col-

lege generations are very short, little affected by tradition, and less by public opinion outside. Harvard students have usually shown an honest desire to improve the conditions of their sports; but they have to negotiate with other colleges, and college diplomacy is very slow and crooked, and always pulled awry by the question, "How will this proposition affect us next season?" "Gentlemen's agreements," such as are suggested in secular journals, are almost impossible to secure. An independent attitude, by which Harvard shall draw up suitable playing rules and stand by them till competitors come, is certainly simple; but it means no games with Yale. Since 1888 all the University authorities — the Corporation for the College property, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for the students, and the Overseers for the Alumni — have left all athletic questions in the hands of the Athletic Committee; and that body has most faithfully labored to bring up the standard within the University, and to encourage proper rules in games with other colleges. They are now confronted on one side with the dissatisfaction of the public and many of the alumni over the present condition of football, and on the other side with the apathy of the various college publics, which show no sign of being roused. Changes in rules can be secured without much trouble; what we need is a change of heart such that undergraduates will not admire a brutal player, and graduates will not permit such men to go on the teams. In the present temper of the governing bodies, it seems probable that unless some radical reform be reached before next season, the Athletic Committee will be relieved of any necessity of dealing with intercollegiate football games. If they are prohibited, with the consequent loss of athletic prestige and experience, and rankling discontent of undergraduates, it will not be the fault of the Athletic Committee, but of Harvard athletic men, undergraduate and graduate, who show themselves powerless to deal with the most serious crisis in the history of Harvard athletics.

Among the recent reforms in the University is the creation of the office of Publication Agent, to which Mr. J. Bertram Williams was appointed in 1892. University 2 holds the as yet too scanty stock of college publications, — catalogues, descriptive pamphlets, President's Reports, and the like; sets of pamphlets, and a few books prepared for class purposes by instructors; the new selections for responsive readings in Chapel, compiled by Dr. Henry Van Dyke and Professor F. G. Peabody; and the nearly completed hymn-book, also for Chapel use. In this office is kept a permanent list of alumni, benefactors, and other persons interested in the University, of presidents and librarians of colleges, of schools, clubs, and select newspapers; to each of these is sent the annual Cata-

logue and a copy of the President's Annual Report, and any other of the printed material which may be requested. Any graduate of the College, and any other person sufficiently interested, may have his name put on this list by sending his address to Mr. Williams, and notifying him of changes of address. Under direction of this office is also the College Printer, but he is not able to do all the work of the University. It is hoped that some time the University may have means to set up a press resembling the Clarendon Press of Oxford and the Pitt Press of Cambridge, at which may be printed all the numerous series of scientific and critical publications edited by the various departments of the University. Such are the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*; *Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature*, published under the direction of the Modern Language Departments; the *Harvard Oriental Series*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Harvard Law Review*, the publications of the Observatory and of the Agassiz and Peabody Museums. The Department of History is also about to establish a series to be called the *Harvard Historical Studies*, to include only longer or shorter works prepared by teachers or students of history in the University; the publication is to be sustained by the Henry Warren Torrey Fund, the gift of Mr. William M. Prichard, which has been accumulating since 1890.

As editor of the Catalogue, the Publication Agent has this year made a much-needed change by adding running headings; but a radical and complete revision of that volume has become necessary. The regular increase of the University, both in teachers and students, and the rapid development of new courses in the Scientific School, have so added to its size that it has become unwieldy. It has grown up by a process of accretion, each new department or school being added without much attempt to systematize either the forms of statement or the arrangement. The pages on entrance to college are the subject of standing complaint from teachers and boys preparing to enter Harvard; the Dean is understood to understand it, and to pass a measurable part of his time in expounding it. The same subjects reappear in various parts of the volume, and it is hard to make sure that one has found a complete statement on any matter. It would add much to the convenience of the public if the Catalogue were completely overhauled, with some study of the few points of superiority in the Yale and Columbia publications. Besides making clearer and more consistent statements, the text would be rendered more convenient by a more liberal use of display type. It would also add to its usefulness if it were thrown into paragraphs with consecutive numbers, and then there were liberal cross-references by number. A fuller index is also indispensable; the catalogue of one

other institution has doubled the value of the directory by inserting after each name the pages on which that name appears. The lists of students' residences and degrees may also be set in clearer form. The Law School has already introduced the convenient practice of tabulating the students by the institutions from which they come ; this system might well be adopted in all departments ; and a summary of the degrees already held, and of the students entering the University for the first time in each department, would also aid in bringing out the significance of the University's growth.

The public press and the University circle have been much interested in a suggestion of the late Secretary that some means should be found for breaking up the University into separate social units, so as to make it possible for the administrative officers to keep up some personal connection with the students. This desirable end may be reached in a variety of ways ; among them is the increasing attention paid to establishing relations with the parents of the Freshmen and other students. Instead of sending formal and amiable "admonitions," if a boy is doing ill, some college official now writes to his father ; the effort is made to treat every man according to the circumstances of his case, and not simply as a unit who "comes under the rule." Every member of the college community knows that the College Yard and the University precincts in general are more orderly than they have been in the memory of man. Cases of discipline are few considering the large number of students assembled, and they are now seldom the subject of a painful Faculty discussion, but are settled, or a statement of facts prepared, by the Administrative Board, or by an administrative officer. More notice is taken than formerly of young men against whom no serious offense can be proved, but who manifestly are doing no good to the University or to themselves. A new rule as to conditions, applied this year for the first time, is likely to stiffen the resolution of many students : no one is now allowed to register as a Junior against whom admission conditions stand ; so that those conditions must be removed or be forgiven before a man can come within a year of a degree. In the College Academic Board an interesting experiment has been tried : in some cases where students were guilty of putting in copied work instead of original exercises, the Board has directed that a conference be held with a select body of students, with whom may be discussed the nature of the offense and the state of College sentiment. It is hoped in this way to bring about a clearer relation between the standards of the instructors and the students in such matters.

The questions of entrance requirements, a three-years' course, and the requirements for the A. B. degree, described in the last number of the *Magazine*, have come to a point where they seem to require some form of joint settlement. When the Committee on the A. B. degree reported, it was met by a proposition to make the pass degree one of three years, and the superior degree one obtainable only in four years. This involves a new consideration of the A. M. degree, and its relation to the A. B. The only point on which the Faculty definitely took ground was that all the present system of honorable mention and degrees with distinction be abandoned; and a new committee was raised to prepare a substitute system, and to consider how far a three-years' course could be applied. The Faculty adopted also the proposition of the English Department for a new requirement in English, proposed by a conference of school and college men; and the time of the examination was raised from the old one and a half hours period to two hours, with the understanding that English was to count as much as Elementary Latin or Greek. No satisfactory form could be devised for the advanced requirement advocated by the conference, and it was dropped for the time. Meanwhile, the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools had taken action looking toward a restatement of entrance requirements in general, so as to express them in terms of the four programmes, or rather of the studies, enumerated by the "Committee of Ten" in its Report. The Faculty met the movement half-way by requesting each Department concerned to consider how its subject could best be taught on the time schedules suggested by the Committee of Ten; and then appointed a general committee to prepare a new scheme of entrance requirements, using the Department suggestions. The prospect is, therefore, that before the end of the year there will be a strong effort to accept each of the studies tabulated by the Committee of Ten (Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Higher Algebra, History, Physical Geography, Geology or Physiography, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoölogy, Astronomy and Meteorology, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene) as suitable for an entrance subject, if pursued in the manner and to the extent suggested in the Report. If the Faculty agree, the result will be to make it possible for all the schools which adopt any of the four programmes of the Committee of Ten to prepare for Harvard, at least in great part; to encourage good teaching of history and the sciences in the secondary schools; and to furnish a variety of combinations of subjects on which boys may enter college. How far classics and mathematics shall still be fixed parts of the entrance scheme is for the Faculty to decide.

*Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.*

## STUDENT LIFE.

The debating societies have been wonderfully alert during the past three months, and there is a great solace in the fact that Harvard was able to hold her own and add another to the list of victories won against Yale in the intercollegiate debate. Sanders Theatre was crowded on the evening of Jan. 18, for these contests have become events in the college year. Harvard's representatives, H. A. Bull, '95, R. C. Ringwalt, '95, and T. L. Ross, 1 L., took the affirmative on the question, "*Resolved*, that attempts of employers to ignore associations of employees and deal with individual workmen are prejudicial to the best interests of both parties." Yale's representatives were C. G. Clarke, '95, W. H. Clark, '96, and E. M. Long. Ex-Gov. Long, '57, presided, and the judges were Judge J. M. Barker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Bishop Lawrence, '71, and Prof. D. R. Dewey of the Institute of Technology. The debate was fully up to the former high standard. Mr. Ross opened the debate, Mr. Ringwalt presented the more substantial arguments, and Mr. Bull spoke in rebuttal for Harvard.

These debaters were chosen by a committee from the Faculty consisting of Prof. Hart, Prof. Williston, Mr. J. J. Hayes, Mr. E. L. Conant, and Mr. G. P. Baker. After the debate the speakers of the evening and the speakers of former years, together with the judges and selecting committee, banqueted at the Colonial Club.

The Harvard Union has had a most prosperous quarter. Although seventeen new men have been taken on, the quality of the new members seems not to have deteriorated. The debate with Princeton, at Princeton, is arranged for March 22. Earlier in the season the Union debated with the Trinity Club of Boston, the question being, "*Resolved*, that the standing army of the United States should be increased." Harvard was represented by J. P. Gately, Sp., F. H. Smith, '96, and C. A. Duniway, Gr. In a vote after the debate the negative, taken by the Trinity representatives, won.

The Wendell Phillips Club has also been active. The debates have been unusually interesting. In December Mr. William Loyd Garrison addressed the Club on "Wendell Phillips and the Orators of his Time." The Club has joined the Intercollegiate Debating Union, and is now in touch with the widened circle of college debaters. The members hope to secure a joint debate with the Union.

The Freshman Debating Club is a novelty at Harvard. Its meetings have been very well attended, and, later, the '98 Club ought to furnish some good speakers for the older societies. The choice of speakers and subjects has been left with a committee composed of Wm. M. Gardner,

Samuel Robinson, C. T. Robertson, B. R. Curtis, and Paul S. Gill. The subject of the first debate, — "*Resolved*, that more class spirit would be beneficial to the best interests of Harvard," — gives an idea of the kind of questions discussed. Three disputants appointed on each side are allowed five minutes each, while the first speaker, the leader, has four minutes for summarizing and rebuttal. The president and two men appointed by him are the judges, and after their decision is handed in, any member of the Club is privileged to speak. The Freshmen have followed no set rule in conducting their society. They did not hesitate to challenge Yale. Their intentions are certainly laudable, and one can appreciate the responsibility felt by the young organizers by the statement of Secretary Robertson, who writes: "Standing, as it does on the very threshold of the College, and offering to every man the advantages of debate, its influence towards augmenting the literary and forensic strength of the University must be considerable. The future welfare of the club," writes Mr. Robertson in conclusion, "will certainly be a matter of concern to those who are at present upon its membership roll, and their best wishes will continue with it, as one of the beneficial and pleasurable features of their university life."

The Cercle Français distinguished itself by the two very clever presentations of "*Les Fourberies de Scapin*" in Union Hall, Boston, and Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Dec. 17 and 19. Large audiences were delighted with the work of the young actors on both occasions, and each one in the cast seemed well chosen for his part. The acting of F. P. Chaves as Scapin, H. Schurz as G ronte, L. C. Tuckerman as Silvestre, and E. G. Knoblauch as Zerbinette was highly commended. The ballets of gypsies, Turkish sailors, and old men were well trained, and caused plenty of amusement besides furnishing the requisite amount of snap and dash apparently required in every modern college play. Although the expense of staging and costuming was large, there was a good surplus, part of which will be devoted to the French Department Library, and part to the fund for permanent quarters for the Cercle. The society is not an old organization, though already on a firm social and financial basis. In 1886 certain members of the French Department organized under the name of the Conf rence Fran aise, the object being to give members an opportunity to hear and speak French. Originally the members of the club read an essay in turn, an open discussion following. Later, this plan was changed, and now the address is given by an invited speaker. As the character of the meetings changed, the name was correspondingly changed. The Cercle still keeps up its literary work, and has recently started a series of public lectures in English, on subjects concerning the life and literature of the French people. Professor



de Sumichrast has been a tireless worker in every successful move of the Cercle.

The musical organizations never had a more successful Christmas tour than the one finished Jan. 3. Hospitable Harvard men welcomed the clubs wherever they journeyed. The musical men in college believe that much of the opposition to the tours will be overcome by the enthusiasm and attention shown the college organizations on the recent trip. In Indianapolis and Kansas City there were reunions of graduates from distant points. St. Joseph, Omaha, and Fort Leavenworth contributed their share of the audience at the concert in Kansas City. The Harvard Club of Worcester had charge of the first concert of the trip given in that city. At Baltimore the clubs enjoyed the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Maryland. Cincinnati and Louisville were next visited. In Louisville, the Glee Club made friends by singing "My Old Kentucky Home," while the Banjo Club entered into the spirit of "Dixie." The concert in Indianapolis did much to arouse the interest of resident graduates and revive the college loyalty. In Kansas City there were teas, receptions, and balls given in honor of the travelers. In Milwaukee and Chicago, where the last concert of the trip was given in Central Music Hall, to an audience numbering over 2,000 people, there was no lessening in the flow of hospitality. Mr. James A. Wilder of the Law School was the soloist of the Glee Club. His remarkable success should be recorded. All the clubs were up to the standard of recent years, and the Banjo Club was perhaps a trifle better. The clubs will give concerts in the neighborhood of Cambridge during the spring.

The Delta Upsilon will probably have a play, written by one of the members, to present about Easter time. As a rule the D. U. plays are somewhat more substantial than those of the Pudding or perhaps the Pi Eta. The D. U. has cosy rooms near the Yard, on the corner of Brattle and Palmer streets. Meetings are held on Monday evenings. Scholarship is rather an attribute of membership, and the club contains some of the more serious members of the college.

The Maine Club is one that suggests to the older alumni the fact that undergraduates from certain localities are joining together to strengthen Harvard in the opinion of the people at home. Several clubs of this nature have been formed in the past few years, many clubs bearing the names of prominent fitting schools. In a way every Freshman, if he be so inclined, can find a welcoming body of sympathetic students when he comes to Cambridge. Social smokers are held by the Maine Club once a month. Just before the Christmas holidays, the first annual dinner was given at the Parker House. Ex-Gov. Long and Ex-Mayor Walker of Portland were guests. Words of encouragement were read in letters

from such prominent Maine men as Judge Webb, Dr. Bacon, Pres. Hyde, and the Hon. Harold Sewall. Mr. W. T. Denison, '96, is thoroughly interested in the success of the young club.

The Camera Club is doing much to encourage photography among the students. On Jan. 22 it gave an exhibition, open to the public, in Boylston 9. The photographic lantern slides are thrown on the screen by a lime light. The slides represent the work of a great many men from San Francisco to Portland, Maine. In artistic composition and conception this season's slides show decided improvement over those of the past. The annual competitive exhibitions of the Club will be held March 7-10, and will be open to all members of the University, — graduates, students, and officers. Medals will be given for three classes: first class for photographs where all the work but printing has been done by the exhibitor; second class for portraits only; third class, for which Professor Norton will judge, for sets of photographs to be judged chiefly on artistic merits. It is hoped that the exhibition can be held in Boston as well as Cambridge. Last year there was a total attendance of 3,000. The Club does not increase much in membership from year to year, but each member is an active worker.

The Club's work has been devoted to procuring lantern slides of a sufficiently high standard, to be accepted by the directors of the Lantern Slide Interchange at New York. Thirteen of the 35 members offered negatives from which 100 slides were made. Of these 45 were accepted, and have gone on their travels among the 24 clubs in the United States and Canada. After the circuit has been completed, a few from each club will be put in a representative American set and sent to the English, French, and Belgium members of the exchange. A final journey of the American set will be to Japan, whence comes a set of the Japanese tinted slides in return.

Harvard was successful in the Intercollegiate Chess Tournament held in New York during the Christmas recess, in the rooms of the Harvard School. Harvard won by 9 points, Yale and Princeton were tied for second place with 6 points each, and Columbia, represented by two men new to the tournament, won but three points. The cup is open to challenge until June 1st. The College was represented by S. M. Ballou, 2 L., who already had a reputation as a player, and W. L. Van Kleeck, '95. They each won  $4\frac{1}{2}$  games and lost  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . This is the first year Harvard has won, Columbia having been champion in '92 and '93. Columbia's request for a chess correspondence match was declined and arrangements were made to play with Yale. In four years of correspondence matches with Yale, Harvard was successful.

A stir was occasioned during the last quarter by the action of the

directors of the Harvard Dining Association in closing the galleries of Memorial Hall on Thursday evenings. The students had been accustomed to take the young ladies whom they had escorted to the Vesper Service in Appleton Chapel to Memorial to watch the throng of students dining at one time. On one occasion the noise and confusion resulting in the hall from some incident in the gallery were pronounced enough to warrant the directors in taking some immediate action. A remonstrance, signed by hundreds of diners, was presented against the action. The directors rescinded the order only after feeling that the discipline had been forcible enough to prevent such breaches of conduct in the future.

*James B. Noyes, ['91].*

#### THE HARVARD GRADUATE CLUB.

The Harvard Graduate Club was the first organization of its kind in America. Its origin was largely due to a feeling among the men at Harvard, who had previously studied at other colleges, that it was their duty to try to do away with certain misconceptions as to Harvard and the student's life here, which had become widespread among the smaller colleges, and were interfering with the growth of the Graduate School. It was soon found that a permanent organization which should bring together the men in different departments of Graduate work and promote social intercourse among them was something that was needed; and the realization of this need led to the formation of the Graduate Club in its present form. Since its inception in 1889 the Club has made advances each year until it has now obtained a firm footing as an almost indispensable addition to the work of the Graduate School. From the beginning its aim has been to be useful, — useful not only to its members, but also to the Faculty, the Graduate School, and the University.

Each year a large committee of its members holds itself in readiness to give help of all kinds, particularly in the arrangement and description of courses, to new-comers. A room in University Hall is assigned them on registration day for this purpose, and posters placed on all the bulletin boards offer the services of the committee to all Graduate students. This year a large number of men were welcomed, all of whom seemed to appreciate the help thus given.

As soon as possible after opening, a reception is given to which *all* members of the School, the President and Faculty, the Board of Overseers, the Board of Preachers, and others are invited. This reception is intended as an opportunity for new men to form acquaintances among the old members, and get into friendly relations with the members of the Faculty. It also aims to arouse in the Overseers an interest in the work

of the Graduate School and give them some idea of the kind of men whom the advantages of Harvard attract.

The regular meetings are usually held on the evening of the second Friday of each month. The Club is then addressed by some man of note on some matter of general interest; and, after any informal discussion the address may evoke, light refreshments are served while the members and guests of the evening meet socially.

This year, through the kindness of Professor Shaler and the courtesy of the members of the Colonial Club, the meetings are being held in the large hall of the Colonial Club House. It is needless to say that this makes them more attractive, since heretofore they have, of necessity, been held in rooms entirely unsuitable for the purpose.

To all meetings this year, special invitations have been sent to the members of the Faculty and such other Instructors as give Graduate courses. It is hoped that all who receive these invitations will feel that the Committee is really anxious that they should be accepted — for every meeting, if possible. In this way the Club may become an important factor in the work of the School, by extending the influence of the instructor and increasing the benefit to the student.

It may not perhaps be amiss to speak also of another work which has been done by the Graduate Club, viz., the publication of the *Handbook of Graduate Courses*, which appeared in August last. It is now in its second edition and speaks for itself. The members of the Club have felt that there were suggestions which a body of students could with propriety make, which should be made, and yet could not suitably emanate from the authorities of the University. They can, for example, call attention to the fact that thirty or more colleges in the United States give an honorary degree of Ph. D., while others confer it for work done *in absentia* with ridiculously low requirements, so that, as is well known, foreigners are apt to scrutinize every American degree carefully before they attach any weight to it. By coöperating with the Graduate Clubs in other leading Universities, the Harvard Club hopes to do something, perhaps, towards the maintenance of a high standard of scholarship in America.

At the meetings so far this year, the Club has been addressed by the following speakers: 1. President Eliot, on "The Organization of a System of City Schools." 2. Professor Norton, on "Some Questionable Features of Modern Democracy." 3. Professor Palmer, on "The Future of Harvard. Could the Oxford System of Colleges be introduced?" 4. Professor Shaler, on "The Influence and Use of Environment in Education, with Special Reference to Conditions about Cambridge."

W. Henry Schofield, A. M., '93, Pres.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

## ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

No events of marked importance to Radcliffe College have occurred in the last three months. There are now 278 students, and there will probably be a slight addition to this number in the second half-year. As the midyear period approaches, the increase of the pernicious habit of overwork, in the attempt to review for examinations, is noticeable. Cramming, in its worst sense, by the aid of coaches and seminars, has never been a custom at Radcliffe. The overwork which is done at this time is for the most part on perfectly legitimate lines. One cannot, however, help looking back with longing eyes to the early days of the institution, when mental poise and commonsense were counted as valuable a possession as intellectual vigor for the average student.

Several friends of Radcliffe are still anxious as to the physical condition of the students. During the winter the young women have an opportunity for systematic training in the Gymnasium, and they are, on the whole, quick to avail themselves of this privilege. Still, it is not thought advisable to make attendance at the Gymnasium compulsory, and it is not possible to rouse in all the students a great degree of enthusiasm for regular physical exercise. Many persons feel that suitable playgrounds should be provided, in order to tempt the students to give an hour or two a day to such out-of-door athletic sports as are appropriate to the different seasons. The complications and serious evils attendant on boat-racing, football, and baseball do not threaten here, nor cause gloomy forebodings, and it is doubtless true that the young women, attracted by the pleasure of the life in the open air, and the excitement and interest in games, would, without spending an undue amount of time and strength, keep themselves in the best possible condition for the most successful intellectual work. The proximity of the present temporary Gymnasium encourages many of the students to use it who would neglect its opportunities otherwise. The problem is how to give the best facilities for exercise without removing them so far from Fay House as to make them useless. It should be said that no graduate has yet broken down as the result of her college work; and manifestly graduates have to bear the longest and most severe mental strain.

The proposition to start a non-sectarian religious society is now raising puzzling questions. Of the 278 students at Radcliffe, all but one third live in their own homes, and are presumably surrounded by religious influences with which they are in sympathy. It is fair to suppose that each one of the students realizes, more or less clearly, that the Christian

religion satisfies the greatest need of the individual soul, and offers it the greatest blessing; the eighty or ninety students, who would form the strongest upholders of a religious society, might, therefore, profitably unite in Christian thought and work, were it not for the fact that Unitarians, Universalists, Swedenborgians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, and Catholics naturally find difficulty in discovering a common ground on which they may meet and still preserve the freedom in thought and belief which they bring with them. For the fact remains that every religious organization pledges itself, involuntarily it may be, to some distinct human doctrine; so little is it the custom, even in these days when much earnestness and consecration prevail, simply to follow the Commandments and the spirit and principles of the Sermon on the Mount. Radcliffe is still too small to solve the difficulty, as Harvard does, by the formation of several religious societies.

The following gifts have been received since the last report: In December, from Wm. Amory Gardiner, for the Greek Department, \$500; from Miss Amy Folsom, \$1,000; from Miss Jackson, sundry bonds of a par value of \$5,000; from Miss Lucy Ellis, \$200; from Miss Mary L. Jones, \$100; from Miss Amelia H. Jones, \$250. In January, from Mrs. A. F. Wadsworth, \$100; from subscribers to the Woman's Education Association Fund, through Mr. Cabot, Treasurer, \$14,320, and interest amounting to \$434.29 additional. The total sum is \$21,904.29, all of which is without restrictions, except the gift for the Greek Department.

Mr. Augustus Lowell, of Boston, has presented 130 volumes to the Library. These books are chiefly in the departments of Philosophy, Ethics, French Literature, and Biography. A considerable number of these volumes had been the property of the late Miss Anna C. Lowell, who was a frequent benefactor of the Annex from its beginning.

The College has purchased the Munroe estate, on James Street. The lot contains about 16,000 square feet, and joins the present premises of Radcliffe on the south. — Mary E. Gilbreth died in August, 1894. She was a gifted young woman, and had been for several years a successful student at the Annex, in the department of Botany. Her family have very generously presented to Radcliffe College her botanical collection, which consists chiefly of an herbarium, a series of alcoholic materials, and a large number of dried fruits and seeds. The pressed specimens include representatives of most of the families and many of the genera of New England plants. The woody plants are particularly prominent. There are also many cryptogams. The alcoholic series is large, and includes species unusual in such collections, selected to illustrate items in morphology. The collection of fruits is the most valuable. It is

designed specially to illustrate the dissemination of seeds, and contains many forms, common and rare, showing nature's various means of scattering seeds. The entire collection has been made from the standpoint of the earnest teacher, and each specimen has a purpose.

Early in January, Miss Annie Brown, of New York, gave a reception, at her school, to Miss Irwin, Dean of Radcliffe, and Miss Smith, Dean of Barnard, at which several hundred persons, prominent in the work of education, were present. Miss Irwin also met in a less formal way, at Miss Brown's, the following day, those who were interested in Radcliffe College. Miss Irwin was the guest of the College Club, in Boston, on Jan. 21. This club is composed of graduates of the various colleges which admit women. In November, President and Mrs. Eliot invited the Corporation and Faculty of Harvard College, and the Associates and Faculty of Radcliffe, to meet Miss Irwin at luncheon. Miss Irwin is occupying President Eliot's house during his absence in Egypt.

Alice G. Arnold is now the President of the Idler Club, in place of Alice V. Clapp, who has been obliged to withdraw from College for this year. The Idler Club held its open meeting in November, as usual. The addresses before the Emmanuel Club this year were made by Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln and Professor J. Estlin Carpenter. Mrs. Lincoln gave an account of her investigations in tenement houses, and Mr. Carpenter spoke on Religious Life in England. In November, Miss Harriet Munroe, of Chicago, read a paper on Spenser to the students, and Mrs. Rhys Davids lectured on The Women of the Buddhist Reformation. Professor Paine and Mr. Emil Tiferro gave a concert before the Music Club. Professor Goodwin addressed the Graduate Club on Recent Excavations at Troy. In January, Hon. Charles Francis Adams gave a lecture before the History Club on The Study of History. There is a decided lack of interest in debates. The Union had three successful meetings, but for the fourth meeting four principal disputants could not be found. Twenty-six of the Radcliffe students are active members of the College Club, and seven are associate members. Twenty-five of these are graduates. The total amount of the subscription of Radcliffe students to the College settlements for '93-94 amounts to \$147.50.

Emily G. Balch, Bryn Mawr, A. B., '89, Harvard Annex, '93-94, is giving a course of sixteen lessons in Boston in practical Sociology. May W. Ovington, '91-93, is the Registrar of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jane M. Joslin, '88-90, is teaching Mathematics and English in the High School, Peabody. Madeline V. Abbott, Bryn Mawr, A. B., '93, Harvard Annex, '91-92, is Secretary to the Dean of Bryn Mawr College. Helena P. Stacy, '92-93, is teaching in the public kindergarten in Allston. Elizabeth Sawyer, '90-91, of St. Paul, recently married Mr. Edward

Pearce, of Providence, R. I. On Jan. 8, Jeannette S. Belo, '93-94, married Dr. Charles Peabody, of Germantown, Pa. On Feb. 2, Jane Hancox Newell, '92-93, married Mr. James Lowell Moore. On Feb. 4, Josephine Lord, '91-92, married Dr. Mark W. Richardson, of Boston.

## ALUMNAE.

The Harvard Annex Alumnae Association held its winter meeting during the Christmas recess. The majority of the members of the classes from '83 to '93 inclusive expressed a strong wish to receive the Radcliffe College degree in place of the Certificate of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, if such an exchange should seem wise to the governing boards of Radcliffe and Harvard. They by no means felt that the certificate had proved insufficient in the past, but they were moved by two independent considerations. It was plain that a closer bond would exist among the Alumnae if all held the same degree, and that, in the future, persons unfamiliar with the history of the institution would not readily understand that the certificate of the "Society" and the degree of Radcliffe represent college work identical in quantity and quality. Moreover, experience has shown several holders of certificates that the immediate commercial value of a degree is, in the eyes of some persons, greater than that of a certificate. One thousand dollars from an unknown donor was paid to the Alumnae through a committee of The Woman's Education Association for the scholarship fund.

Grace L. Wing, '90, is teaching in Chicago. — Mary H. Buckingham, '92, is giving, in Boston, a course of fifteen lectures on Greek History and Literature in relation to Greek Art. — Anna N. Hallowell, '93, who has recently returned from Europe, is giving a course of lectures on the Italian Renaissance. — Margaret W. Noble, '93, was married, in November, to Edward T. Lee, of Washington, D. C. — '94: Theodora K. Elwell is teaching in Miss Bodman's School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Chamberlin, Miss Macvane, and Miss Townsend, all of whom undertook courses of study at Radcliffe, in the fall, find it necessary to withdraw, for one reason or another. Josephine Wilson is teaching English in the High School at Clyde, Kans. Miss Chamberlin has a class at Denison House, and Miss Yerxa, who spent the first week of December there, is now Secretary on Residents for the House. — Miss Grace Harriet Macurdy, '88, is still teaching at Vassar College, and has been advanced to a higher grade of work in Greek and Latin than she had at first.

*Mary Coes.*



## PRESIDENT ELIOT'S REPORT.

[On Jan. 9, President Eliot's twenty-fifth Annual Report was presented to the Board of Overseers. The more important passages follow. — EDITOR.]

President Eliot's Report for the year ending Sept. 27, 1894, opens with reference to the death of John Quincy Adams, Professors Henry Warren Torrey, Hermann August Hagen, Josiah Parsons Cooke, and of Frank Bolles, Freeman Snow, and Arthur Leon Giblin. Mention is made of the resignation of Prof. G. M. Lane, and of Prof. H. P. Bowditch as Dean of the Medical School; of the adoption of Statute 14 in regard to the Regent, and of an amendment in the 9th Statute; of the change in title of the Erving Professorship of "Chemistry and Mineralogy," to that of "Chemistry" alone. "Mineralogy is a subject having three distinct associations, being connected on one side with Chemistry, on another with Physics, and on a third with Geology; but it should undoubtedly have a professorship of its own. The establishment of this professorship should be effected so soon as the necessary resources are at hand. One resource is already provided through the zeal, good judgment, and energy of Professor Josiah Parsons Cooke, namely, a large and rich collection of minerals."

The President next records the negotiations which led to the incorporation of Radcliffe College last year and to its permanent alliance with Harvard University. "The transactions above described," he says, "obviously have great importance. In the first place they secure the future of Radcliffe College as an institution where the highest instruction and the most significant degrees will be accessible to women. Secondly, they indicate plainly that the direct influence of Harvard University on the education of women is to be exerted through a separate corporation having invested property and an establishment of its own, and exercising careful supervision over all women who seek instruction in Arts and Sciences from Harvard University teachers. Thirdly, it is obvious that such an alliance as has been made between Harvard University and Radcliffe College could be equally well made by the University with any separate college for men which might be established in Cambridge. As the University increases in numbers and in complexity of life and organization, it may well be that benevolent persons will desire to establish separate colleges for men with dormitories, dining-halls, chapels, laboratories, and reading-rooms of their own, but depending on the University for instruction, examinations, and degrees. For the creation of such detached and partially independent colleges the alliance made between Radcliffe College and Harvard University may in the future serve as precedent and example."

"It is desirable to inquire from time to time what part Harvard College makes of Harvard University. The answer to this inquiry must always include two elements: first, the proportion which the number of students in Harvard College bears to the whole number of students in the University, and secondly, the relation of the required period of residence for the degree of Bachelor of Arts to the periods required for the other degrees given by the University. In both these respects the relation of the College to the University has changed within the last fifty years. The percentage of Harvard College students in the whole University has fluctuated as follows: In 1844-45 the percentage of College students was 42. It then gradually rose till it reached 52 per cent. in 1849-50. Then it remained in the neighborhood of 50 per cent. till 1853-56, when it suddenly rose to 55 per cent. It then declined somewhat, and from 1859 to 1864 it was again in the neighborhood of 50 per cent.; but after the Civil War it declined for four years to about 44 per cent. This decline was probably due to the return from the War of young men whose education had been interrupted. They naturally entered the professional schools. In 1868-69 the percentage of College students was again at 50 per cent.; but from that limit it rose gradually, during a period of fourteen years, until in 1882-83 it reached 65 per cent. These fourteen years cover most of the changes by which the standards of the professional schools were raised, and the number of their students temporarily reduced. From that maximum it has since steadily declined, until in the year 1894-95 it is again at 50½ per cent.

"Turning now to the periods of residence, it appears that the normal residence for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity has remained constant; that a residence of one year has been required for the degree of Master of Arts since 1872, whereas before that period no residence was required for that degree; that the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Science, Doctor of Dental Medicine, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Bachelor of Agriculture, Civil Engineer, and Mining Engineer have been added at various periods between 1869 and 1886; and that the required term of residence has been increased for the following degrees: for Bachelor of Science, from a variable period averaging about three years to a fixed period of four years; for Bachelor of Laws, from eighteen months to three years; for Doctor of Medicine, from three terms of about four and one half months each to four full years. It is clear, first, that the number of professional degrees has been greatly increased during the past thirty years, and secondly that the periods of residence for these degrees have been materially lengthened. This lengthening of residence is particularly striking in the case of the two large professional schools, — those of Law and of Medicine. On the other

hand, it should not be forgotten that the practice of admission to advanced standing in the College has lately increased ; so that many degrees of Bachelor of Arts are now conferred every year upon persons who have not completed a residence of four years. This fact more than counterbalances the effect on the other side of the account of the short periods of minimum residence for the degrees of Master of Arts (one year) and Doctor of Philosophy (two years).

"It is of course altogether desirable that the percentage of Harvard College students in the total number of students in the whole University should gradually diminish ; for the other departments contain maturer, more advanced, and more serious students, and they should be fed by hundreds of institutions besides Harvard College, although that College should always remain their best feeder. To be sure the age of the students of the Scientific School is not higher than the age of the College students ; but from one half to two thirds of the Scientific students are men who have chosen their profession, and are strenuously preparing themselves for it. Moreover, such trivialities and crudities as still survive in the University naturally harbor in Harvard College ; because the College only two generations ago was really a school for young boys. Gradually the influence of a large body of mature and earnest students who have a serious purpose in view is eliminating from the College itself these inconsistent survivals."

After brief mention of new courses in the Scientific School, and stating that the period of residence of candidates in Arts could be reduced without diminishing the scholarly requirements for the degree, the President touches on the four plans of admission to the College, of which plan *b* remains the most popular. He next discusses the difficulty experienced in assigning scholarships so that only the most needy and worthy shall receive them, and then urges the need of enlarging the quarters of the College office in University Hall.

*Athletics.* "1893-94 wrought only one favorable change in the conduct of athletic sports at Harvard College : It was at last made evident to the dullest apprehension that most of the men who took part in the highly competitive sports had been year after year brought to the principal events in a state bordering on exhaustion, with the single exception of the team for track athletics, which has always been under the direction of Mr. Lathrop. The employment of a physician to supervise the various crews, from which much gain was expected, led to no good result, the physician prescribing the drugs necessary to procure sleep for the overwrought men, but exercising no influence whatever to prevent them from becoming thus exhausted. This policy of overwork had been pursued by the coaches and captains for years in spite of the

steady protests of Dr. Sargent and Mr. Lathrop, both of whom are experts in regard to the physical condition of athletes. The current academic year is witnessing a thorough change in this respect for all the sports.

"The evils of the intercollegiate sports, as described in the President's report of last year, continue without real redress or diminution. In particular, the game of football grows worse and worse as regards foul and violent play, and the number and gravity of the injuries which the players suffer. It has become perfectly clear that the game as now played is unfit for college use. The rules of the game are at present such as to cause inevitably a large number of broken bones, sprains, and wrenches, even during trial or practice games played legitimately, and they also permit those who play with reckless violence or with shrewd violations of the rules to gain thereby great advantages. What is called the development of the game has steadily increased its risks, until they have become unjustifiable. Naturally the public is losing faith in the sincerity of the professed desire of coaches, captains, and promoters to reform it.

"It should be distinctly understood, however, that the players themselves have little real responsibility for the evils of the game. They are swayed by a tyrannical public opinion — partly ignorant and partly barbarous — to the formation of which graduates and undergraduates fathers, mothers, and sisters, leaders of society, and the veriest gamblers and rowdies all contribute. The state of mind of the spectators at a hard-fought football match at Springfield, New York, or Philadelphia cannot but suggest the query how far these assemblages differ at heart from the throngs which enjoy the prize-fight, cock-fight, or bull-fight, or which in other centuries delighted in the sports of the Roman arena. Several fatal accidents have happened this year to schoolboys and college students on the football field; and in every strenuous game now played, whether for practice or in an intercollegiate or other competition, there is the ever present liability to death on the field.

"It is often said that by employing more men to watch the players, with authority to punish instantly infractions of the rules, foul and vicious playing could be stopped. The sufficient answer to this suggestion is that a game which needs to be so watched is not fit for genuine sportsmen. Moreover, experience indicates that it would be hard to find trustworthy watchers. Extravagant expenditure for the teams throughout the season, and by the spectators at the principal games, continues to disgust the advocates of simple and rational manly sports.

"Meanwhile it is to be observed that there is much wholesome physical exercise taken, and much genuine athletic sport enjoyed in the University, in ways wholly independent of these exaggerated intercollegiate

games. The variety of the exercises and sports is always increasing. For two years past the class exercises on the floor of the Gymnasium have been very useful; and during the current year military drill has been introduced.

"The athletic sports and exercises which commend themselves to sensible teachers and parents are those which can be used moderately and steadily, and which remain available in some measure in mature life. Such are gymnasium exercises, walking, running, rowing, sailing, riding, cycling, tennis, gunning, bowling, and fencing. The youthful expert in any of these sports and exercises will carry into his strenuous professional life a great source of enjoyment, and a real safeguard of health and of the invaluable capacity to endure without injury mental and moral stress. On the other hand, the games which demand so much practice and such severe training that the brain is temporarily dulled for all other use, or which require a combination of many individuals of like powers and tastes, or which contain as essential elements violent personal encounters, can have no direct application in the after life of professional or business men. Moreover, all games which require intense training for short periods present a serious physical and moral danger for the players, — the familiar danger of reaction when training stops. In education, therefore, it is the moderate and long-available exercises and sports which alone have real interest and value. The intense, highly competitive sports afford some stimulus for other and better things; but this stimulus is now too dearly bought."

*The Scientific School.* The President announces a large increase in instruction in Mechanical and Mining Engineering, and in Architecture, — the last being temporarily provided for by the generosity of Mr. James A. Garland of New York city, — and to the conversion of the Old Gymnasium (the gift of the late Henry Bromfield Rogers) into a laboratory of mechanical engineering. The appointment of Lieut. Wirt Robinson as instructor in Military Science is recorded. The proportion of special students in the School has decreased from 60 per cent. in 1891-92 to 34 per cent. the present year. "The Scientific School has shown, during the past eight years, a remarkable capacity for growth; but the departments of education to which its founder devoted it are the most expensive of all departments. Unlike the departments of Theology and Law, they need costly equipment, and a great amount of instruction addressed to the individual rather than to classes. Accordingly, the future of the Scientific School will depend greatly on the amount of endowment with which it is furnished. It cannot have a great expansion without liberal endowment."

*The Graduate School.* The Dean's report "exhibits plainly the same

fact which appears year by year in the choices of study made by the College students, namely, — that the subjects which chiefly engage the attention of students, at the most advanced stages, as well as at the most elementary, are languages, literatures, philosophy, history, and political science. Mathematics and the sciences are relatively neglected. That this fact is constant in an institution where choice of studies is perfectly free indicates the present comparative rarity of capacity and taste for strictly scientific studies. The great majority of students prefer the humanities, winning from them greater profit and greater enjoyment. It is superfluous, therefore, to protect the humanities by artificial prescriptions. The subjects which need fostering, alike in schools and universities, are mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoölogy, geography, and geology, with all the kindred sciences; for although these subjects are of immense importance to the progress of society, they do not attract an adequate number of students, — partly, perhaps, because they are, with the exception of arithmetic and some small portions of true geography, comparatively new subjects in schools and colleges."

*The Divinity School.* "The fundamental principle of the School is that students of theology should not be expected to commit themselves beforehand to any particular opinion, creed, ritual, or form of church government, but should remain free in these respects during the period of professional study. In spite of this unusual constitution, the number of students increases, and they represent an increasing number and variety of colleges, universities, and theological seminaries. Conducted as an undenominational school of Protestant Theology, the Harvard Divinity School is larger and more prosperous than it ever was as a Unitarian School. Nevertheless, the novel idea that education for the ministry need not be denominational makes its way but slowly against the common opinion to the contrary."

*The Law School.* During the past twenty years the average age at which students have entered the School has changed very slightly. "A table in the report of the Dean of the Law School, which exhibits the average age at which students have entered the School during the past twenty years (page 127) is interesting because of the very slight change which has taken place in regard to the average age at admission during this period. The Harvard graduates are still over twenty-three years of age when they enter the Law School, the graduates of other colleges are a little older than the Harvard graduates, and the non-graduates are only from six months to a year younger than the graduates. The figures of this table show how little time the non-graduate has saved by not going to college; but they also show that the average graduate in Arts on admission to the Law School is at least two years older than he ought to

be ; inasmuch as all young men entering the Law School are still three years distant from the earning of even the most modest livelihood, and most of them are four or five years distant from securing that degree of independence." The President refers to the change in the requirements for admission, which has reduced the number of special students ; he then proceeds : "The Law School continues to earn a considerable surplus. It could afford to add to its staff at least one full professor and two instructors, but such additions would alter somewhat the character of the School, for the amount of instruction offered would then be decidedly larger than any one student could possibly avail himself of, and the elective principle would necessarily be introduced to a much larger extent than now. It will be interesting to see what effect on the resort to the School is produced by the regulation that every regular student must have previously obtained an academic degree of good quality. The Divinity School was the first department of the University to adopt this principle, and since it adopted this regulation it has steadily grown and improved ; but the Divinity School always has been, and still is, a small school, whereas the Law School has become a large school. If the Law School remains large, in spite of requiring every regular student to hold a good academic degree on admission, it will have made a valuable contribution to the better organization of professional instruction in the United States."

*The Medical School.* "A change in the admission requirements was decided on during the year under review. After June, 1896, either French or German must be presented for admission in addition to all former requirements. All the professional schools of the University are gradually raising their requirements for admission ; but the requirements for admission to all the schools except the Schools of Divinity and Law are still deplorably low. They do not yet approach the requirements for admission to Harvard College. On the other hand, the Law School, as was mentioned in the last Report, requires a subject which is not taught at all in the secondary schools of the United States, namely, Blackstone's Commentaries, and the Medical School requires Descriptive Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, subjects which are taught in few secondary schools in the United States. There is great need of concerted action throughout the professional departments of this University, and, indeed, throughout all professional schools in the United States, in regard to their requirements for admission. Wherever it is not practicable to demand an academic degree for admission, the requirements for admission should be carefully coördinated with the subjects most frequently and effectively used in the programmes of American secondary schools. The medical laboratories of bacteriology and pathology developed new

activity during the year, in response to the new applications of bacteriology in diagnosis."

At the Dental School and the Veterinary School and Hospital the President chronicles effective work during the year, but the need of new buildings for both institutions has become urgent. A generous gift made it possible for the Veterinary Hospital to abandon the "subscription plan."

*The Library.* "The regular work of the Library in ordering, cataloguing, and delivering books goes on with regularity, and the volume of work done steadily increases. Much of it is done, however, under great disadvantages, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these reports. The shelves of the present building have become so crowded that last spring it proved impossible to find room for the accessions without removing from Gore Hall a large number of the old books. Accordingly 15,000 volumes were boxed and piled up in the cellar of Appleton Chapel, — a humiliating expedient to which the Librarian was simply forced to resort. The same thing will soon have to be done again. No sooner were these books boxed up than some of them were urgently wanted. Gifts and purchases taken together bring into Gore Hall at least 10,000 volumes a year, besides many thousands of pamphlets, and there is now no suitable place to put these acquisitions.

"The graduates and friends of the University should look squarely in the face the deplorable facts about the Library, which is the very core of the University considered as a place of instruction, and should have a building foremost among all the University buildings in architectural importance and in just adaptation to its uses. Such buildings Cornell, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, Michigan, Northwestern, and Kansas universities have obtained within the last ten years; and Columbia is preparing to make her library the central feature of the magnificent group of buildings to be erected on her new grounds. The condition of things in Gore Hall is disheartening and mortifying. The reading-room is much too small for the number of readers, is badly lighted, and not ventilated at all; the catalogue and delivery-room is unwholesomely crowded all day; and the shelf-room for books is so completely occupied that the proper classification of the books has been arrested with the work half done. The daily work of the Library is all performed at great disadvantage, and in spite of the recent provision of fourteen class-room libraries outside of Gore Hall, the instruction in the advanced courses of some departments is seriously crippled. There is a considerable annual waste of labor, and therefore of money, caused by the scattering of books belonging to the same department, and the lack of proper spaces in which to arrange the accessions in the classes to which they belong. The pressing needs are more stacks for books, enlarged quarters for the public cata-



logue, a spacious delivery-room, and a well-ventilated and well-lighted reading-room capable of accommodating 400 readers.

"Eighteen years ago the Corporation, fully realizing the importance of the Library to the development of advanced instruction at Cambridge in all subjects, spent \$90,000 out of their very limited unrestricted capital in enlarging the original Gore Hall. The unrestricted funds have never recovered from that abrupt reduction, — on the contrary, they have been still further diminished by occasional annual deficits in excess of annual surpluses. It is impossible for the Corporation to repeat that operation. The whole income of the University from invested funds and from tuition-fees is needed to maintain the present scale of expenditure for salaries, repairs and improvements, general expenses, and the various useful objects to which the incomes of special funds are devoted. Under these circumstances, in the absence of any single benefactor who desires to erect a suitable reading-room and stack, is it not time that the whole body of the alumni and friends of the University should undertake to provide by a general subscription these indispensable means of instruction and research? It is the most comprehensive object for which money can be given to a university; for the Library is needed by every teacher and every student, no matter what his department. A well organized effort to raise a large fund for this purpose would have the eager support of every member of the University staff, and of every graduate and friend of the University who loves reading, or who understands how indispensable great collections of books are to the steady advancement of learning and the orderly progress of civilized society."

*The Botanic Garden.* During the year 2,800 out-of-door species and 400 varieties were cultivated; all the plants in formal beds and under the terrace were labeled. A gift of \$10,000 enabled the Director to develop the museum and to contribute to the expenses of the Garden and Herbarium. Lectures for teachers were provided, specimens were furnished to the public schools, and a summer course for teachers was held.

The *Herbarium* was active "first in collecting, secondly in identifying materials sent in for determination, thirdly in adding to the collection of mounted plants and to the library, fourthly in cataloguing, and finally in continuing the preparation of the 'Synoptical Flora.' These operations are maintained in part by the endowment of the Herbarium, but in large part by the gifts of friends of the Botanical Department for immediate use. These gifts, though very welcome, constitute but a precarious resource for the maintenance of scientific work which demands not only continuity, but steady enlargement."

*The Arnold Arboretum.* Negotiations with the city of Boston in regard to adding about 75 acres of the Bussey estate to the grounds

already occupied by the Arboretum have not yet been concluded. Two courses in Dendrology have been given. The number of visitors to the Arboretum has been much increased by the completion of the approaches.

The imperative need at the *Chemical Laboratory* is improved ventilation; but any increase in the number of students will involve an enlargement of the laboratories themselves.

At the *Jefferson Physical Laboratory* several investigations have been brought to a successful conclusion. "Mr. Sabine gave much attention to the invention of laboratory appliances for the course of instruction on light and heat, called Physics 2. This latter work is particularly appropriate to the Jefferson Laboratory, because from that Laboratory has issued a large number of inventions and adaptations of apparatus which were necessary to the introduction of laboratory teaching of Physics into the grammar and high schools. From this department also proceeded the first successful method of testing the attainments of pupils in general Physics, that method, namely, which relies in the case of each pupil on a written examination, a laboratory examination, and the production of his original note-book of experiments performed. This method is applicable in all natural sciences, and is an important contribution to the successful introduction of systematic laboratory instruction in the various sciences into schools and colleges. Without a good method of examination it is difficult to maintain in any subject an adequate standard of accurate and producible knowledge. It used to be said that only the languages and mathematics lent themselves to thorough tests of attainment. This is no longer the case. All the sciences lend themselves to accurate methods of testing, both in school and in college, even at elementary stages of instruction, provided only that a sensible method of testing be used."

*The Observatory.* Remarkable activity is shown by the publications; "they were not only numerous and extensive, but they covered a great variety of subjects, including the zone observations made by Professor Rogers, meteorological observations in considerable variety, photometry, stellar spectra, eclipses, the aspects of Mars and Jupiter, comets, variable stars, a discussion of photographic and visual observations, and descriptions of astronomical apparatus and instruments.

"A portion of the work of the Observatory — namely, the photometric observations made with the meridian photometer — was criticised last summer by Mr. S. C. Chandler, an astronomer of merit, formerly connected with the Observatory, on the basis of certain errors in the identification or observation of a few very faint variables. The criticism was based on too small a number of exceptional instances; and it has been completely answered by the recent publication of an extensive comparison

made at the Potsdam Observatory of the photometric magnitudes obtained at that institution with those of the Harvard Observatory, and of the Uranometria Oxoniensis. The Director of the Observatory exhibits graphically (p. 200) a comparison of the Harvard, Potsdam, and Oxford results, showing the relative accuracy of the three bodies of photometric work. The result is completely satisfactory to Harvard University."

*The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy* lacks an adequate endowment. . . . Experience has "demonstrated that gentlemen actively engaged in teaching and research cannot be depended on, as a rule, for the daily care and increase of large collections. A separate staff of Museum assistants has to be provided whose time and thought go to the Museum and not to teaching. . . . It is unsafe to allow collections intended for exhibition to be used for purposes of instruction; hence separate collections for purposes of teaching have to be provided and maintained. The departments of Zoölogy and Geology are paying attention to the formation of collections intended as means of instruction. The Mineralogical Department, under the direction of Professor Cooke, has for many years made careful discrimination between specimens on exhibition and specimens which may be used in lectures and laboratories for purposes of demonstration."

*The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology* "is in the same condition as most of the great collections belonging to the University, whether of books or other objects. It has many more objects collected than it can adequately study, describe, exhibit, and use to advantage, yet the collecting must go on. In American archaeology, as in many other subjects, the opportunities for collecting instructive materials must be seized as they occur, otherwise they may be lost forever. The building is far too small to hold all the stores already collected; there is little money to pay for the great labor of studying, sorting, mounting, and cataloguing the objects which ought to be exhibited; and even the time of the Curator of the Museum cannot be wholly devoted to it. Under these conditions of inadequate endowment it is a satisfaction to see that the Museum receives year by year substantial aid from generous persons interested in archaeological research. More than \$6,000 was given to the Museum for immediate use during the year 1893-94."

Mrs. Hemenway's collection has been received. Explorations at Copan, Honduras, are to be pursued in cooperation with other institutions.

*The Semitic Museum* "has increased gradually and steadily in value and interest, and it has been the object of repeated gifts. A friend of the Museum makes a standing offer to give \$25,000 toward the cost of a building for the Semitic Department, provided \$25,000 more be raised. \$1,000 have been contributed for this purpose, and it is proposed to make

an effort, with the strong approval of the Corporation, to raise the remaining \$24,000 so soon as the revival of business shall give proper opportunity. The present quarters of the collection in the Peabody Museum are entirely insufficient to exhibit the objects already in hand. It is, moreover, desirable that the library of the Department should be near the collection, and that a lecture-room be provided near both Museum and library."

*Miscellaneous.* The Schools Examination Board examined three secondary schools; the expense, from \$120 to \$150 for schools near Boston, precludes many schools from employing the Board. The students in Summer Courses numbered 493 against 346 in 1893. "During the past five years there has been received from Summer Schools \$44,768, and there has been paid out \$43,198. The schools have therefore earned somewhat more than they have cost. It should be remembered, however, that they have had the gratuitous use of the University buildings and equipment, and have profited by the announcements of the schools made in numerous University documents. On the whole, the service rendered to teachers by these schools has been very considerable, and the effect on the University of bringing to Cambridge during the summer, for a six weeks' period of hard study hundreds of the most ambitious and competent teachers in the smaller colleges and the secondary schools, has been decidedly beneficial. The University is under obligations to Professor Shaler, Chairman of the Faculty's committee, for the intelligence and vigor with which he has directed this summer work since 1888-89." The Corporation gave the City of Cambridge about 10,370 feet of land for widening Harvard Street; they have further negotiated with the Cambridge Park Commission for the sale of certain lots on the north bank of Charles River desired by the Commission, including that on which the Boathouse stands. Holyoke House and Wadsworth House have been exempted from taxation. A Medical Visitor has been appointed. The Locker Building on Soldier's Field has been finished and accepted. At Memorial Hall the following arrangement has been made: all the tables are "conducted as club tables, each club having one half more members than there are seats at the table, and each club making whatever arrangements might prove necessary to prevent the presence at any one time of more members than there are seats. This plan has been put in operation during the current year, and has proved to be a great improvement on the previous arrangement. Nearly two hours being allowed for each meal, it is found that there is practically no difficulty in avoiding the presence at one time of more members than there are seats. Some of the clubs have voluntarily admitted more than twenty-one members; so that the capacity of the Hall is quite as large as it ever was. The new arrange-

ment has also permitted some improvement in the service; but the service has always been the weak point in Memorial Hall, and a further improvement of it is very desirable." The President alludes to improvements in the Foxcroft Club; to the raising of rents in Hollis and Stoughton; to the completion of Perkins and Conant, — the former supplying a gross rent of \$12,300 and the latter one of \$9,975; to the prohibition of political rallies, and of punches on Commencement, in College buildings. His report closes with a review of the financial condition.

*Finances.* "When the academic year 1893-94 opened, the Corporation found themselves in face of a deficit of \$25,181.26 in the University, College, and Library account, these three departments being really dependent on the College proper. Moreover, there had been a deficit of \$6,432.88 in this same account for the year 1891-92. The other departments gave no occasion for special anxiety; but it was obviously necessary to curtail expenses in the departments dependent on the College. Salaries could not be reduced either in number or amount; for all engagements with teachers annually appointed had been made in the preceding spring or early summer. Indeed, the total of salaries in the University, College, and Library account was larger in 1893-94 than it was in 1892-93 by the sum of \$14,687.75. The Corporation immediately addressed themselves to the reduction of expenses, selecting those ways which were least likely to impair the efficiency of the institution. The success with which the needed reduction was effected may be seen in the Treasurer's Statement (page 7). 'After adding the income of the Stock Account to its capital to make good in part former deficits, there has been a deficit for 1893-94 of only \$518.54.' The main items in which the reduction was effected were University expenses, repairs of College edifices, general College expenses, summer schools, and Library expenses. In these items alone the reduction amounted to more than \$24,000. In spite of the prevailing depression of business during the year, the income of the University from invested funds declined only very slightly (Treasurer's Statement, page 6), and there was a considerable increase of tuition-fees. This increase in the College alone amounted to nearly \$14,000. The reductions were felt by the instructors in three directions. Most of the appropriations for collections and laboratories were reduced by 20 per cent.; the amount of printing done for the benefit of their classes was sensibly reduced; and the amount paid for assistants to instructors, outside the salary list, was diminished by 40 per cent.

"For the year 1894-95, the Corporation could look forward to some increase of revenue from the rents of Perkins and Conant Halls, and they also could avoid increasing the salary list. The vacancies that occurred by death or resignation during the year under review were

either filled by appointing teachers of lower academic rank, or were only partially filled. The net reduction in the amount of the salary list in the University, College, and Library for the current year will be about \$8,000, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. No individual's salary has been reduced; and some salaries have been raised, under standing rules, or in acknowledgment of merit and service. The total salary list in these departments, though smaller than in 1893-94, is larger than in 1892-93. In spite of this reduction, the total amount of instruction offered during the current year is a little larger than the total amount of instruction offered in the year 1893-94, as has been already mentioned. A comparison of the lists of teachers for the two years will explain these apparently inconsistent facts in regard to salaries on the one hand and the volume of teaching on the other. In 1894-95 there are in the whole University three professors fewer than in 1893-94, three assistant professors more, four lecturers fewer, five instructors more, and fourteen more demonstrators and assistants. The total number of teachers in the University is larger by fifteen; but on the whole the average grade of the teachers has been a little reduced. During the current year the President and Fellows intend to pursue a frugal policy, and to keep their expenditures in the University, College, and Library account well within their income. At the same time they recognize the fact that the main causes for anxiety which affected prudent managers of great trusts during 1893-94 are now passing away."

#### THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

[The following extracts are made from the statement of the Treasurer for the year 1893-94. — EDITOR.]

The general investments produced a net income of \$305,459.71, or  $4\frac{4}{100}$  per cent. The rate shows a loss of  $\frac{1}{100}$  of one per cent. from last year.

"While the gains and the losses of income from Funds have nearly offset one another, for the University, College, and Library accounts, taken together, there has been a considerable increase of income from more tuition-fees, with a great net reduction of expenses, excluding the item of salaries for instruction, which is larger than ever before. After adding the income of the Stock Account to its capital to make good in part former deficits, there has been a deficit for 1893-94 of only \$518.54. For 1892-93, after using for current expenses the whole income of the Stock Account, the deficit was \$25,181.26.

"The Divinity School having used for the first time the income of the Charles L. Hancock Fund towards the salary of the John Hancock professor, has had a surplus of \$751.18, after spending more money

than before for improvements. For 1892-93 there was a deficit of \$2,822.15.

"The Law School, with less tuition-fees, has had a surplus of \$11,134.77. For 1892-93 the surplus was \$13,818.56.

"For the Medical School less tuition-fees and a larger outlay for salaries and other purposes have caused a deficit of \$5,367.73. For 1892-93 there was a surplus of \$3,185.83.

"The Dental School, with more tuition-fees, has had a surplus of \$3,465.56. For 1892-93 the surplus was \$2,119.47.

"The Lawrence Scientific School has had many more tuition-fees and a much larger outlay, with a deficit of \$27,76.78. For 1892-93 the deficit was \$929.20.

"The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy has spent all the income of its restricted funds as required by the conditions of gift, and has used the surplus income of the Agassiz Memorial Fund, as heretofore, to pay interest upon, and to repay in part, the principal of the advances from the Memorial Fund, which were used to extend the Museum building and to buy fossils.

"For the general account of the Observatory there has been a surplus of \$193.31, the larger income from the Robert Treat Paine Fund having been mostly spent during the year. For 1892-93 there was a deficit of \$1,042.56. Nearly all the income of the Boyden Fund has been used for the expedition to Peru, and the large gifts from Mrs. Draper, for current use, have been spent, as heretofore, for the special research work of the Draper Memorial.

"The Bussey Institution, with more income from the Bussey property and from tuition-fees, has made its usual expenditure and had a surplus of \$2,837.96. For 1892-93 the surplus was \$383.72.

"The Veterinary School has had more income from tuition-fees, and less from its Hospital and Forge. The deficit has been \$2,762.92. For 1892-93 there was a nominal surplus of \$138.78. Bills which should have been paid in that year have since been paid and have made the deficit for 1893-94 larger than it would otherwise have been. This year gifts for current use have made good the loss from annual subscriptions. The Veterinary School has no endowment, and its gifts for current use have been few. The financial condition of the School has never been good, and its debt to the University is now large."

The gifts received for capital account amounted to \$129,044.10; the gifts for immediate use amounted to \$53,846.22. The total principal in July 31, 1894, was \$8,367,268.72, against \$8,390,543.53 last year.

The following table summarizes the income and expenses of the various departments and special funds : —

	Receipts.	Payments.
University . . . . .	\$81,040.49	\$287,270.62
College . . . . .	484,589.41	445,409.68
Library . . . . .	43,215.23	45,944.72
Divinity School . . . . .	38,453.25	34,913.74
Law School . . . . .	73,398.38	59,732.05
Medical School . . . . .	111,789.41	115,202.26
Dental School . . . . .	20,985.37	12,326.99
Lawrence Scientific School . . . . .	50,938.11	53,605.46
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy . . . . .	28,425.30	28,043.26
Observatory . . . . .	49,440.86	53,717.58
Bussey Institution . . . . .	15,880.05	13,042.09
James Arnold Fund . . . . .	7,552.19	7,174.58
Arnold Arboretum . . . . .	18,832.74	16,529.38
School of Veterinary Medicine . . . . .	23,592.09	26,355.01
Bussey Trust . . . . .	24,296.04	24,296.04
Price Greenleaf Fund . . . . .	38,064.16	37,964.16
Gray Fund for Engravings . . . . .	774.25	1,198.25
Daniel Williams Fund . . . . .	794.87	820.76
Sarah Winslow Fund . . . . .	232.56	240.17
Class Funds . . . . .	185.00	185.00
Huntington F. Wolcott Fund . . . . .	508.15	499.00
John Witt Randall Fund . . . . .	1,466.42	839.03
Sundry Accounts . . . . .	8,293.94	9,756.45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,122,747.37	\$1,275,066.28
		1,122,747.37
		<hr/>
Balance . . . . .		\$152,318.91

## DEPARTMENTS.

## ARCHITECTURE.

The Department of Architecture has begun its work this year under encouraging conditions. It has altogether 32 students, of whom 3 are College undergraduates, 1 College special student, 10 special students in the Scientific School, leaving 18 who are taking the regular prescribed course in Architecture. Of the whole number 28 are in the entering Class, and five in the second year. Four of these took the course on the development of classic architecture given last year as one of the courses in Fine Arts. It is greatly to be regretted that no College graduates are taking the course. The new Department occupies the frame building on Jarvis Street, known hitherto as the Society Building. The large room in the upper floor is used as a drafting-room, and here is placed the collection of casts, which already includes reproductions of



some of the best examples of classical and mediaeval form. The walls have been hung with drawings and enlarged photographs of important buildings. An adjoining room is used as the Department Library, to which the students have free access. The books so far purchased relate mainly to classical architecture. The most important works on Renaissance and Mediaeval architecture will be added successively as the historical study of these styles is taken up in following years. A collection of photographs is also being formed, and will be added to as the need arises. Among the drawings owned by the Department is a series made by Mr. T. A. Fox, during a recent visit to Greece, showing in facsimile the patterns of a number of terra-cottas (simas and antefixes), mainly from the Acropolis Museum at Athens. The color has been fully shown from the remains of color actually existing in the original fragments. There is now being made for the Department a model, one tenth full size, of one corner of the Parthenon, in such a way that it can be taken apart, block by block, to show the construction. It is hoped that this will be completed in March. — The course of study is so arranged that professional work begins in the first year, and is continued through four years. In the first year the history of ancient architecture is so taken up as to give the student a familiarity with classic form as a basis for the subsequent practice of original designs, which continues through the whole of the following three years. The drawing courses run parallel to and illustrate the lectures. The students in the first year have exercise in memory drawing and drawing from dictation, as a preparation for the work in original design which is to follow. The assistant in Architecture, Mr. Bemis, has charge of the drawing-room, and is constantly present. Mr. Newton and Assistant Professor Warren are there on alternate days. The prescribed course includes the principal courses given by the Fine Arts Department, and the close alliance of the two departments is of the greatest advantage. It is to be regretted that they could not have occupied parts of the same building. The closer association of the two would in itself be of the greatest benefit, and the collections of each would then have been available for the other, thus practically doubling the resources. It is the strong hope of the Department of Architecture that such a plan may be ultimately possible. — The Department aims to treat Architecture as essentially a fine art, and to lead students to perceive that the art of a really beautiful building is inherent in the very structure itself, and dependent upon the imaginative expression of practical requirements. The students will be led to think of their designs as actual buildings intended to meet actual wants, not as mere pictures on paper. The greatest stress will be laid on the study of plan and composition in masses and in light and shade as the basis of architectural design. The course

is so planned that the largest possible amount of time may be devoted to original design. The practical requirements of various classes of buildings will be carefully studied. The drawing-room is open all day, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made next year to have it open in the evening also. If this can be done it will be a great aid to the work of the Department. Courses on the strength of materials and on construction are conducted by the Engineering Department, specially arranged to meet the wants of students of architecture.

*H. Langford Warren.*

#### ECONOMICS.

The matter that has of late most engaged the attention of the Department has been the welcome and yet embarrassing growth in the number of students taking the introductory course known as Economics 1. This has risen from 179 in 1889-90 to 201 in '90-91, 288 in '91-92, 322 in '92-93, 340 in '93-94, until in the present year it is 398. Such an increase necessarily raises grave questions both of educational method and of academic discipline. Those professors to whose labors in past years the success of the course has been due are still of opinion that the recitation method, in its best form, — the discussion day after day and chapter by chapter of some great treatise like the work of John Stuart Mill, — furnishes a mental training such as no other plan can provide. But for its successful practice it is necessary either that the class should be quite small, or that, if divided, the sections should be few and small. Accordingly it became evident that some modification of plan was necessary; and last year the arrangement was hit upon of retaining the section work for the greater part of the year, but diversifying it with three months of set lectures at different periods by Professors Taussig, Ashley, and Cummings. The experiment was so satisfactory that it has been repeated this year; and, in the absence of Professor Taussig, Professors Ashley and Cummings have each lectured for six weeks. If the numbers continue to grow, it may seem advisable in the future to take further steps in the same direction. But Upper Massachusetts, in spite of its historical associations, has abominable acoustic properties; the room in Boylston, which was suggested as an alternative, is redolent of Chemistry; and it may ultimately become necessary to invade the sacred precincts of Sanders Theatre. — In the absence of Professor Taussig upon his sabbatical, before referred to, his course on Economic Theory (Econ. 2) has been divided into two half-courses, and undertaken by Professor Ashley and Professor Macvane. Professor Macvane's action will do something to break down that middle wall of partition between departments which is sometimes so curiously high and strong in this University of free elec-

tives. It need scarcely be added that to those who know how considerable have been Professor Macvane's contributions to economic theory, and how great his reputation is with foreign economists, he seems altogether in place when he takes part in the economic instruction of Harvard University. — Professor Taussig's course on Railway Transportation (Econ. 5) has been assigned for the present year to Mr. G. O. Virtue, '92; his other courses have been suspended. — Mr. John Cummings, '91, has returned, with a year's experience as instructor and his doctorate, from the University of Chicago, and is now an Assistant in Econ. 1; he is also offering a new course on Comparative Poor Law and Administration. — The instructors in this, as in other Departments, find themselves increasingly hampered by the difficulty of providing the necessary books for the use of students. Oxford and Cambridge Universities, with hardly more students than Harvard, have libraries in every college, together with the Union libraries and the University libraries; here in Harvard, if an instructor in class mentions any but the best known of books, the chances are that there is only one copy in the place, — that in the University Library; and unless he has been provident enough to have that book "reserved," some undergraduate promptly takes it out, and nobody else can see it. It is true that undergraduates ought to buy more books; but frequently there is not a copy to be had even in the Boston bookstores. It would certainly be a great relief if the societies could see their way to create, each for itself, a modest working library of a few hundred books. Meanwhile something may be done by strengthening the Departmental Library in University Hall. This, which owes its creation to the generosity of some of the members of the Class of 1879, is in urgent need of enlargement; and the professors in the Department will be glad to hear from any graduate whose eye this happens to catch. — Finally, it may be advisable to mention that, as the result of careful deliberation on the part of the members of the *Division Committee*, a detailed statement of requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science was drawn up last spring, and will now be found at the end of the *Division pamphlet*. This Statement is noteworthy in that it defines for the first time the "general" examination, and the examination on "a special field;" and also for the stress it lays upon "a broad basis of general culture" as the foundation of specialist work. "A command of good English, spoken and written, the ability to make free use of French and German books, and a fair acquaintance with general history" are mentioned as "of special importance."

W. J. Ashley.

## PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

## MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The large number of new men in the entering class has made it necessary for the Medical School Faculty to take steps for the enlargement of the laboratory facilities of the Anatomical, Histological, and Bacteriological departments. For the first time in the history of the School there has not been room enough in the Histological Laboratory for all the class to be accommodated at one time. Previously it has been the custom to have not only the entering class present at the histological exercises, but also the classes from the Dental and Veterinary Schools. This year the class had to be divided and the members of the other Schools are given separate instruction by Drs. Ames and De Lue, under the supervision of Professor Minot. The probable solution of this problem will be that each department will have one head and a number of under instructors. — Professor Minot, as President of the National Society of Naturalists, made an address before that society at its annual meeting in Baltimore, on "The Work of the Naturalist in the World," which will be published in the *Popular Science Monthly*. He has also ready for publication, as the result of a long series of investigations, a paper entitled "New Conclusions in Regard to the Laws of Heredity." This will be published in Germany. — The publication of statistics of obscure anatomical points from the material of the Anatomical Laboratory has been very large and complete. Indeed, it is safe to say that no similar large number of statistics have appeared from any American dissecting-room. — To aid in the teaching facilities of the department a series of large anatomical pictures has been prepared, under the personal supervision of the Professor of Anatomy. These will be used to illustrate topographical anatomy, fulfilling the requirements of the most modern ideas. In addition to these charts, a model of the human skeleton, by Mr. James Emerton, has just been completed. Every bone is enlarged six times its original size, and yet, being of *papier maché*, it is perfectly adapted to the lecture-room use. The accuracy of the detail of the work has been guaranteed by the close personal supervision of the professor. It was found at the end of the last year that there would be need of a new cold room for the use of the Anatomical Department. This was put in during the past summer at an expense of over three thousand dollars. The most modern appliances are used. The process consists of converting liquid ammonia into gas, and then, in turn, condensing the gas, with the aid of running water. The pressures carried are about 160 pounds on the compression side, and 18 to 20 pounds on the expansion side. The machinery for the conversion of the ammonia into vapor

is doubled throughout, to insure constant working. The temperature inside of the box is kept at from 12° to 25° F., with one of the engines running only about four hours out of the twenty-four. One great advantage of this system is that the air is maintained perfectly dry, the moisture being precipitated in the form of frost upon the cold expansion pipes. There is a good-sized closet, with a separate door, which is for the use of the Pathological Department. The whole is lighted with electricity. — It is proposed to have lectures upon veins and fasciae, in connection with the course of advanced anatomy, and these lectures will be an entirely new feature. — Some of the graduates may be interested to learn of the methods of teaching which have been adopted by the new demonstrator of anatomy, in that portion of the Anatomical Department which comes under his immediate supervision. The fourteen tables in the Anthropotomic Laboratory are divided among the four assistants. Several times a week each student is quizzed by the assistants, and marked upon the general knowledge shown of the part he is dissecting. Once a week the demonstrator looks over the marks of the men, and then devotes most of his time to the men whose knowledge is thus shown to be below par. At the end of the course, the marks a man has received, together with the opinion formed by the demonstrator, determines whether the "part" shall be credited to the man or not. By this means every one's work is supervised, and when he has been credited with having dissected three parts, it is quite sure that he has done his work intelligently. Sometimes a man is obliged to dissect several times before he can be credited the necessary number; and one man has dissected six parts and been as yet credited with none. In addition to the work done by the students themselves in the dissecting-room, the demonstrator gives each day a brief, informal demonstration, going over the work that the men may expect to find in their day's dissecting, and explaining the difficult points likely to arise. Great economy of material is practiced, and any odd parts are given to graduates for special dissection. Dr. Dexter's personal work is in Embryology, trying to explain by foetal conditions several anatomical facts.

*A. K. Stone, '83.*

#### LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The rate of increase in the number of students attending the Scientific School has been somewhat lessened this year, yet, considering the unfortunate condition of business in this country and the prevailing slender means of the families from which the students come, it is not unsatisfactory; it is considerably more than the average gain of the Schools of the University. The attendance on the four-year course in architecture,

in this the first year of its organization, shows that the establishment of the department was timely. Twenty-five students registered as first-year students; while four were admitted to advanced standing. Owing to the liberality of Mr. Garland, the department has been well provided with the means of illustrations, by casts, drawings, models, and a collection of books for the immediate use of the students. Although the building which is used by the department is not ill-adapted to the needs, it is not large enough to accommodate any considerable increase in the number of students. It will probably be necessary to add a wing to the structure, in order to provide for the increase of next year. The department of engineering has gained much by the addition of the laboratory and other accommodations which have been made for it in the remodeled old gymnasium: which has proved more fit for its new use than could have been anticipated. The most immediate need of this department is now for a laboratory of applied geology, which shall contain the apparatus required in treating so much of metallurgy and ore processes as is demanded in the course in mining engineering, and also certain appliances which may serve for research work in theoretical geology.

The natural and now steady growth of this School will bring from tuition-fees the money which is necessary for the increase of its teaching force. The increase in buildings and apparatus cannot thus be provided for: those gains must come from gifts. By the will of the late Mr. Arthur Rotch the School is to receive a bequest of \$25,000, which is to be devoted to the use of the department of architecture. This, the first large gift received by the School since the Barringer bequest, comes from a grandson of Abbot Lawrence, the founder. Much of the new life of the School was due to the attention which Mr. Rotch gave to its interests during his long service as a member of its visiting committee.

*N. S. Shaler, s '62.*

#### THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Certain noteworthy additions are to be made in the session of 1895 to the instruction previously given in the Summer School. The courses in English are increased in number from three to five; those in Geology from four to seven; those in Engineering from three to five. Courses in new departments are to be given as follows: in Common Law; in methods of teaching Geometry and Algebra; in Freehand Drawing, and in Highway Engineering. The last-named course is an interesting experiment, looking towards a diffusion of knowledge concerning the art of road-building. This year, more clearly than before, the work of the School is devised for teachers. Except the instruction in one or two special subjects, such as that last mentioned, all the courses are intended to aid teachers.

*N. S. Shaler, s '62.*

## THE CORPORATION.

## DEATH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, '53.

John Quincy Adams, '53, died of apoplexy at his home at Quincy on August 13, 1894. The oldest son of Charles Francis Adams, '25, and grandson of President John Quincy Adams, 1787, he was born in Quincy, Sept. 22, 1833, studied at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard in 1849. After graduating with the Class of 1853 he read law and was admitted to the bar, but he early preferred the life of a gentleman farmer to that of a practicing lawyer. He entered earnestly into the civic affairs of Quincy, was moderator at town-meetings, road-master, trial justice, and school committeeman, and represented the town in the Massachusetts legislature in 1865, 1867, 1870, and 1873. To him was largely due the adoption of the Quincy School System. Before the Civil War he was a Free Soiler and Republican, and during the contest he vigorously supported President Lincoln, and was a member of Governor Andrew's staff; but he broke away from the Republican party on account of its reconstruction policy, and for nearly thirty years he held an almost unique position among the radical Democrats of Massachusetts. In 1867 and 1868 he was the regular Democratic candidate for governor; in 1872, seceding from the Greeley wing of his party, he was nominated for the vice-presidency, on an independent ticket headed by Charles O'Connor; in 1879 he again seceded from the Democratic regulars, pledged to General Butler, and led a forlorn hope of so-called "Faneuil Hall Democrats." In 1873 he was candidate for lieutenant-governor. In 1893 he was offered a position in President Cleveland's Cabinet, which he declined. In 1887, at the request of Governor Ames, he became a Metropolitan Sewerage Commissioner, and in 1891 Governor Russell appointed him to the Rapid Transit Commission. In 1877 he was elected to the Corporation, and served Harvard continuously as a Fellow until his death. He was President of the Association of the Alumni. Mr. Adams married Miss Fanny C. Crowninshield, by whom he had six children: George Caspar (H. U. 1886), Charles Francis (H. U. 1888), Arthur, and a daughter survive.

## ELECTION OF SAMUEL HOAR, '67.

On December 13, 1894, the Board of Overseers confirmed the election of Samuel Hoar, '67, to be a Fellow, in place of the late J. Q. Adams. Mr. Hoar is the oldest son of Judge E. R. Hoar, '35, of Concord. He was born in 1845, and after graduating in the Class of 1867, he studied law with the Hon. G. F. Hoar, '46, at Worcester and Washington, D. C., and at the Harvard Law School. While in Washington he was

pardon-clerk in the office of the United States Attorney-General, under presidents Johnson and Grant. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1870, and has ever since practiced in Boston. For two years he served as clerk to the District Attorney for the Suffolk District; he has also been Selectman and Water Commissioner of Concord. Since 1887 he has been general counsel for the Boston & Albany R. R. Co. In 1887 he was elected Overseer, and was reelected in 1893.

*Editor.*

#### DEATH OF DR. FREEMAN SNOW, '73.

Freeman Snow was born at Ellicottville, in western New York, in 1841. His early years were spent on his father's farm at that place. The outbreak of the Civil War found him a young man of twenty, deeply interested in the great question of the time. He was among the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers. In May, 1861, he joined the 37th N. Y., with the rank of corporal. His first service was in garrison at Washington; but before the end of the year his regiment was sent to the front under McClellan. In the forward movement of 1862, and in the disastrous Seven Days which ended that movement, he bore an active part. In one of the final struggles near Malvern Hill he was severely wounded. His right arm was shattered, close to the shoulder, by a bullet. His retreating comrades were forced to leave him where he fell. After lying three days on the field, he was carried by the Confederates to Richmond, and lodged in Libby Prison. His sufferings at this time must have been extreme; he could hardly be brought to speak of them. Only twice in my long acquaintance with him did I hear him mention that passage in his life. Broken and prostrated by his wound, he was cooped up in a crowded prison, with neither nurse nor surgical attention, with a little musty corn and bad water for diet, — all this in the broiling heat of a Southern July. When at last he was handed over to the Union authorities, in an exchange of prisoners, he had reached a condition in which the surgeons pronounced recovery to be hopeless. But his vigorous constitution, aided by a sister's nursing, brought him through. To the end of his life, however, he had painful daily reminders of his service in the army. He was never thoroughly well again. His wound took nearly twenty years to heal.

When he recovered sufficiently to resume the ordinary business of life, he began preparations for college. He entered Phillips Academy at Andover, and in 1869 entered Harvard College. Both at school and in college he had to rely mainly on his own earnings for support. During the last two years of his college course he acted as manager of the Thayer Club, — the Dining Association of those days. In spite of his



outside duties, he contrived to maintain a high rank in his studies. His classmates regarded him as a man of great capacity and excellent judgment, one who always got the true bearings of things.

After receiving the A. B. degree in 1873, he taught history and international law in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1875 he was appointed as teacher of history in the Boston Latin School, but resigned the position at the end of the year in order to resume his studies at Harvard. In 1877 he received the degree of Ph. D. For the following three years he held a traveling fellowship, and studied in Germany and France. On his return, in 1880, he was appointed instructor in forensics, which position he held till 1884. In 1881 he was unexpectedly called on to act as instructor in American history, an arrangement which continued till 1883. While engaged in this service he prepared and published a "Guide to the Study of American History." At the time of his death he was preparing a revised edition of this work, in answer to numerous calls for it from teachers of history.

In 1886, on the retirement of Professor Torrey, he was appointed instructor in international law. Now at last he found himself in a position for which long study and natural aptitude thoroughly fitted him. He had given much of his time, ever since graduation, to the study of international relations and usages, past and present. He therefore entered on his new duties with enthusiasm. His teaching even resulted in greatly extending the interest in these studies. Year by year an increasing number of the ablest students sought Dr. Snow's instruction. In order to meet their demand for enlarged opportunities, two new courses were established: one in the history of international law and the other in the history of American diplomacy. At the close of his service he had a large and enthusiastic body of young men at work under his direction.

Mr. Snow was a man of solid rather than showy qualities. He was so modest and unassuming, so little inclined to put forward his own views or attainments, that casual acquaintances were almost sure to underrate him. Those who got near enough to know his real quality will always remember him as a man of great abilities and remarkably wide scholarship. But the quality that, more than all others, shone through all his thoughts and actions, was a certain quiet glow of sweetness and nobility of temper. He was instinctively unselfish. For any worthy cause for any friend or neighbor, he could do an act of real heroism, as if it were a mere commonplace thing.

Under his quiet exterior he had an unlimited fund of courage and devotion. Nothing could turn him from a plan that he thought to be good. An example of this feature of his character is seen in his study of the common law. He felt that his lack of legal training placed him at a dis-

advantage in dealing with some phases of international law. This deficiency he resolved to remedy. In 1888, at the age of forty-seven, he entered the Law School. Though doing all the time full work as an instructor in the College, and though often suffering from ill health, he carried his law course through to the end,—receiving the LL. B. in 1891.

In 1893 he published his volume of “Cases and Opinions on International Law.” Of this book it is safe to say that no other work of the kind can be compared with it. With characteristic modesty, the editor keeps his own share in the work as much as possible in the background. He announces the book as a mere compilation; but anybody who reads it with care, quickly discovers that it is much more than this. The selections are excellent, and they are most skilfully grouped; but the notes and comments of the editor are at least as valuable as the material which they accompany. The whole work will lighten very materially the labors of students and teachers of international law. Its usefulness has been promptly and generally recognized.

In 1893–94 he brought out a collection of Treaties and Conventions bearing on American history. This was designed primarily for the use of his own class in diplomatic history. At the time of his death he had just completed a course of lectures on international law before the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. The object of the course was to make clear those rules of international law which are important for naval officers,—especially when serving in foreign waters. The Navy Department expects to publish a manual based on Dr. Snow’s manuscript.

This brief outline is enough to show that Dr. Snow lived a busy and useful life. To those who knew him well, his example of patient devotion, of true-heartedness, and of unassuming wisdom, will remain a precious memory.

*S. M. Macvane, '73.*

#### THE QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE.

The Quinquennial Catalogue for 1895 is now in preparation and will be issued, as usual, in June. I wish to ask all who have found errors or omissions in the edition of 1890 to send a list of them to me at once. Any misspelling of name, or any change of name, which it is desired to have recorded, should be made known now, as the “Index of Graduates” is already in press.

I would also urge all graduates to examine their records in the last edition and send me information of any changes that should be made. Under the votes of the Corporation and Overseers the following facts are to be entered in the Quinquennial:—

1. Degrees conferred by other universities, colleges, and professional schools; honorary degrees, when a degree of the same grade is generally granted in regular course, being distinguished from those obtained by examination.

2. Professorial appointments in other universities, colleges, and professional schools, provided that the course of study in such institutions be at least equivalent to the average attainments of a Harvard undergraduate or professional student at the end of his second year.

3. Professorial appointments under the United States government, or other national governments.

4. The position of headmaster or principal in leading secondary schools, both public and endowed, and the position of master in the same having charge of special departments of study. (Private schools are not to be included.)

5. The position of State Superintendent of Public Education, or whatever officer corresponds thereto, and that of Superintendent of Schools in cities of not less than 50,000 inhabitants.

6. Membership in all foreign national societies in good standing, provided such membership is regarded by those societies as an honorable distinction.

7. Membership in the National Academy of Sciences; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Philosophical Society; Massachusetts Historical Society.

8. Membership other than resident in American societies of the same grade as the foreign societies recognized; the grade of such societies to be determined, as cases arise, by a standing committee of the University Council.

9. Offices under the United States government: President; Vice-President; President of the Senate (when not the Vice-President); Member of the Cabinet; Senator; Member of the House of Representatives; Foreign Minister; Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge and Chief Justice of the Court of Claims; Judge of a Circuit or District Court; Major-General and higher ranks (not by brevet); Rear Admiral and higher ranks.

10. Offices under the State governments: Governor; Lieutenant-Governor; Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

11. Offices of similar grade, and honorary appointments, under foreign governments.

It has happened in other years that important information has been delayed until late in the spring, and when received could not be used, because the pages affected had been cast. Such accidents can best be avoided by sending information at once. Deaths of graduates occurring abroad, or in distant parts of our own country, are not seldom unknown to me for a long time, and this is especially likely to happen in the case of graduates of the professional schools, where class organization is looser, or does not exist. Please send notice of deaths directly to me.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST,  
Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue,  
Harvard College Library,  
Cambridge, Mass.

## THE GYMNASIUM TO BE ENLARGED.

Mr. Augustus Hemenway, '75, has offered to build an addition to the Gymnasium, which he gave fifteen years ago, and the Corporation have accepted his offer. The plan is to extend the present east side of the Gymnasium towards the Scientific School building 46 feet, the addition to be of the same height as the adjoining part of the old building, and to contain ample accommodations for shower baths and 2,354 lockers. There will be four tiers of lockers, with a space of a little over seven feet between them. As in the Soldier's Field athletic building, they will be in alcoves, each containing 32 lockers. Between adjoining alcoves an open space of a few inches running from the bottom to the top of the building will contain steam pipes for drying. The building will be heated by steam, and ventilated by valves running continuously under the eaves. All of the 28 shower baths will be on the first tier, on a level with the present basement, and separated from the locker-galleries by glass partitions. This space will be at the bottom of a sort of well lighted by sky-lights in the roof. Around this well, on a level with the second and third tiers, will run drying galleries, connecting with the lockers by fly-doors. There will be stairs at all four corners of the locker-galleries, connecting the tiers. The fourth tier will be connected with the Director's office on one side and the Trophy Room on the other. Both of these rooms will be extended eastward to almost twice their present size. The long rowing room in the second story of the present building will not be affected by the alterations. This room, as well as the locker-galleries, will be lighted by windows opening on an area which runs round the shower bath room and the drying galleries. To meet all additional requirements for heat and hot water, the boiler room will be enlarged and a new boiler put in. There will also be a hot water tank, with a capacity of 1,000 gallons. The water-closets will remain as they are now. On the south side, to the right of the entrance, a second dormer window will be put in. The two gables on the east will be brought straight out to the eastern wall of the addition, and between them, above the fourth tier, will be two dormer windows. The number of new lockers in the addition is so large that none of those now in the basement will be required when the alterations are finished. The lockers upstairs will be allowed to remain for a time, but eventually these too will probably be removed. The space thus gained will make it possible to increase greatly the equipments of the Gymnasium. Mr. Hemenway wishes the alterations completed before the opening of the next college year. Messrs. Peabody & Stearns are the architects in charge of the work.

## ATHLETICS.

## Rowing.

Graduates and undergraduates were alike surprised early in January to learn that three members of the first squad of candidates for the University Crew had been removed, and that the resignation of the captain had been required. The cause of this seemingly sudden action was that the men in question had broken training; obviously no other course was open to the Athletic Committee and coach if they expected to maintain discipline. That so many prominent candidates for any Harvard team should be guilty of such a breach indicates a lack of loyalty which may explain Harvard's inferiority on field and river for several years past. — *Ed.*

At this writing, Feb. 1, it is too early to give a detailed account of the rowing. Mr. Watson has pursued a somewhat different scheme of training, not keeping the candidates rowing at the weights every day, but having them vary the machine-work with games of hockey on the ice, or other out-door exercise. J. R. Bullard, who has succeeded, at least temporarily, Fennessy as captain, already commands the confidence of his men.

The following gives a summary of the work of the first squad for each day in the week, when the weather does not favor going outside: Monday and Wednesday, 600 strokes on machines at one stretch; in the Gymnasium, chest weights 100 times, 50 squats, touching floor 50 times with fingers, lying on floor feet and legs 20 times over head; Tuesday and

Thursday, 400 strokes on the rowing machines, the work in the Gymnasium to finish with a four mile run at a dog-trot; Friday — Monday's programme is slightly altered by the strokes on the machines running up to 1,000; Saturday, the crews are taken out for a brisk walk of four miles, returning on the run.

On Jan. 31 the 'Varsity squad was reduced to 16 men, from whom the crew is likely to be chosen. They rowed then as follows: *First Eight* — Shepard, '96, stroke, Stevenson, '97, 7, Perkins, '96, 6, R. L. Manning, '95, 5, Bullard (capt.), '96, 4, Fennessy, '96, 3, Hollister, '97, 2, E. Clark, '96, bow. *Second Eight* — W. L. Webb, 2 L., stroke, Lewis, '96, Rice, '96, L. T. Damon, 1 Gr., Stevens, '97, G. H. Watson, '97, F. B. Fox, '96, and Forbes, '96.

Besides Mr. Watson, Legate, '77, Hammond, '83, Watriss, '92, and other graduates have coached these squads, or the candidates for the Class crews. An unusual amount of interest has been taken by the students in rowing matters since the football season closed.

## Baseball.

There is still little news in regard to the work of the candidates for the nine. In numbers Captain Whittemore has plenty of material for most positions; but whether there is exceptional quality in the candidates remains to be seen. The battery candidates began their instruction under Mr. Keefe, in the cage of the Carey building, early in January. Among the candidates were

six Freshmen, the fitting-school nines furnishing many good men. Paine, Ames, and A. Highlands, pitchers, and O'Malley, and Scannell, catchers, will try for the team. A new man will have to be found for first base. Substitute R. E. Paine of last year's team is a promising candidate for Corbett's place in right field. Dickinson, Cook, and Wiggin, all in College, are ineligible according to the authoritative interpretation of the four-year rule. For the position of third base, the candidates are short-stop Winslow, J. R. McVey, '98, a prominent player on the Boston Latin School team last year, and Hoyt, '98, of the Roxbury Latin School nine.

### Football.

#### *The Yale Game.*

The season ended disastrously. At Hampden Park, Springfield, on Nov. 24, Yale beat Harvard 12 to 4; and at Philadelphia, on Nov. 29, the University of Pennsylvania beat by 18 points to 4.

The game with Yale was particularly brutal, both sides being guilty of roughness after Captain Hinkey, of the Yale team, dropped with his knees on Wrightington, breaking his collar-bone, when the latter was already down. C. Brewer, Wrightington, and Hollowell, on the Harvard side, and Murphy, Jerrems, and Butterworth, on the Yale, had to be carried from the field. The scores were all made in the first half. Just at the end of the game, when Harvard kicked a goal, the referee called time and disallowed the goal. Not in many years has so much fault been found with the officials. — *Ed.*

The teams were as follows : —

#### HARVARD.

Cabot, L. e. ....	L. e., { F. A. Hinkey, Capt.
Hallowell, S. W. Wheeler, } l. t. ....	{ Bass
Mackie, I. g. ....	I. g., McCrea
F. G. Shaw, c. ....	c., Stillman
J. E. N. Shaw, r. g. ....	r. g., Hickok
Waters, r. t. ....	r. t., { Murphy
A. H. Brewer, r. e. ....	{ Chadwick
Wrenn, q. b. ....	q. b., L. Hinkey
Wrightington, } l. h. b. ....	{ Adee
Whittemore, } l. h. b. ....	{ Thorne
C. Brewer, } r. h. b. ....	{ Jerrems
Hayes, } r. h. b. ....	{ Armstrong
Gonterman, } r. h. b. ....	{ Butterworth
Fairchild, f. b. ....	f. b., Letton

Referee, David Boviard, Princeton; umpire, Alexander Moffatt, Princeton; linesman, G. D. Pratt, Amherst. Score, Yale, 12; Harvard, 4. Attendance, the 23,843 seats were all filled, and several thousand spectators stood.

#### *The University of Pennsylvania Game.*

The Pennsylvania team had little trouble in defeating the Harvard team, crippled by the game at Springfield five days before. Several Harvard men were injured, but there was no suspicion of deliberate roughness. The teams follow : —

#### HARVARD.

Emmons, Capt. } l. e. ....	L. e., Gilbert
Cabot } l. t. ....	{ Wagenhurst
Hallowell, } l. t. ....	{ t.,
Wheeler, } l. g. ....	{ Woodruff
Mackie, I. g. ....	I. g.,
F. Shaw, } c. ....	{ c., Bull
Doucette, } c. ....	{ c.,
J. N. Shaw, r. g. ....	r. g., Wharton
Waters, r. t. ....	r. t., Minds
A. H. Brewer, r. e. ....	r. e., Rosengarten
Wrenn, q. b. ....	q. b., Williams
Whittemore, l. h. b. ....	l. h. b., Knipe, Capt.
C. Brewer, } r. h. b. ....	{ r. h. b., Osgood
Dunlop, } r. h. b. ....	{ r. h. b.,
Fairchild, } f. b. ....	{ f. b., Brooke
Hayes, } f. b. ....	{ f. b.,

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Referee, L. Bliss, Yale; umpire, P. J. Dashill, Lehigh; linesmen, Dr. W. A. Brooks, '85, Harvard, Dr. C. H. Schoff, U. of Penn. Score, U. of Penn., 18; Harvard, 4. Attendance, about 23,000.

In the *Freshman Game* played on Soldier's Field, Cambridge, Dec. 1,

Harvard scored 12 and Yale 6. Out of 11 games played during the autumn, Harvard, '98, won 9, lost one (to Groton, 14 to 17) and tied one.

### Track Athletics.

Lower Massachusetts Hall was full of college men on Monday evening, Jan. 7, eager to hear what the graduates who had been prominent in Mott Haven victories had to say to undergraduates about winning for Harvard. N. W. Bingham, '95, captain of the Mott Haven team, presided, and Mr. J. G. Lathrop addressed the meeting, urging men to come out to do what they could to put Harvard to the front in track athletics. Among the graduates who were present, and most of whom spoke, were G. B. Morison, '83, William Hooper, '80, W. H. Goodwin, '84, W. H. Soren, '83, T. J. Coolidge, Jr., '84, George Mandell, '89, C. P. Kip, ['83], D. B. Chamberlain, '86, and H. W. Wheelwright, '94.

The 289 men who joined the squads under Mr. Lathrop were fully up to the former standard, if not a little superior. The athletic standard seems to be improving all around, the new men coming in two years in advance of what Freshmen used to be. This is due, no doubt, to the additional interest and rivalry in athletics in the fitting schools. At the end of the season the Class Crew men will drop in and swell the squad.

Last year all the athletes that might have been developed to win points were not out, and no satisfactory way has yet been devised for compelling men to come out to try for the team. In the fourteen events in the contest there is sure to be something to ap-

peal to any one who cares at all for athletics. Harvard was weakest last year, where usually strongest, in the hammer and shot. There is practically no limit to the number of men who may go into athletics, and the revived interest augurs well for Harvard's prospects this year.

Of the 15 Harvard men who took part in the indoor meeting of the Worcester A. C., Jan. 26, at Worcester, A. M. Eaton, '97 (handicap 7 ft.), won first place in the 40-yd. dash, C. S. Fuller, '96 (9 ft.), was second. F. H. Bigelow, '96, an important addition to the Mott Haven squad, started at the scratch. W. E. Putnam, Jr., '96 (handicap 3 in.), won the high jump, 5 ft. 10½ in. W. W. Hoyt broke the Harvard record in the pole vault, winning with the bar at 10 ft. 7½ in.

### The Intercollegiate Shoot.

The annual shoot was held at Hartford, Nov. 23d. The weather was disagreeable, the background bad, and the Harvard team was not so good as in former years, though the men had been practicing regularly for three weeks. Harvard's team was composed of C. B. Pike, 2 L., R. D. Sterling, '96, S. A. Lawton, '95, P. Dove, '96, and J. Sargent, Jr., '95, capt., E. F. W. Bartol, '97, substitute. Nothing had been heard from the Princeton men until they appeared at Hartford. The shoot did not count for the Shooting and Fishing Intercollegiate Shooting Cup, the spring matches alone counting for that. In total score Yale led with 101, Harvard 92, Princeton 87. The bad score is explained in part by poor birds and poor background.

*James B. Noyes, ['91].*

## OFFICERS OF COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS.

## BANJO CLUB.

Pres., J. L. Bremer, '96 ; sec. and treas., M. E. Stone, '97 ; leader, J. M. Little, '97.

## CAMERA CLUB.

Pres., P. P. Sharples, '95 ; vice-pres., C. P. M. Rumford, '97 ; sec. and treas., Haven Emerson, '96 ; exec. com., F. H. Cummings, '95, F. A. Burlingame, '97.

## CANADIAN CLUB.

Pres., R. MacDougall, 3 Gr. ; vice-pres., G. W. McKeen, 3 M. ; treas., B. W. S. Thomson, 3 L. ; sec., G. W. Cox, 2 Gr.

## DEUTSCHER VEREIN.

Pres., Fritz von Briesen, '95 ; vice-pres., E. G. Knoblauch, '96 ; sec., H. Schurz, '97 ; treas., Arnold Scott, '97 ; chorister, C. L. Safford, 1 Gr. ; exec. com., L. J. Roess, '95, L. A. E. Ahlers, 1 Gr.

## FOLK-LORE CLUB.

Pres., H. A. Skidder, Sp. ; vice-pres., E. A. Knudson, 1 L. ; sec. and treas., Francis B. White, 1 Gr.

## FRESHMAN BANJO CLUB.

Pres., S. S. Hinds ; sec. and treas., N. Perkins ; leader, R. B. Flershem.

## FRESHMAN GLEE CLUB.

Pres., G. H. Scull ; vice-pres., B. H. Hayes ; sec. E. Wadsworth ; treas., R. H. Carleton ; leader, W. W. Hoyt.

## GLEE CLUB.

Pres., H. W. Howe, '97 ; vice-pres., R. C. Thomas, '96 ; sec., H. C. Taylor, '97 ; treas., J. A. Carpenter, '97 ;

leader, F. B. Whittemore, '96 ; librarian, N. C. Metcalf, '96.

## MAINE CLUB.

Pres., E. G. Merrill, '95 ; vice-pres., G. G. Murchie, '95 ; sec. and treas., A. S. Hyde, '96.

## MANDOLIN CLUB.

Pres., H. R. Storrs, '96 ; sec. and treas., W. McKittrick, '96 ; leader, R. G. Morse, '96.

## PEDAGOGICAL CLUB.

Pres., A. O. Norton, Sp. S. ; vice-pres., W. H. Smith ; sec. and treas., G. I. Clapp, '95.

## PEN AND BRUSH CLUB.

Pres., J. A. Gade, '96 ; sec., Lombard Williams, '97.

## PERIPATETIC CLUB.

Pres., D. Hunt, '97 ; vice-pres., A. R. Wendell, '96 ; sec., W. R. Mansfield, '97 ; treas., E. C. Ellis, 2 L.

## PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Pres., Pierre la Rose, '95 ; vice-pres., C. M. Flandrau, '95 ; sec. and treas., L. W. Mott, '96.

## REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Pres., J. M. Perkins, 3 L. ; sec., C. E. Bryan, '96 ; treas., R. C. Davis, '97 ; exec. com., John Quinn, H. C. Quinby, S. E. Johnson, J. G. Kaufman, C. Dickinson, A. R. Sheriff, F. P. Bonney, S. P. West.

## TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE.

Pres., W. M. Trotter, '95 ; vice-pres., B. C. Auten, '97 ; sec. and treas., J. H. Lewis, '95.



## HARVARD UNION.

Pres., R. C. Ringwalt, '95; vice-pres., H. A. Bull, '95; sec., C. E.

Bryan, '96; treas., C. Dickinson, '96; exec. com., H. A. Bull, A. C. Train, '96, and J. P. Gately, Sp. C.

## THE GRADUATES.

## HARVARD CLUBS.

## CHICAGO.

The annual business meeting was held at the University Club on Dec. 1, 1894. About sixty men were present. The following officers were elected: R. T. Lincoln, '64, pres.; W. W. Case, '79, C. I. Sturgis, ['82], G. E. Foss, '85, vice-presidents; W. C. Boyden, '86, sec. and treas.; Lockwood Honord, '88, chorister; J. L. Silsbee, '69, W. F. Pillsbury, Jr., '89, Kinney Smith, '94, exec. com. The Club voted to appropriate \$300 to support the post-graduate scholarship at Cambridge for the academic year 1895-96, upon the same terms as that of the current year. The annual dinner will be on Feb. 21.

*Wm. C. Boyden, '86, Sec.*

## CINCINNATI.

At a meeting of the Club held on Nov. 3, last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Julius Dexter, '60; vice-presidents, W. Worthington, '67, and G. S. Sykes, '77; sec., Charles B. Wilby, '70; treas., S. L. Swarts, '88; executive committee, C. J. Livingood, '88, Harry M. Levy, '84, N. Longworth, '91. The Executive Committee was authorized to take necessary steps to provide for the entertainment of the Glee Club upon the occasion of its concert to be given in Cincinnati on Dec. 24. — The Club met again informally in the rooms

of the Literary Club on Nov. 30. After dinner had been served, the Hon. Fayette Smith, '44, addressed the Club, according to the announcement, on "College Life Fifty Years Ago." The address was replete with most interesting details of college life in the early forties and was much enjoyed by the members of the Club who were so fortunate as to hear it. Mr. Julius Dexter, '60, President of the Club, presided at the meeting. The Club held the next of its bi-monthly meetings in January.

*C. B. Wilby, '70, Sec.*

## MARYLAND.

The Club held a business meeting on Dec. 1 and elected the following officers: Pres., Leigh Bonsal, '84; 1st vice-pres., E. L. Rogers, '39; 2d vice-pres., W. E. Moseley, m '74; treas., W. H. Brune, '78; sec., H. Ivah Thomsen, '81; directors, C. C. Bombaugh, '50, F. W. Story, '73, Morris Whitridge, '89. — The Club entertained the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs after their concert on Dec. 22.

*H. I. Thomsen, '81, Sec.*

## MILWAUKEE.

The Club held its annual meeting on Dec. 29, 1894, at Hotel Pfister. The following officers were elected for 1895: Pres., C. S. Lester, ['69]; vice-president, C. R. Falk, '93; sec. and treas., Arthur N. McGeoch, '91; ex-

ecutive committee, the officers of the Club, and Walter Cary, '93, and F. B. Keene, '80.

The following resolutions, on motion of Mr. Keene, were unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Club, the right to vote for members of the Board of Overseers should be extended and placed upon a university basis. *Resolved*, for the reason above stated, that this Club is heartily in favor of conferring the suffrage on Doctors of Philosophy and of Science, and on holders of any other degree of Harvard University, whether in a Professional School or not, which is given on examination, and requires the equivalent of three years' study in course. *Resolved*, that this vote be entered in the minutes of the Club, and that the President and Secretary be authorized to communicate its contents to the Board of Overseers, or to make any other use of it which in their judgment may further the end proposed." The Club also decided to entertain the Harvard Musical Clubs after their concert on Dec. 31, 1894. After the business meeting, the annual dinner was held. We were fortunate in having several visitors from other cities present with us. They were Mr. Farwell, '93, of St. Paul, and Messrs. Fairbanks, '90, Gade, '93, Pike, '93, Short, '93, Thompson, '93, and Walker, '90, of Chicago. We had a most enjoyable time; the old songs were sung, and several speeches made. Our president, Mr. Lester, spoke of what the members of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee ought to do to further the interest of our *Alma Mater*, and Mr. Fairbanks responded for Chicago. — Our membership now numbers fifty-one, but we are in hopes of increasing that number by the younger fellows who are preparing to enter

within the next year or two. Milwaukee is decidedly a "Harvard town," and if the Harvard Club does the work for which it was organized, there is no reason why it should not remain so.

Arthur N. McGeoch, '91, Sec.

#### MINNESOTA.

The annual meeting was held Oct. 19, 1894, at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul. After the transaction of routine business, the president, Dr. James K. Hosmer, '55, spoke of Dr. Holmes and his writings, and some of the older graduates related personal recollections of him. The officers for the ensuing year are: Pres., J. K. Hosmer, '55; vice-pres., E. S. Waters, '59; sec. and treas., H. B. Wenzell, '75.

Henry B. Wenzell, '75, Sec.

#### NEW BEDFORD.

After four years' interval, sixty-five members of the Club and their guests attended the second dinner at the Parker House, New Bedford, on Jan. 9. The Hon. C. W. Clifford, '65, the president of the Club, sat at the head of the table; near him were Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott, '70, Prof. J. B. Ames, '68, representing the University, the Hon. W. W. Crapo, L. S., '54, H. M. Knowlton, L. S., '69, the Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere, '83. In the course of his address Mr. Clifford gave the following reminiscence: "I cannot allude as I have done to the memorial celebration in 1865 without recalling to your minds that wonderful scene, which we who were there had the privilege of witnessing, and which records the highest reward, it seems to me, which valor can secure.

"During the exercises in the great tent, at which James Russell Lowell read his Commemoration Ode, among the speakers called upon was General

William F. Bartlett of the Class of '62. He was, perhaps, of all her gallant sons, Harvard's pet and idol. When he was called upon to speak, his classmates raised him upon the table in order that he might command the vast assemblage, and he was received not only with cheers and loud acclaim, but with the Harvard rah, rah, rah, repeated and repeated, until it seemed as if the whirlwind of applause would never cease. During all this time he stood there, one of the finest figures I have ever seen, outlined against the white background of the tent, with flushed face and eager eye, and when at last the cheering ceased, we waited for him to speak, but no sound came from his lips. Seeing that his emotions were too great to allow him to speak, the vast concourse again took up the cheer, to give him an opportunity to collect himself. Twice or thrice this was repeated, until at last it was evident that the man felt so much that he could not speak. Realizing the situation, Col. Henry Lee, the chief marshal, rose from in front of the president's table away at the farther end of the tent, and raising his hand, in clarion-like tones which rang through the vast assemblage, he cried 'Sit down, sit down, General Bartlett, your bravery is exceeded only by your modesty,' and then again the wild torrent of applause and cheers resounded, and the best speech of the day had been made."

Among the speakers beside the gentlemen named, were G. F. Tucker, representing Brown University, and T. M. Stetson, '49. A quartet from the Glee Club assisted in the singing. The officers of the Club are: Pres. C. W. Clifford, '65; vice-pres., E. S. Rousmaniere, '83; sec. and treas.,

J. T. Bullard, '84; exec. com., Morgan Rotch, '71, Walter Clifford, '71, J. P. Denison, '90, Oliver Prescott, Jr., '89.

#### NORTHWEST.

The Club has not held its postponed dinner as yet. There is a local Harvard Club at Seattle, which is in a flourishing condition. There are few new Harvard men here now. Robert McCook, '85, has a ranch at Yakima, and gets over to Puget Sound occasionally. E. S. Emery, '87, has a ranch at Rosalia, Eastern Washington. One new man, G. A. Browne, '98, is in college from Tacoma this year, with prospects of others later.

*Walter Oakes, '87, Sec.*

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

Our annual meeting and banquet is shortly expected. Harvard in common with other colleges turned out in force at the recent Princeton Glee Club Concert, and did her part in making a fine display of college colors. The concert was most enjoyable. Denver is reported to have a greater proportion of college graduates than any city of the country, and one could easily believe it upon this occasion.

*J. N. Hall, m '82, Sec.*

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

Our regular meeting and dinner, were held on Jan. 17, at the Maison Riche. There was a good attendance of the prominent members of the Club, which is in a flourishing condition, and celebrated, in 1894, the twenty-first anniversary of its founding. There were elected to membership in the Club: E. C. Morey, '91, and E. T. Houghton, '94. After an interesting business meeting, covering

some proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Club, Frank J. Symmes made a very feeling and appropriate allusion to the recent death of John T. Ward, '64, of whose worth as a man and a friend he was abundantly able to speak. E. G. Stetson, '63, followed with reminiscences of Mr. Ward, and the Chairman appointed F. J. Symmes, E. G. Stetson, and Prof. Isaac Flag, '66, as a committee to prepare a suitable memorial of the departed member.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year submitted its report, and a formal ballot resulted in the election of the regular ticket, as follows : Pres., G. B. Merrill, '59 ; vice-presidents, Frank Michael, '87, and Vanderlynn Stow, '80 ; sec., F. H. Wheelan, '80 ; treas., J. S. Severance.

*Fairfax H. Wheelan, '80, Sec.*

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

A meeting of the Club was held on Jan. 22, with Judge Edward Lander, '35, in the chair. A committee to nominate officers for next year was appointed, viz. : Prof. F. W. Clarke, Prof. F. H. Bigelow, and J. W. Holcombe. A committee was also appointed to arrange for the next annual banquet, to be held Feb. 6, viz. : Dr. F. T. Howe, H. W. Wiley, R. R. Perry, Jr., Home Totten, and Marshall Cushing. It was also voted to print, in a preliminary form for correction, the list of members and distribute it to the membership. Special activity is to be exercised by the members to insure a much larger attendance and more interesting occasion at the coming banquet.

*Bernard R. Green, Sec.*

## ASSOCIATIONS.

### THE HARVARD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Harvard Teachers' Association has had a substantial growth during the past year. There are now more than two hundred names on the list of members.

The next annual meeting will occur on March 9. The meeting will be devoted to a symposium on "Educational Values." Of all the questions underlying the making of programmes or courses of study, the question of the educational values, absolute and relative, of the different subjects of instruction, is the most important. An interesting and profitable meeting is anticipated. The programme is as follows :

1. Introduction : A Contribution to the General Theory of Educational Values, Paul H. Hanus.

2. The Educational Values of History, Miss Anna Boynton Thompson, Thayer Academy, So. Braintree.

3. The Educational Values of the Classics, Prof. Wm. W. Goodwin.

4. The Educational Values of the Modern Languages, Prof. Hugo K. Schilling.

5. The Educational Values of English, Geo. H. Browne, Browne & Nichols School, Cambridge.

6. The Educational Values of Science, Prof. John F. Woodhull, Teachers' College, New York.

7. The Educational Values of Mathematics, the Hon. Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the Mass. State Board of Education.

These papers are to be limited to twenty minutes each. The after-dinner topic will be The Educational Values of Art, and will be discussed by Prof. C. E. Norton, and by Edwin

D. Mead, editor of the *New England Magazine*.

A Summer School Section of the Association was organized last August during the session of the Summer School. The students desired some permanent organization which might serve to perpetuate the relations established while here. As they were nearly all teachers, it was natural that the proposed organization should take the form of a Summer School Section of the Harvard Teachers' Association. A committee was accordingly appointed to arrange for a meeting of all the Summer School students. This committee was composed of representatives from all the courses given in the Summer School, and within a few days had arranged a meeting of the proposed section of the Harvard Teachers' Association for the evening of Aug. 2. The topic discussed was Secondary Education in Relation to College Admission Requirements. The meeting was largely attended by Summer School students, and by many of the University teachers. At the last meeting of the Councilors of the Association the Summer School Section was formally recognized as a permanent department of the Association. This action of the Councilors insures the annual reorganization of the Section, and the consequent addition annually of a desirable number of persons to the membership of the Association during the session of the Summer School. — Several leaflets dealing with important current educational interests have recently been published. The usefulness of these leaflets can be greatly increased if members of the Association will coöperate with the officers in making them what they are intended to be — a means of disseminating interesting

and important educational information among the members. — Members of the Association everywhere will do each other a real service if they will communicate to the Secretary any account of educational experiments now going on in their respective localities. There never was a time of such widespread study and thoughtful experimenting in education as now. Every member of the Association is interested in every such movement. May we not hope that members will heed this appeal for coöperation, and that it will meet with a more general response than hitherto? Communications for leaflets and applications for membership may be addressed to the Secretary at 5 Walker St., Cambridge. The entrance fee is one dollar, and the annual fee is fifty cents. The annual meeting of the Association occurs in the first week of March in each year.

Paul H. Hanus, Sec.

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

### SUMMARY.

During the past quarter the following appointments have been made by President Cleveland: Wm. E. Russell, '77, Indian Commissioner; E. H. Strobel, '77, Minister to Chile, transferred from Ecuador; H. W. Swift, '71, U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts; Dr. Milo A. Jewett, m '81, to accompany the International Commission to investigate Turkish outrages in Armenia. — E. S. Mansfield, '68, has been appointed consul for Belgium at Boston.

George F. Hoar, '46, has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, and Wm. E. Chandler, '54, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire. — At the request of the Chinese government, John W. Foster, L. S., '55, has

gone to China to negotiate a peace with Japan. — Vespasian Warner, '68, was elected in November as a Republican to represent the 13th Illinois district in the next Congress. — W. A. Bancroft, '78, is again Mayor of Cambridge. — D. L. Withington, '74, was elected to the California State Senate in November. — Samuel Fessenden, '70, is Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives.

Samuel Hoar, '67, has been elected a Fellow of the Harvard Corporation, to succeed the late J. Q. Adams, '53.

Harvard men have recently been elected, or reelected, to the presidency of the following organizations: John Fiske, '63, Immigration Restriction League, Boston; Senator G. F. Hoar, '46, American Historical Association; Carl Schurz, '76, National Civil Service Reform League; Alexander Agassiz, '55, American Academy, to succeed the late Prof. J. P. Cooke, '48; Dr. C. S. Minot, '78, National Society of Naturalists; Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71, National Divorce Reform League; Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, Mass. Association of the Boards of Health; G. S. Morison, '63, American Society of Civil Engineers; C. E. Stratton, '66, Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts; F. H. Appleton, '69, Young Men's Republican Club of Massachusetts; D. C. Gilman, '76, American Oriental Society; Prof. J. H. Wright, American Philological Association; Prof. A. M. Elliott, '68, Modern Language Association of America; Prof. J. H. Thayer, '50, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis; Prof. E. S. Sheldon, '72, American Dialect Society; Dr. Thomas Dwight, '66, Association of American Anatomists; Prof. M. S. Snow, '65, Missouri Historical

Society. — Herbert Putnam, '83, librarian Boston Public Library.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, '28, Dr. George E. Ellis, '33, and Judge E. R. Hoar, '35, are among the distinguished alumni who have died. By the death of Dr. J. W. Bemis, '30, his Class became extinct.

1820.

On Jan. 12 a reception was held at the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Rev. W. H. Furness, who was present in excellent health.

1828.

By the death of Robert C. Winthrop the Class has but four survivors.

1829.

REV. SAMUEL MAY, *Sec.*

*Leicester.*

A national celebration for the benefit of the Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "America," who is reported to be in reduced circumstances, has been planned; but as yet nothing definite has been announced.

1830.

On Jan. 6 Dr. Jonathan Wheeler Bemis died of pneumonia at his home in Cambridge; he was for the last three years the sole survivor of the Class of 1830. He was born in Watertown, near the present Ætna Mills, Sept. 17, 1810, being the oldest of the four children of Seth and Sarah Bemis. His early life differed little from that of boys of his age. He studied under the Rev. Samuel Ripley, 1804, then of Waltham, who was noted for preparing young men for college, and entered Harvard in 1826. After graduation he was preceptor of the academy at Billerica for one year, and then en-

tered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated in 1834, but continued his studies a year longer under Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, N. H. He finally established himself at Sandwich, where he soon made friends and built up a good practice; but he was obliged to retire before long on account of his health. Going to Charlestown, he was later appointed physician at the State Prison, where he remained about ten years. He was very successful in dealing with the prisoners, who continually tried to get the better accommodations of the prison hospital, through pretended illness, and thus avoid the regular discipline. In May, 1853, when returning from a medical convention at New York, Dr. Bemis was badly injured in the accident at Norwalk, where almost the whole train ran off the rails into an open draw, killing and drowning 45 persons and injuring 30 more. After an illness caused by his injuries and exposure, he traveled abroad through France and Italy, returning to Charlestown after six months to resume the general practice of medicine. He was married, in November, 1859, to Lucy Coolidge Wyeth, of Cambridge, and they had four children, three of whom are living. Dr. Bemis retired from active practice in 1871, and moved to Cambridge, but continued for several years to see a few old patients. Since then he has lived very quietly owing to a slight trouble with his hearing, and of late years an increasing loss of sight. Though never robust, he had always been active, and his general health had been very good perhaps in consequence, and his memory was remarkably clear till within a few hours of his death. He was buried in the family lot at Mt. Auburn. — J. W. B.

By the death of Dr. Bemis, the Class

of 1830 became extinct. It had at graduation 48 members. Of these Charles Sumner was the most distinguished; E. R. Potter, a justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was a member of Congress, as were J. B. Kerr and S. T. Worcester; John O. Sargent was the first Overseer from New York, and Charlemagne Tower the first Overseer from Philadelphia. Only one member, Barzillai Frost, instructor in history for a single year, served the College as a teacher. — *Ed.*

1831.

On Nov. 25 was unveiled, at 50 Essex St., Boston, a tablet marking the site of the house in which Wendell Phillips lived for forty years. The inscription is as follows: —

"Here Wendell Phillips resided during 40 years, devoted by him to efforts to secure the abolition of African slavery in this country.

"The charms of home, the enjoyment of wealth and learning, even the kindly recognition of his fellow-citizens, were by him accounted as naught compared with duty.

"He lived to see justice triumphant, freedom universal, and to receive the tardy praises of his former opponents. The blessings of the poor, the friendless, and the oppressed enriched him.

"In Boston he was born 29 November, 1811, and died 2 February, 1884.

"This tablet was erected in 1894, by order of the city council of Boston."

1833.

Dr. George Edward Ellis died suddenly of apoplexy at his home, 110 Marlborough St., Boston, Dec. 20, 1894. He was born in Boston, Aug. 8, 1814, the fourth of the seven children of David and Sarah (Rogers) Ellis, who lived on Summer St. He

attended the Boston Latin School, the Round Hill School, Northampton, and the private school of Wm. Wells at Cambridge, whence he entered Harvard. After graduating with the Class of 1833, he studied at the Divinity School, taking his degree there in 1836, and having for classmates Theodore Parker and John S. Dwight. From June, 1838, to April, 1839, Mr. Ellis spent in Europe. On his return he supplied the pulpits of Dr. Ephraim Peabody, 1830, and Dr. W. E. Channing, 1798, finally accepting the pastorate of the Harvard Church in Charlestown, which he held from 1840 to June, 1869. In 1857, Harvard conferred on him the degree of S. T. D., and, in 1883, that of LL. D., a dual honor rarely paralleled. From 1850 to 1854 he was an Overseer, being secretary of the Board in 1853; and from 1857 to 1863 he filled the chair of Systematic Theology at the Divinity School. He was an early and earnest advocate of making that school non-sectarian, as a strong article by him in the *Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1893, bore witness. He was for sixty years an active writer, contributing many articles on polemical, theological, and historical subjects, besides several volumes of larger work. Among his more notable productions are lives of "John Mason" (1844), "Anne Hutchinson" (1845), and "William Penn" (1847), in Sparks's "American Biography"; "Half-Century of the Unitarian Controversy" (1851); "Memoir of Dr. Luther V. Bell" (1863); "The Aims and Purposes of the Founders of Massachusetts and their Treatment of Intruders and Dissentients"; "Life of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford," in connection with an edition of Rumford's complete Works, issued by the

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1871); "History of the Massachusetts General Hospital" (1872); "History of the Battle of Bunker Hill" (1875); an "Address on the Centennial of the Evacuation by the British Army, with an Account of the Siege of Boston" (1876); "Memoir of Charles W. Upham" (1877); "Memoir of Jacob Bigelow" (1880); "Memoir of Nathaniel Thayer" (1885); and numerous sermons and addresses. He also printed privately memoirs of Charles Wentworth Upham and Edward Wigglesworth (1877). He wrote three historical chapters for the "Memorial History of Boston" (1880-81); "The Red Man and the White Man in North America" (1882); "An Address on the Eighty-second Anniversary of the New York Historical Society" (1886); "The Religious Element in New England," and other chapters in the "Narrative and Critical History of America" (1886), and several articles for the ninth edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." At one time he was sole editor of the *Christian Register*, and subsequently of the *Christian Examiner*. Early elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he was its vice-president, and in 1885, on the resignation of the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, he became its president, holding the office till his death. He was a fellow of the American Academy, and a member of many other societies. Dr. Ellis was distinguished as a forcible and thoughtful lecturer; among the courses delivered by him, that on Indians, given at the Lowell Institute, is well remembered. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Bruce Eager, daughter of William Eager, of Boston; and his second wife, Lucretia Goddard Gould, daughter of Benjamin Apthorp



Gould, '14. Dr. Ellis was buried in Mt. Auburn cemetery, after services in the First Unitarian Church, Boston. His will, after giving \$30,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society and \$10,000 to the American Antiquarian Society, bequeaths the remainder of his property to the President and Fellows of Harvard University, to constitute a fund to be known as the Harvard Ellis fund, in memory of his son, John Harvard Ellis, '62, who died in 1870. The fund is to be used at discretion, except that none is to go to the Divinity School or the theological department of the University. — By Dr. Ellis's death the Class of 1833 is reduced to six survivors. 1833 gave four distinguished professors, besides him, to the College, viz.: Francis Bowen, Joseph Lovering, H. W. Torrey, and Jeffries Wyman. He was the last survivor of his Class, 1836, at the Divinity School.

1834.

THOMAS CUSHING, Sec.

170 Newbury St., Boston.

An admirable portrait in oil of the late Henry Gassett, '34, was recently finished by Mr. Carnig Eksergian, as a gift from Mr. Gassett's nephews, the sons of Edward Gassett, '43, to the Harvard Musical Association, to be placed in the house of the society. Mr. Gassett was one of the founders of the association in 1837, and was its treasurer for several years, rendering it most faithful and efficient service. By his will he bequeathed to it \$1,000, the income of which is applied to the purchase of books for its library.

1835.

CHAS. H. PARKER, Sec.

47 Tremont St., Boston.

Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar

died at Concord, on Jan. 31, in his 80th year. The *Graduates' Magazine* expects to publish a biographical sketch in a later issue.

1842.

DR. A. D. BLANCHARD, Sec.

91 Hillside Ave., Melrose.

The Secretary reports the death of Dr. George James Townsend, who graduated from the Medical School in 1846. He began to practice his profession at South Natick in 1849, and remained there till the time of his death, taking a leading part in public affairs. He was a counselor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. — After a long illness, the Rev. John Farwell Moors died at Greenfield on Jan. 27. He was born in Groton, Dec. 10, 1819. He was a farmer's son, and was educated in the public schools and seminary. He entered Harvard and graduated with the Class of 1842. He graduated from the Divinity School in 1845; was ordained and made pastor of the Unitarian Church, Deerfield, Jan. 28, 1846, and dismissed in April, 1860; was installed pastor of the Unitarian Society of Greenfield, April 22, 1860. Here his principal life work was done. He remained pastor until 1885, and came to be the most widely known clergyman of liberal faith in the Connecticut valley and Western Massachusetts. Oct. 20, 1862, he was appointed chaplain of the 52d Mass. Vols., and served with it under General Banks in Louisiana and in the Red River campaign, being mustered out Aug. 14, 1863. After retiring from the pastorate of the Greenfield Unitarian Church, he engaged in active missionary work in New England. About two years ago he withdrew from active work, but as long as his strength lasted he responded to the

calls of the community. He was made a doctor of divinity by Harvard in 1884. For years he devoted himself to educational work in Deerfield and Greenfield. In 1893 he compiled a History of the 52d Regiment, and this was practically his last work.

1843.

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

Judge John Lowell is again a vice-president of the Colonial Society of Mass. — The Hon. Eben Francis Stone died suddenly at Newburyport on Jan. 22. He was born there Aug. 3, 1822, fitted at the North Andover Academy, graduated from Harvard in 1843, and from the Law School in 1846. He early attained distinction at the Essex County Bar, and also early entered politics as an Abolitionist. In 1851 he served on the first City Council of Newburyport, being president of the Common Council, and mayor in 1867. He was elected seven times to the Mass. legislature, — three times to the Senate and four times to the House, — and three times, in 1880, 1882, 1884, to the national House of Representatives. During the war, he enlisted as a private soldier; recruited a company, of which he was chosen captain; was elected colonel of the 48th Mass. Volunteers on Dec. 6, 1862, and was mustered out Sept. 3, 1863. At one time he was commander of the Newburyport Veteran Artillery Company. He was several times chairman of the State Republican Committee, and twice a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In his native city he filled many offices of trust and honor. He left three daughters. — One of the public schools in Boston has been named for the late C. C. Perkins.

1845.

C. W. FOLSOM, *Sec.*

15 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

Harrison Ritchie died in Paris Nov. 24. He was born in Boston Feb. 23, 1825. After leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar. During the war he was on Gov. Andrew's staff, and in this capacity went to London to purchase equipments for the Massachusetts troops. When the war ended he went to France and had lived in Paris ever since. Though not actively engaged in business, he was very much interested in the introduction of machinery into the silk culture of France. He leaves a widow and daughter.

1846.

C. E. GUILD, *Sec.*

27 Kilby St., Boston.

The Hon. G. F. Hoar was unanimously reelected to the U. S. Senate by the Republican majority of the Mass. legislature. He has also been made president of the American Historical Association. — Professor Norton is to repeat in Cambridge during March and April the course of lectures on Dante which he delivered in Baltimore last year. He is vice-president of the Archaeological Institute of America.

1848.

DR. T. H. CHANDLER, *Sec.*

161 Newbury St., Boston.

On Dec. 3, 1894, Henry Saltonstall died, the sixth member lost by the Class within the year. By his will he bequeathed all his property to his wife during her life, and at her death the following public bequests are to be made: Harvard College, \$59,000; Boston Society of Natural History, \$15,000; Institute of Technology,

\$50,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, \$10,000; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, \$10,000; and \$20,000 to be given in charities at the discretion of the trustees under the will.

1849.

T. K. LOTHROP, Sec.

27 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Francis Hathaway died at New Bedford on Jan. 20, at the age of 65. For many years he was president of the Bank of Commerce, and took a prominent part in the business development of his native place.

1850.

PROF. J. H. THAYER, Sec.

67 Sparks St., Cambridge.

Dr. H. R. Storer has been elected honorary president of the Newport, R. I., Medical Society. — The Rev. Samuel Dana Hosmer, one of the oldest Congregational ministers in Worcester County, Mass., died at Worcester on Jan. 22, at the age of sixty-five. After graduating from Harvard in 1850, and from the Andover Seminary in 1854, he had held pastorates in Eastport, Me., Nantucket, Hyde Park, South Natick, and Auburn, and up to the time of his death supplied the pulpit of the Baptist Church in Grafton. He was deeply interested in antiquarian subjects. — Prof. Thayer is president of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and presided at the annual meeting in Philadelphia. — *Ed.* — On visiting committees appointed by the Overseers are J. C. Carter, Law School; T. J. Coolidge, Observatory; Augustus Lowell, Botanic Garden.

1852.

HENRY G. DENNY, Sec.

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

The 40th anniversary of C. D. Brad-

lee's ordination to the ministry was celebrated informally Dec. 11, at his house, by a few friends from the clergy and the laity, who had been associated with him in various religious and charitable organizations. — The Class-archives contain a recent photograph of Addison Brown, Jr., son of A. Brown, which shows that the future alumnus has made creditable progress since his birth, June 30, 1894. — C. T. Canfield has left his parish in Bath, N. H., and returned to Cambridge. — J. H. Choate was chosen an honorary member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts at its January meeting. He is reported to have said, in the trial of *Laidlaw v. Sage*, that he would stick to his client, if there were ninety trials, and it took ninety years to try them. Perhaps he may do so; the Class is a vigorous one. — T. J. Curtis, who has lived for several years in England, at Tunbridge Wells and St. Leonard's-on-Sea, expects to visit Boston in April. — J. Huntington, notwithstanding his retirement from active business in Dec., 1893, which he carried on in various places near Harvard Square for forty-five years, still rectifies the horologes of his classmates and friends at his house, 55 North Avenue. During his life in Cambridge, he has, besides many other benefactions, established the Children's Home in that city, by a gift of about \$10,000, which endowment he subsequently nearly doubled. — Josiah Porter died of apoplexy in New York city Dec. 14. He was fitted for college at Chauncy Hall School, took the degree of LL. B. in 1854, and practiced law in Boston for about ten years, when he removed to New York city. He was always interested in military matters, and was an officer in the Boston Cadets and other organizations. He served

through a three-months' term as first lieutenant in a battery of light artillery, and went again into service under a three-years' enlistment, being captain of his battery. On leaving Boston in April, 1861, a number of his classmates gave him a bowie-knife. Soon after going to New York in 1865, he became a captain in the 22d Regiment, and rose by the several grades to its colonelcy, which he resigned in 1886 to take the place of adjutant-general of the National Guard of the State, which position he held by reappointments till his death. His military career was extremely creditable, and he was considered one of the most efficient officers in the service of the State. For a single term he was a judge of one of the lower courts. His funeral, with military honors, took place Dec. 18, and was attended by civic and military dignitaries. He was the son of the well-known innkeeper of North Cambridge, and married Caroline Hamilton Rice, of Boston, who, with two daughters, survives him. — The Class has achieved vicarious distinction in comic opera, through the success as a librettist of D. E. Ware's son, R. D., in "Westward Ho," lately performed at the Boston Museum.

1855.

EDWIN H. ABBOT, *Sec.*

50 State St., Boston.

The Saturday afternoon bi-monthly meetings at the Union Club, which have been so pleasant in former years, continue to possess all their original attraction, and usually bring together about fourteen. Judge Mitchell of Philadelphia was present at the last. — The death of C. B. Marsh in Cincinnati is reported, but no details are as yet received. — Alexander Agassiz

has been elected president of the American Academy of Sciences to succeed the late Prof. J. P. Cooke, '48. — Prof. J. K. Hosmer has been reelected president of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. — The committee to raise money for the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard expect that business conditions will soon warrant them in renewing their efforts. About \$80,000 have already been pledged. — R. T. Paine is on the committee to visit the Observatory, and E. H. Abbot on that to inspect the Classical Department.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, *Sec.*

75 Westland Ave., Boston.

Solomon Lincoln has been elected one of the Council of the Unitarian Club of Boston. — Samuel Wells has removed to 45 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; and H. N. Fisher to 8 Walnut Terrace, Brookline.

1858.

JAMES C. DAVIS, *Sec.*

65 Mason Building, Boston.

Dr. H. P. Walcott is president of the Mass. Association of the Boards of Health. — W. W. Warren delivered an address at the celebration, on Jan. 10, of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the first schoolhouse at Dedham.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*

24 Quincy St., Cambridge.

James Schouler has been elected a vice-president of the American Historical Association. — G. B. Merrill is president of the Harvard Club of San Francisco. — At the last annual meeting of the New York Bar Association, Albert Stickney was elected a vice-president.

1860.

**DR. S. W. DRIVER, Sec.**

Farwell Pl., Cambridge. †

Col. H. S. Russell has been appointed fire commissioner of Boston. — S. M. Weld is on the visiting committee for the Chemical Laboratory and Arnold Arboretum; G. W. Weld, Physical Training; F. W. Hunnewell, the administration of the University Chapel; Edmund Wetmore, Elections, Dept. of Physics; H. A. Clapp, English Literature; G. E. Adams and Julius Dexter, Library.

1863.

**ARTHUR LINCOLN, Sec.**

53 State St., Boston.

In January, F. T. Greenhalge entered on his second term as governor of Massachusetts. — A. J. Bailey has resigned the office of city solicitor of Boston and has been appointed corporation counsel. — John Fiske has been elected president of the Immigration Restriction League of Boston. In January he gave a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on early Virginian history. — Capt. W. H. Palmer of the Seventh Regiment of New York has been appointed cashier of the Schermerhorn Bank in Brooklyn. — On Jan. 16 Geo. S. Morison was elected president of the American Society of Civil Engineers at its annual meeting in New York city. — Dr. G. B. Shattuck is on the visiting committee for the Medical and Dental Schools, and for Spanish; C. P. Bowditch is on that for Mathematics, the Peabody Museum, and the Observatory; F. L. Higginson, University Museum, and Treasurer's Accounts; John Fiske, Music.

1864.

**DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.**

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The Hon. R. T. Lincoln has been elected the president of the Harvard Club of Chicago. — E. P. Seaver has been elected vice-president of the Mass. Schoolmasters' Club. — John T. Ward died suddenly in Oakland, Cal., on Jan. 12. — On visiting committees appointed by the Overseers are H. H. Sprague, Electives, Ancient History, Medical and Dental Schools; G. G. Crocker, Veterinary School; Prentiss Cummings, Classical Dept.; E. P. Seaver, Observatory.

1865.

**T. FRANK. BROWNELL, Sec.**

120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Professor Marshall S. Snow is president of the New England Society of St. Louis. He was reelected, on Dec. 13, president of the Missouri Historical Society. — Charles W. Clifford has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Republican Club and president of the Harvard Club of New Bedford. — James O. Hoyt and William A. French have returned from Europe. — Walter Hunnewell is one of the committee to visit the Arnold Arboretum, and also on the committee on Botany, appointed by the Board of Overseers for 1894-95. — Professor J. W. Churchill is instructor in Elocution in the Divinity School. — T. Frank. Brownell has been elected one of the vice-presidents of Good Government Club E, New York city. — W. B. Durant has been appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Mass. Senate.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, *Sec.*

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

The Rev. George Batchelor has been appointed secretary of the American Unitarian Association. — Dr. Edwin Farnham is secretary of the Mass. Association of the Boards of Health. — Dr. Thomas Dwight, president of the Association of American Anatomists, presided at the annual meeting of the Association in New York city, Dec. 28-29, and read a paper on "The Significance of Anomalies." — On committees appointed by the Overseers are Moorfield Storey, Government and Library; R. S. Peabody, Lawrence Scientific School, and Fine Arts. — C. E. Stratton has been reelected president of the Mass. Young Men's Democratic Club.

1867.

FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, *Sec.*

60 Devonshire St., Boston.

The following announcement was made on Jan. 28: "The Scholarship of the Class of 1867 is now available. The net income of this scholarship (one hundred and fifty dollars), is paid at or near the beginning of the second half of the college year to some member of the Freshman class in the Academic Department of Harvard College. Children of members of the Class of 1867 who are deemed worthy are preferred to other candidates. Freshmen who wish to apply for this scholarship will please get application blanks at the Recorder's Office. Applications will be received on or before the fifteenth of February." — Samuel Hoar, having been elected to the Corporation to succeed the late J. Q. Adams, '53, has resigned from the Board of Overseers.

1868.

ALFRED D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*

Equitable Building, Boston.

King Leopold II has appointed Ex Sumner Mansfield to be consul of Belgium at Boston. — Malcolm S. Greenough was elected the president of the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 15, 1895. — Prof. A. M. Elliott presided at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association in Philadelphia, Dec. 27-29. — On visiting committees appointed by the Overseers are C. F. Dole, Divinity School; Moses Williams, Treasurer's Accounts, Reports and Resolutions.

1869.

THOS. P. BEAL, *Sec.*

Second National Bank, Boston.

The Secretary's Eighth Report, covering the 25 years since the Class graduated, was received too late for mention in the last number. Of 145 members connected with the Class only 23 have died, of whom 8 were non-graduates. Eighteen of the survivors are unmarried. The report contains, besides the usual statistics and biographies, minutes of the business meetings and Class dinners since 1888, and an account of the memorial to Robert A. McLeod, who died and was buried at Algiers. The memorial consists of a stone placed over McLeod's grave, and a tablet bearing the following inscription, set up in the English Church at Algiers: ROBERTO . ALDER . McLEOD . QVI . VITAM . MILITIA . DVRISSIMA . ANTE . TEMPVS . FATIGATAM . STVDII . ACER- RIMIS . ETIAM . IUVENIS . CONFE- CIT . CONDISCIPVLI . HARVARDIANI . POSERVNT . NAT . CIO . IO . CCCXLIII . DEC . CIO . IO . CCCLXXVIII. McLeod's scholastic achievements at Harvard,

where he surpassed all previous records under the old marking system, are still remembered by the older men at Cambridge. The Secretary lacks the addresses of C. L. F. Bridge, E. L. H. Drake, F. M. Learned I. W. Morley, E. D. Washburn, and I. A. Welch, all non-graduates. Two Class groups taken in 1869 and in 1894 add to the interest of this interesting Report. *Ed.*—F. H. Appleton has been re-elected president of the Mass. Young Men's Republican Club.—On committees appointed by the Overseers are J. B. Warner and H. W. Putnam, to visit the Law School; A. M. Howe, Divinity School; J. A. Beebe, Veterinary School; F. H. Appleton, Bussey Institution.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*

Riverside Press, Cambridge.

On committees appointed by the Overseers are Roger Wolcott, Reports and Resolutions, Bussey Institution, University Chapel, Treasurer's Accounts; W. F. Wharton and Brooks Adams, Modern History and International Law; Brooks Adams, Philosophy.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*

38 Central St., Boston.

President Cleveland has appointed H. W. Swift, U. S. Marshal of the Massachusetts district—Bishop Lawrence has been elected president of the National Divorce Reform League.—Walter Faxon is on the visiting committee on Zoölogy, and C. J. Bonaparte on that for the Law School.—H. C. Lodge has been urging in the U. S. Senate the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States.—William Rodman Winslow, who

died at New York city on Dec. 2, 1894, was born at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1848. He was the son of Austin Crosby and Caroline Thacher Winslow. His family moved to New York in his early boyhood, and having been prepared for college by a private tutor, he entered Harvard in 1867, and was graduated in 1871. He then studied law in New York, and, after practicing his profession for a few years, engaged in the business of loaning money on chattel mortgages. This business he is reported to have conducted with strict integrity and with unusual liberality and consideration, so that he had the respect and the confidence of all who had dealings with him. He had been in poor health for some time previous to his death, and on the morning of Dec. 2, while opening a window in his apartments at the Hotel Sevilla, he was apparently seized with an attack of vertigo, and fell out of the window to the stone courtyard, eight stories below. Death was instantaneous. He leaves a widow, but no children.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, JR., *Sec.*

18 P. O. Square, Boston.

On Jan. 8 L. A. Wyman was unanimously elected chairman of the School Committee of Lynn.—Charlemagne Tower, Jr., is a director of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.—Prof. E. S. Sheldon presided at the meeting of the American Dialect Society in Philadelphia, Dec. 29.

1873.

A. L. WARE, *Sec.*

Milton.

George H. Lyman has been elected chairman of the Massachusetts State

Republican Committee.—W. S. Eaton and Henry Whittemore have been elected to the executive committee of the Middlesex County Teachers' Association. — D. L. Pickman is a vice-president of the Mass. Young Men's Republican Club. — On visiting committees appointed by the Overseers are Dr. M. H. Richardson, Physical Training; C. B. Moore, Peabody Museum. — F. E. Gavin is Grand Master of the Freemasons of Indiana.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, *Sec.*

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

G. A. Bendelari has been for some months on the editorial staff of the *N. Y. Sun* in charge of the foreign exchanges. He is also a lecturer in Romance Languages in Columbia College. — H. A. Clark is lecturer on General Law, Methods of Government, and Legal Processes in the Erie Business University of Erie, Pa. — J. D. Lowell has been since 1892 county engineer of Elkhart Co., Indiana, with his residence at Goshen. — H. W. Lull has been again elected Superintendent of Schools at Quincy. — G. H. G. McGrew is New England agent of the University Publishing Co. of New York. — G. S. Silsbee has resigned as treasurer of the York Manufacturing Co. and of the Everett Mills, and has been appointed treasurer of the Pacific Mills at Lawrence. — E. L. Whitehouse is in Washington, D. C. His address is 1421 K St. — D. L. Withington of San Diego was elected in November a member of the California State Senate. — R. H. Dana is president of the Library Hall Association of Cambridge, an organization devoted to securing non-partisan government in municipal affairs. — W. T. Piper was reelected to the School Committee of

Cambridge at the December election. — A. L. Devens was reelected treasurer of the Mass. Young Men's Republican Club, on Jan. 28. — The visiting committees appointed by the Overseers include Geo. Wigglesworth, on Semitic Languages; G. B. Dorr, on Philosophy; and Arthur Foote, on Music.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*

Brookton.

Nathan Matthews, Jr., having retired from the mayoralty of Boston, after serving four years, is president of the Bay State Gas Co. — Augustus Hemenway has given the College an addition to the Gymnasium originally built by him fifteen years ago, that will double its capacity. — H. B. Wenzell is again secretary of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. — On the visiting committees appointed by the Overseers are A. Hemenway, Reports and Resolutions, Veterinary School, Physical Training, and Peabody Museum; J. W. Fewkes, Peabody Museum; S. D. Warren, Fine Arts.

1876.

COL. W. L. CHASE, *Sec.*

233 State St., Boston.

Percival Lowell has recently given a course of lectures on the planet Mars, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. For nearly a year past he has maintained an astronomical observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. — On Nov. 24 the Church Club of Chicago gave a dinner to Dean Hole of Rochester Cathedral, England. Upon this occasion the club paid the compliment to Henry Sherman Boutell of requesting him to deliver a congratulatory address. He chose as his subject, "How the Church in America has



earned her Episcopate." — F. C. Lowell has been elected a member of the Council of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. — On visiting committees appointed by the Overseers are F. C. Lowell, Government, Law School, Philosophy; Percival Lowell, Observatory; G. A. Nickerson, Peabody Museum and Botanic Garden.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*

5 Tremont St., Boston.

Pres. Cleveland has appointed ex-Gov. W. E. Russell an Indian Commissioner. — A. L. Lowell is on the committee appointed by the Overseers to visit the Lawrence Scientific School, the University Museum, and the Dept. of International Law; E. D. Morgan is on that to visit the Veterinary School; W. E. Russell, on Ancient History. — S. N. Cutler has been reelected to the Somerville School Committee. — E. H. Strobel is U. S. Minister to Chile. — Since Christmas, Legate has been regularly coaching the Freshman Crew at Cambridge.

1878.

JOS. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

Box 3573, Boston.

Dr. John Homans, 2d, is a member of the executive committee of the New England Cremation Society. — W. A. Bancroft is serving his third term as mayor of Cambridge. — Dr. W. H. Potter has an office at 12 Arlington St., and resides on Berwick Road, Boston.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, *Sec.*

Buffalo, N. Y.

C. H. Blood has been chosen president of the Fitchburg College Association. — C. F. Sprague is on the executive committee of the Mass. Young

Men's Republican Club. — J. T. Coolidge is on the visiting committee on French; H. C. Warren on that on the Indo-Iranian Languages; G. v. L. Meyer, Medical and Dental Schools.

1880.

FREDERIC ALMY, *Sec.*

24 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert Bacon has left the firm of E. Rollins Morse & Co., and joined the banking-house of J. S. Morgan & Co., New York city. — Theodore Roosevelt recently declined the appointment of street commissioner of New York city, preferring to continue his work as a U. S. Civil Service commissioner. — Dr. J. B. Field is treasurer of the Mass. Association of the Boards of Health. — Russell Bradford was reelected an alderman, and Prof. A. B. Hart a school committeeman of Cambridge, at the December election. — Prof. H. N. Fowler is corresponding secretary of the American Institute of Archaeology. — Stow is vice-president and F. H. Wheelan is secretary of the Harvard Club of San Francisco. — Robt. Bacon and Wm. Hooper are on the committee on Physical Training, appointed by the Overseers.

1881.

DR. CHARLES R. SANGER, *Sec.*

3040 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

On Jan. 1 the title of the firm in which E. W. Atkinson is a partner was changed to Stoddard, Haskerick, Richards & Co., at 152 Congress St., Boston. — T. P. Ivy has opened an office for negotiating bonds and mortgages at 411 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. — S. Hammond is president of the Union Boat Club. — W. P. Hunt is superintendent of the Crane Elevator Co., Chicago. — Boies Penrose was Senator Quay's candidate for

mayor of Philadelphia, but failed to be nominated by the Republican Convention. He was recently reelected to the Pennsylvania Senate. — E. A. Whitman has been elected treasurer of the Mass. Young Men's Democratic Club. — Late in January Slater was reported at Bombay, on his voyage round the world. — Curtis Guild, Jr., is on the executive committee, and L. M. Clark on the election committee of the Young Men's Republican Club of Mass. — G. M. Lane is on the Overseers' visiting committees on Government and the Classical Department, and W. R. Thayer is on the committee on Italian.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

89 State St., Boston.

Walter I. McCoy of New York has removed his law offices to 80 Broadway, and has with him O. F. Hibbard, '84. — Robert Luce has gone abroad. — H. W. Cunningham has been reelected recording secretary of the Mass. Colonial Society. — F. A. Fernald is corresponding secretary of the Spelling Reform Association.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*

2 Joy St., Boston.

H. A. Andrews has been traveling, during the past year, for Armour & Co., of Chicago, but has now returned to Cincinnati, where he is at present unoccupied. — G. W. Beals was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union, at the last annual meeting in New York city, and was placed on the committees dealing with Athletic Championships, All Round Championships, and Trials and Reinstatements. — J. R. Coolidge has been appointed by the Overseers a member of the committee on Span-

ish for the year 1894-95. — C. P. Curtis has been elected secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. — J. H. B. Easton, from whom the Secretary has had no direct report since graduation, is still at Rochester, Minn., where he has established a stock-farm and is engaged in breeding and developing trottinghorses and pacers, which have shown their speed at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern circuits. — C. H. Grandgent has been appointed by the Overseers a member of the committees on Romance Philology and Italian for the year 1894-95. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin was designated by the President, on Nov. 14, to act for six months as Secretary of the Treasury, in the absence of Secretary Carlisle from the Department. He was one of the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, on Dec. 17, taking for his subject the Currency Problem. The people must choose, he said, between the two rival theories of issue — the banking theory and the currency theory. Under the former, bank-notes are regarded substantially as checks, and their immediate redemption in coin is expected and must be maintained. The currency theory rests upon the assumption that a certain amount of paper will always be needed and never be presented for redemption, which paper should be issued by the government or by some institution under government control. — C. M. Hammond, who has been spending part of the winter in Boston, is assisting R. C. Watson, '69, to coach the University and Class crews. — W. F. Kellogg has been elected vice-president of the Union Boat Club of Boston. — Chokichi Kikkawa, says a New York paper, who is now a government engi-

neer in Japan, has a detailed account in *Engineering* of the Usui Toge Railway, the last link in the line connecting Tokio with Naotsee on the north coast of Japan. It joins Yokogawa, 1,260 feet above the sea, with Karnisawa six miles away, on a tableland 3,080 feet above the sea, the incline being 1 in 15. On the inclines, rack rails with steel sleepers, on the Abt system used in the Hartz Mountains, are employed. There are twenty-six tunnels and eighteen viaducts in the six miles of road, which was opened for traffic last April. — Joseph Lee and J. F. Moors were elected, at the annual meeting in January, members of the Executive Committee of the Immigration Restriction League. The latter was a candidate for the Boston School Committee, on the Democratic ticket, at the municipal election of Dec. 11. — Arthur Lyman received the Democratic nomination for membership on the School Committee of Waltham, at the election of Dec. 11, but declined to be a candidate. — R. C. McKay has retired from the leather business, upon the dissolution of the firm with which he was connected, and has accepted a position as bookkeeper for Andrew J. Lloyd & Co., opticians, 323 Washington St., Boston. He has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. — C. P. Perin is established at Harri-man, Tenn., as president of the H. C. & T. R. R. Co., a short line which has been constructed under his supervision. He goes soon to Birmingham, Ala., to take charge of the interests of the Sequatchee Valley Coal and Coke Co., in that section. — Herbert Putnam, who has been practising law in Boston since leaving Minneapolis, has just been made librarian of the Boston Public Li-

brary. — Philip Richmond is president of the Sloane-Paine-Richmond Co., dealers in groceries, 521 Sprague Ave., Spokane, Wash. — C. E. L. Wingate has been appointed by the Overseers a member of the committee on English Literature for the year 1894-5. — H. G. Chapman is a member of the Committee on Admissions of the University Club of New York city. — F. W. Kaan has been for a year president of the Somerville Common Council, and was elected from that district, on the Republican ticket, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he is clerk of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. — F. W. Morton has changed his address to 436 37th St., Chicago, Ill., where he is engaged in journalism and literary work.

1884.

EDWARD A. HIBBARD, Sec.

111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Bertram Ellis is on the staff of Governor Buel of New Hampshire. — The address of O. F. Hibbard is now 80 Broadway, New York, N. Y. — N. C. Nash is on the committee to visit the Botanic Garden.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

39 Court St., Boston.

To Dr. Arthur G. Webster of Clark University has been awarded the Elihu Thompson prize of 5,000 francs for the best treatise on electricity. The subject of Dr. Webster's thesis is "An Experimental Determination of the Period of Electrical Oscillations." The contest was originally instituted by the city of Paris for the best electric meter, and was awarded to Prof. Elihu Thompson. With the desire that this sum should serve for the development of theoretical knowledge in

electricity, he requested the general manager for Europe to offer it as a prize for the best work on a theoretical question in electricity. — Henry Bartlett, who has been assistant superintendent of the motive power of the Pennsylvania R. R., was made superintendent of the same department of the Boston and Maine on Jan. 1. — John H. Noble has opened a law office at 40 State St., Boston. — Edwin Howard is a member of the company of Julia Marlowe-Taber. — Shafter Howard has left San Francisco and is engaged in business at 27 State St., Boston. — Appointments to the Overseers' visiting committees include G. R. Nutter, Composition and Rhetoric; John Simpkins, Geology.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*

126 West 85th St., New York, N. Y.

E. H. Nichols has opened an office at 220 Marlborough St., Boston. — T. W. Richards has been made asst. professor in the Chemical Department at Harvard. — W. H. Cole, who was married in September to Alexandra Wells Chase, of Los Angeles, Cal., has returned from a long stay in the South Sea Islands, and intends to go into business in his native place, Sheboygan, Wis. — C. C. Whitman intends to begin practice in Washington, D. C. — G. B. Bryant has returned from California, and is again engaged in law practice in New York. — T. Sedgwick has taken charge of a parish in Williamstown. — W. W. Baldwin entertained several of the Class at the Harvard House, New York, the night before the Harvard-Yale football game. — Everett V. Abbot has formed a law partnership with Wm. Manice and Jno. M. Perry, under the style of

Manice, Abbot & Perry, with offices at 55 William St., New York city.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*

58 State St., Boston.

Dr. Jas. M. Jackson has moved his office to 197 Beacon St., and has been appointed physician to the out-patient department of the Mass. Gen. Hospital. — The Rev. Eugene R. Shippen was installed on Dec. 6 as pastor over the First Parish in Dorchester, the oldest church or religious society in Boston. It is Unitarian, and in more than 250 years it has had only eleven pastors. The invariable custom has been to install a young man, and not to call a minister from another church. Mr. Shippen for the last year has been studying at Oxford. Previous to that, he was settled over a Congregational Church in Wichita, Kans. The Rev. R. R. Shippen preached the sermon at the installation of his son.

1888.

DR. F. B. LUND, *Sec.*

122 Marlborough St., Boston.

Isaac R. Thomas is a member of the firm of B. H. Dickson & Co., Cotton Buyers, 71 Kilby St., Boston. — E. B. Pratt and A. T. Johnson are practicing law at 209 Washington St., Boston. — T. Q. Browne, Jr., is spending the winter in New Mexico, and Dr. Carroll E. Edson in Denver, Colo. — William H. Rand, Jr., has opened an office for the practice of law at 59 Wall St., New York city. — By an error in the last number of the *Magazine*, for which the Secretary was not responsible, the gift of a drinking fountain to the City of Cincinnati was ascribed to Larz Anderson, '88. The giver of the fountain was Larz Anderson, L. S., '65, an uncle of Larz Anderson, '88. — Dr.

E. C. Stowell has been appointed district physician to the Boston Dispensary.

1889.

HERBERT N. DARLING, *Acting Sec.*

21 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Irving Babbitt's address is 65 Hammond St., Cambridge. — F. B. Jacobs has been obliged to give up his law practice in Boston on account of failing health, and has been spending the winter in Georgia. — Edward C. Bates and Guy H. Holliday have formed a law partnership under the name of Bates & Holliday with office at Room 67, Equitable Building, Boston. — Prof. J. Russell Hayes, of Swarthmore College, lectured before the Philosophical Society of Westchester, Pa., on Dec. 27. His subject was "Curious Myths."

1890.

JOS. W. LUND, *Sec.*

40 Water St., Boston.

Joshua Crane, Jr., has opened an office as electrical engineer at 15 Court Sq., Boston. — C. G. Morgan was chosen councilman from Ward 2, Cambridge, at the last election. — H. H. Thorndike, student in the graduate course at the Mass. Institute of Technology, won the third prize in an open competition held in New York by the Beaux Arts Society of Architects; the subject of the competition being "A Small Theatre for Cantatas." — E. B. Green's address is 606 W. Green St., Urbana, Ill. — R. S. McDuffie, who has been auditor of material accounts in the New Haven office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R., has resigned his position, and gone into the business of railroad supplies in New York city with Jacob Wendell, '91, under the firm name of McDuffie & Wendell. The men who were asso-

ciated with Mr. McDuffie as the heads of various departments of the Consolidated Road gave him a complimentary dinner in New Haven when he left the service of the road. — E. A. Darling has been appointed assistant in Bacteriology at the Harvard Medical School. — G. H. Merrill is with the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Co., 18 Cortland St., New York. — Addresses: Frank Irwin's address for two years, Trinity College, Cambridge, England. — E. F. Rogers, Stephanstrasse, No. 22, Leipzig, Germany. — The present address of Charles Nuss is wanted to complete the Class Secretary's records. — Raymond Leslie Weeks, 21 Grande Rue Bourg La Reine, Seine, Paris. — C. W. Burr, Langley Burr Co., Chauncy St., Boston.

1891.

At the time of going to press, no Class Secretary had been chosen to succeed H. A. Davis. — Henry H. Harris has been elected principal of the Varnum School, Lowell. — A. N. McGeogh, recently elected secretary of the Harvard Club of the Northwest, is in the superintendent's office of the Puget Sound and Alaska S. S. Co., Tacoma, Wash.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, *Sec.*

Andover.

W. J. Long this year completes his course at the Andover Theological Seminary. He has contributed some papers on natural history to the *Youth's Companion*. — W. L. Bartlett is an instructor in Classics at Phillips Academy, Andover. — A. A. Wheeler is practicing medicine at 96 Charles St., Boston. — The address of R. G. Loring and of R. T. Loring is 100 Mt.

Vernon St., Boston. — A. V. Riddle sends a new address, 1264 Wilson Ave., Cleveland, O. — A. R. Benner has been advanced to the head of the Greek department at Phillips Academy, Andover. — Herbert Hayes Norton died suddenly, after a short illness, at his home, Winona, Minn., Dec. 11, 1894. He was a son of Matthew G. Norton, of the Laird, Norton Lumber Company, and was born at Winona, Aug. 15, 1868. He received his early education at a local normal school. At eighteen he entered Hamline University, where he remained two years. The next year and a half he spent abroad, traveling and studying. Then, in the fall of 1889, he joined the junior class at Hamline. He completed this year, and in the following autumn came to Harvard, where he was admitted to the Junior class. During his two years in Cambridge, his generous, courteous bearing won for him many close friends. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon, and of the Pierian Sodality. Of the latter he was for some time president. He had considerable reputation as an expert musician, and had given much time to the violin. After graduation he entered the employ of the Laird, Norton Co., and last May was made vice-president and superintendent of an affiliated concern, the Winona Lumber Co. — The New York members of the Class held their fourth semi-annual dinner on Nov. 28, the evening before Thanksgiving day, at "The Arena," in New York city. About twenty members were present and the occasion was a very jolly one. The Spring dinner of the New York members will be omitted this year, as the triennial dinner comes in June. — John S. Cook was at last accounts still in the far West. He was in Los Angeles, Cal., in Oc-

tober. — John Corbin has been studying English since October at Balliol College, Oxford. — Andrew H. Green is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a course of two years. — R. B. Greenough spent a part of last summer in practical surgical work in a private hospital at Rome, Ga. — Arthur H. Lockett and Thomas W. Lamont have been elected respectively treasurer and secretary of the Cushman Bros. Co., and have gone into business in that establishment at 78 Hudson St., New York city. — Joseph B. Sheffield is working in the Sheffield Paper Co.'s mills at Saugerties, N. Y. — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., is editor-in-chief of the *Harvard Law Review*. — R. C. Wood has gone into business for himself, dealing in investment securities at 44 Broad St., New York city. — P. L. Spalding has a position with the Bell Telephone Co., at Boston. — Joseph H. Hunt and Guy Lowell are studying architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. — Frank C. Chamberlain is in the law offices of Messrs. Shattuck & Munroe, 35 Court St., Boston. — George L. Batchelder is doing the larger part of the executive work for Batchelder Bros., coal dealers at 356 Federal St., Boston. — Joshua Hale, Jr., has recently returned North after about two years spent in the South. — William P. Anderson is at Paris. His address is 6 Place de l'Odéon. — Frederick W. Nicolls has been studying law and history at Reading, Pa. He delivered a course of six lectures on "The Puritan Revolution" in February. — M. Irving Motte is with the Elektron Manufacturing Co., 103 Milk St., Boston. — Lewis C. Hall is in business at 105 Worth St., New York city. — M. E. Ingalls, Jr., has left the Harvard Law School and has entered the law office

of Bangs, Tracy, Stetson & MacVeagh, in New York city. — Richard Norton is completing his art studies in Munich. — The triennial dinner will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, Tuesday evening, June 25.

1893.

FRED. W. MOORE; Sec.  
390 Harvard St., Cambridge.

The Secretary wishes to include in the first Class Report brief items of news from as many members as possible, especially as to the firms or business in which they have been employed, as well as news of marriages, births, and deaths. To avoid expense through loss in the mails, the reports will not be sent to members of the Class who do not reply to the notices lately sent out, unless the Secretary is very sure that the addresses remain unchanged. — D. D. Wells has been appointed second Secretary of Legation, at London, Eng. — T. A. Jaggar is studying mineralogy in Munich under Prof. Groth. — J. E. Spurr is on the U. S. Geological Survey, under S. F. Emmons, '61, at Leadville, Colo. — C. W. Purington is studying the Appalachian gold belt. — F. P. Gulliver has been geologizing in Colorado. — F. C. Schrader has been investigating the Narragansett Basin for the U. S. Geological Survey. — F. G. Benedict is studying chemistry at Heidelberg. — H. G. Shaw, who is teaching science at the Toledo, O., High School, has received the degree of Ph. D. from Ohio University. — G. E. Stoker is junior partner in the law firm of Dobbs & Stoker, Topeka, Kans. — G. P. Winship read a paper before the American Historical Association at its annual meeting in Washington, D. C. — J. N. Deahl is principal of the West

Liberty, Va. — Samuel Chew is in the law office of J. Bayard Henry and George Wharton Pepper, Drexel B'd'g, Philadelphia. — J. A. Cotter has been admitted to practice before the supreme court of Indiana, and also the Federal courts. — Robert Gasten Smith announces that his name has been changed to Robert Keating Smith. — H. H. White is owner and manager of the Boston and Bay State Die Co., and is also the Boston agent for Vermilye & Co., bond brokers, New York. — George Walcott, who was married on Dec. 5, can be addressed at P. O. Box 1704, New York city. — A. S. Apsey was elected to the Cambridge Common Council in December. — Addresses: K. G. T. Webster, Milton Academy, Milton; S. B. Thacher, 51 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; P. T. Jackson, 288 E. Merrimack St., Lowell; E. H. Warner, Birmingham, O.; Henry Ware, Allerton St., Brookline; F. H. Ransom, 17 Dalton St., Boston. — W. O. Taylor has a son born Jan. 30. If there are any other applicants for the Class Cradle they should inform the Secretary immediately.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.  
Watertown.

Daniel W. Shea died at his home in Boston, Dec. 29, 1894. He left College in the middle of his Junior year on account of illness, and after that time was never in good health. At College he made many friends, and was prominent in various forms of athletics. He was a member of his Freshman football team, Freshman crew, and was substitute on the victorious eleven of '91. After leaving College he had traveled abroad, and on his return had gone into business with his father. — J. B. Lowell is with the firm of Work, Strong

& Co., New York. — C. H. Hill is in the banking business with Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston. — W. F. Lee is in the office of Hartwell & Richardson, architects, Boston. — E. McClure has returned to the University of Oregon, where he is professor of Chemistry. — D. Tooker is teaching Greek and Latin at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. — F. A. Baker is in the sugar brokerage business at New York. — C. J. Stone is at the Boston University Law School. — M. S. Wheeler is at the Law School of the University of Buffalo. — H. C. Dyer is at the Harvard Law School. — C. T. Wentworth has been appointed assistant in History at Harvard. — T. F. Currier has been appointed assistant in the College Library. — The following men are at St. John's Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge: A. L. Conger, C. A. Horne, J. L. Tryon, F. B. White, W. F. Williams. — G. F. Rouillard and J. R. Slater are at the Baptist Theological Seminary, Newtonville. — W. B. Goddard is at the New Church Theological School, Cambridge. — A. P. Dean is at the Bangor Theological Seminary. — S. M. Williams is instructor in French at Milton Academy. — G. C. Fiske is teaching at the Belmont School. — G. N. Edwards is principal of Riverhead Academy, L. I. — P. O. Place is professor of Greek and Latin at Little Rock Academy, Ark. — E. Sedgwick is teaching Latin and English at the Groton School. In Sept. 1894, he published a translation of George Sand's "*La Mare au Diable*." — F. L. Olmsted served till September, 1894, as Recorder of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Rocky Mountains. At present he is studying at the Biltmore Arboretum, N. C. — H. C. Wellman is assistant librarian at the Boston Athenaeum.

— R. T. Fox is assistant engineer to the La Follette Coal and Iron Co., Tennessee. — W. D. Flagg is assistant state editor of the *Cleveland, O., Press*. — A. B. Keeler is teaching at the University Preparatory School, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

Myles Standish, *m* '79, has been elected president of the Thayer Association of Chauncy Hall School, Boston.

At the 32d annual meeting of the New England Dental Society, D. M. Clapp, *d* '82, was elected first vice-president, and W. E. Page, *d* '77, a member of the executive committee.

The American Academy of Dental Science at its 27th annual meeting on Nov. 14 elected C. H. Taft, '81, corresponding secretary, W. H. Potter, '78, editor, W. P. Cooke, *d* '81, and F. E. Banfield, *d* '79, members of the executive committee.

Charles L. Nichols, *m* '75, has been elected censor of the Worcester County, Mass., Homoeopathic Medical Society.

A new comic opera entitled *Cascabel*, by T. W. Surette, *Sp.*, '90, is announced. Like his *Priscilla*, this has an American plot.

The First Parish in Concord has printed the memorial sermon after the death of the Rev. Grindall Reynolds, *t* '47, by the Rev. Henry H. Barber, of Meadville, Pa. The brief biographical sketch of Dr. Reynolds, printed in the *Graduates' Magazine* for Sept., 1894, is appended.

Dr. F. S. Thomas, *m* '74, has had reprinted from "*Physicians and Surgeons*" a biographical sketch and portrait of himself.

The Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, L. S., '32, died in Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov.



16, 1894. Born at Yarmouth, Me., in 1811, he graduated at Bowdoin, and then attended the Harvard Law School. After being admitted to the Bar, and practicing for a while in Maine, he gave up the law for the gospel, studied and took a diploma at the Newton Theological School, and in 1841 was appointed a chaplain in the Navy. During the Rebellion he was on the *Lancaster* in the Pacific. He was retired in 1873, and traveled in Europe and California. About ten years ago he settled in Philadelphia, and was most of the time confined to his room by illness. He was buried at Plainfield, N. J.

Francis Peabody, L. S., '78, was Democratic candidate for mayor of Boston at the last election.

Prof. Orrin Benner Clark, A. M., '86, who died at Ripon, Wis., on May 14, 1894, was born at Warsaw, Ind., Jan. 11, 1850; graduated at the University of Chicago in 1872; was principal of the Winetka Academy, 1873, and of the Preparatory Department of the University of Chicago, 1874-75, taking at the same time courses in the Chicago Medical College and the Baptist Union Theological Seminary; in 1875 was professor of Latin and English in Antioch College, O.; in 1877 was called to the chair of Greek in the Indiana State University, being transferred to the chair of English in 1879. He taught there until 1893, when he went to Ripon College, Wis., where he died. In 1885-86 he employed a leave of absence in graduate work at Harvard, receiving the degree of A. M., and the tender of a fellowship which he declined. In 1874 he married Mary Morris of Warsaw, Ind., who survives with a son and daughter.

Dr. Milo A. Jewett, m '81, has been appointed by President Cleveland to

accompany the mixed commission of the Powers to investigate the alleged Turkish outrages in Armenia, and to make a special report thereon.

Signor Luigi Monti, A. M., '57, has received from King Humbert the cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

The will of R. S. Avery, t'46, leaves nearly the whole of his estate, estimated at \$100,000, to the Smithsonian Institution. It desires that part of the fund be used for publications concerning the mechanical laws governing an ethereal medium, and suggests that prizes be given for essays on the phenomena of electricity, magnetism, light, and heat.

S. W. Judd, s '94, has been appointed ornithologist to the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.

Augustus Brigham Davis, l'46, who died at Saugus on Jan. 20, was born at Belchertown, May 9, 1820. He was a member of the Suffolk Bar, and took an active interest in the local affairs of Saugus, having been a member of the School Committee and an Overseer of the Poor.

Dr. B. G. Wilder, s '62, read a paper on "Some Anomalies of the Brain," at the annual session of the Association of American Anatomists.

Arthur Leon Sibliu, who died July 17, 1894, was born at Troy, N. Y., November 8, 1866. He received his education at the Troy High School and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He graduated from the latter school in 1891 with the degree of civil engineer. After graduation he had charge of a surveying party for the Public Improvement Commission of Troy, resigning his position in October, 1892, to become assistant in Engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School. He was appointed instructor in Civil Engineering in 1893. In this

position he taught the construction of bridges and buildings. He was a young man of fine character and good professional ability. The last year of his life was spent in a courageous struggle against the disease which carried him away.

The degree of D. D. was for the first time conferred by Dartmouth College on a Harvard man last Commencement. The recipient the Rev. S. C. Beane, *t* '61.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, *s* '62, has resigned his position as commissioner of the Mass. State Topographical Survey.

The Hon. J. W. Foster, L. S., '55, ex-Secretary of State, at the request of the Chinese government went to Japan in January to assist the Chinese envoys in negotiating a peace with Japan.

Wm. E. Chandler, *l* '54, has been reelected a U. S. Senator, for six years, by the New Hampshire legislature.

On Dec. 23 was celebrated by the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., the 30th anniversary of the installation of the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, *t* '64, as its pastor.

Mayor Strong, of New York city, has appointed S. S. Terry, L. S., '83, a commissioner of accounts.

Vespasian Warner, *l* '68, has been elected to Congress as a Republican from the 13th Illinois district.

H. B. Chapman, *l* '90, and L. P. Howland, *l* '90, have formed a law partnership in Cleveland, O.

Dr. C. S. Minot, *p* '78, is president of the National Society of Naturalists.

L. A. Burleigh, *l* '94, who is city clerk of Augusta, Me., has formed a law partnership with Jos. Williamson, Jr., in that city.

Judge H. R. Howland, *l* '57 (A. B., Yale, '54), presided at the annual dinner of the New York Yale Club on Jan. 18.

Samuel Fessenden, *l* '70, is speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives.

Dr. William Gray Disbrow, *m* '87, died at Dalhousie on Dec. 12. He was a son of the Rev. Noah and Isabella (Stanton) Disbrow of St. John, N. B., where he was born on Sept. 7, 1830.

The Overseers have appointed Dr. C. J. Blake, *m* '65, on the visiting committee for the Peabody Museum and Zoölogy; N. T. Kidder, *s* '82, Botanic Garden; E. L. Godkin, *h* '71, Composition and Rhetoric; G. I. Alden, *s* '68, Observatory; C. C. Smith, *h* '87, Library.

William Baker, *l* '44, died at Toledo, O., Nov. 17, 1894. He was born at Norwalk, O., Feb. 5, 1822, the son of Judge Timothy Baker. After graduating at Granville College he studied at Harvard. In 1846 he went to Toledo, where he lived until his death. He was the senior member of the law firm of Baker, Smith & Baker, and also had extensive business connections. Among other enterprises he was interested in the construction of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland and the Wabash railroads. During the war he took a prominent part in the U. S. Christian Commission. He leaves a daughter and four sons.

The annual meeting of the directors of the American School in Athens was held at New Haven, Nov. 17, 1894. Prof. J. W. White, *p* '77, who was resident instructor last year, read the annual report.

Richard Watson Gilder, *h* '90, is a member of the board of managers of the New York Kindergarten Associa-

tion. He is also chairman of the N. Y. Tenement House Commission.

The Immigration Restriction League, founded in Boston, has for its president Prof. John Fiske, '63, and among its vice-presidents are Col. Henry Lee, '36, George S. Hale, '44, Prof. N. S. Shaler, s '62, R. T. Paine, '55, Henry Parkman, '70.

C. A. Fairbanks, m '77, was elected secretary of the Strafford District Medical Society at its 87th annual meeting on Dec. 19, at Dover, N. H.

Dr. George Jewett, M. S., '47, died of apoplexy at Fitchburg on Dec. 16. Born at Rindge, N. H., on April 23, 1825, he was educated in the village schools. Deciding to become a physician, he studied at the Vermont Medical College, the Berkshire Medical School, where he graduated in 1847, and pursued his medical studies at Harvard for a year. He had practiced in Fitchburg since 1858. In 1862 he enlisted as assistant surgeon and was soon after promoted to surgeon of the 51st Mass. V. M. He served in this position until July 27, 1863, when his enlistment expired and he returned to Fitchburg. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals, president of the Worcester North District Medical Society in 1877-78 and of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1888. He leaves one son, W. K. Jewett, m '94.

George Munroe Stearns, L. S., '50, one of the foremost lawyers in Massachusetts, died at Brookline on Dec. 31, 1894. He was born at Stoughton, Apr. 18, 1831, his father being Wm. S. Stearns, a Unitarian minister. His grandfather, Charles Stearns, 1773, is said once to have refused the presidency of Harvard, because he deemed it his duty to remain with his parish at Lincoln, which paid him \$400 a

year. George M. Stearns was educated in the public schools of Rowe, and for a brief time at Shelburne Academy. He then was clerk in a store at Greenfield for a year; but disliking business, he managed to study at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Judge John Wells, at Chicopee. On his admission to the Hampden County Bar in 1852, he became Judge Wells's partner, and soon had an influential practice. Subsequently he was associated at different times with M. W. Chapin, E. D. Beach, Judge M. P. Knowlton, and C. L. Long, l '71. Mr. Stearns held many public positions. He was a notary public, examiner of candidates for admission to the bar, director of the Chicopee National Bank, and vice-president of the savings bank. In 1859 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and was appointed one of the committee of thirty which reported the revision of the statutes in 1860. In 1871 he was a member of the Senate, serving on the committee on Railroads. He was elected district attorney for the western district in 1872, holding office for over two years, when he resigned. In February, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States attorney at Boston, resigning the position on account of his health at the end of seventeen months. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872, and favored the nomination of Horace Greeley. He was the candidate for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with J. Q. Adams, '53, and also for the same place when Charles Sumner, '30, was nominated by the Democrats, but when the latter declined Mr. Stearns did likewise. Always a very busy man, Mr. Stearns declined many honors which he might

have had. During a trip to Europe he contributed to the *Springfield Republican* a series of letters signed "A Chicopee Flat." As a jury lawyer and a wit he had few equals. His reputation for fairness matched his reputation for ability. He was in great demand as a campaign speaker, especially at the time when the Democratic party had few able champions in Massachusetts. The story is told that on one occasion, having been besought by a committee of Vermont Democrats to stump the Green Mountain State he replied: "If you will bring the Democracy of Vermont down into my front yard, I will address them with pleasure." Mr. Stearns removed from Chicopee to Brookline last autumn, on account of his health. He was married, May 17, 1855, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Emily Caroline Goodnow, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom survives.

Wm. M. Salter, *b* '75, is editing *The Cause*, a monthly journal devoted to moral progress and the interests of the Society for Ethical Culture, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Young Simpson, *m* '67, died at Worcester, Dec. 31. He was born at New Hampton, N. H., Sept. 13, 1843. His family moved to Worcester, where he was educated until entering the Harvard Medical School. After graduation he practiced medicine for five years at Worcester, and then went into the shoe business there. In 1870 he was chosen member of the School Committee. In 1893 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and reelected in 1894. While in the legislature he was a member of the committee on Street Railways and chairman of the Finance Committee.

#### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

*A Memorial to Dr. A. P. Peabody*, '26. A committee consisting of C. C. Beaman, '61, New York; J. B. Ames, '68, Cambridge; A. G. Fox, '69, Boston; J. F. Andrew, '72, Boston; E. L. Baylies, '79, New York; Gordon Dexter, '87, Boston, and A. A. Lawrence, '70, has been formed to collect a fund for a memorial to the late Dr. A. P. Peabody, '26. Circulars have been sent out, and already there is a gratifying response. Subscriptions in small amounts — \$10 or less — are suggested, in order to give every one the opportunity to pay a tribute in this way to Dr. Peabody, whom many generations of Harvard men venerated. The committee will decide as to the form of the memorial when they know how large a sum is raised. Subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer of the fund, A. A. Lawrence, 68 Chauncy St., Boston.

At the usual annual meeting of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Boston on St. John's day, the organization for 1895 was announced. Among the officers are Sereno D. Nickerson, *l* '47, recording grand secretary; C. A. Welch, '33, and S. C. Lawrence, '55, directors; S. L. Thorndike, '52, deputy grand master; Dr. W. L. Richardson, '64, corresponding grand secretary; A. A. Lawrence, '70, deputy grand master, 25th district; F. W. Kaan, '83, grand lecturer; B. A. Gould, '44, committee on library.

The Boston Civil Service Reform Association held its annual meeting at Young's Hotel on Dec. 13. The following Harvard men were elected officers: C. F. Adams, '56, W. H. Baldwin, '58, Martin Brimmer, '49, J. Q. A. Brackett, '65, C. R. Codman,

'49, William Endicott, '88, William Everett, '59, Sherman Hoar, '82, Augustus Hemenway, '75, G. S. Hale, '44, Henry Lee, '36, J. D. Long, '57, G. D. Robinson, '56, W. E. Russell, '77, Moorfield Storey, '66, D. E. Ware, '52, F. A. Walker, '83, William Watson, '57, vice-presidents; U. H. Crocker, '53, treasurer; H. W. Chaplin, '67, U. H. Crocker, '53, R. H. Dana, '74, J. H. Morison, '78, G. H. Norcross, '75, John Ritchie, '61, H. H. Sprague, '64, W. W. Vaughan, '70, members of the executive committee.

The annual meeting of the American Chemical Society was held in Boylston Hall, Dec. 27 and 28. Prof. C. L. Jackson, '67, welcomed the society to Harvard. Dr. H. W. Wiley, '73, delivered an address on chemically manufactured food. At the election of officers, J. H. Appleton, '75, and H. W. Wiley, '73, were chosen directors, and F. W. Clarke, '67, a member of the council.

At the annual meeting of the Association of American Anatomists in New York, Dr. Thomas Dwight, '66, president of the association, read a paper on "The Significance of Anomalies," and Dr. B. G. Wilder, '62, one on "Some Anomalies of the Brain."

On Dec. 20 a statue of Daniel Webster, '1804, was unveiled in the rotunda of the National Capitol. Senators G. F. Hoar, '46, and H. C. Lodge, '71, addressed the Senate, and William Everett, '59, the House of Representatives on the occasion. The statue is a copy in marble of the original in bronze by Ball, at Concord, N. H.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, Payson E. Tucker, '54, was elected vice-president, and G. F. French, '59, treasurer.

The Library Hall Association of Cambridge has chosen R. H. Dana,

'74, president, John Read, '62, a vice-president, J. G. Thorp, '79, and G. W. Bunton, '70, members of the executive committee. J. G. Thorp was also elected an auditor.

The Classical Department have presented to the Classical Club a large photograph of Prof. G. M. Lane, to be hung in the Club.

Among the newly elected officers of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association are J. A. Page, '64, and F. S. Cutter, '74, both vice-presidents.

Among the Algonquin Club's officers are Francis Peabody, L. S., '78, president; Nathaniel Thayer, '71, and W. E. Russell, '77, vice-presidents; H. G. Nichols, '77, member of the executive committee.

At the convention of the Bristol County, Mass., Teachers' Association, W. C. Bates, '77, read a paper on the "Professional Spirit among Teachers," and Prof. Hanus, one on the topic, "Are Recent Tendencies in Secondary Education justified by Sound Education Principles?"

The Union Boat Club, Boston, has elected Samuel Hammond, Jr., '81, president, and W. F. Kellogg, '83, vice-president.

C. C. Beaman, '61, is a member of the sub-committee on legislation of the Committee of Seventy, New York city; Albert Stickney, '59, J. C. Carter, '50, J. H. Choate, '52, and Seth Low, '90, are on the committee of advice.

W. C. Collar, '70, presided at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club. At the business meeting, following dinner, E. P. Seaver, '64, and A. L. Goodrich, '74, were elected vice-presidents. The topic for after-dinner discussion was "The Aesthetic Side of Education." The speakers were President Gates of Am-

herst, Dr. Samuel Eliot, '39, and H. L. Clapp, '70.

Prof. W. J. Ashley read a paper on the "Historical School of Economists," at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association in New York. Among the officers for the ensuing year are the Hon. J. B. Clark, l '54, president, F. A. Walker, h '83, and Prof. C. F. Dunbar, '51, ex-presidents, and Prof. W. J. Ashley, member of the publication committee.

Pierre Johnson Gulick, '97, committed suicide by shooting at his room, Dec. 1, 1894. The act was evidently premeditated, but the cause is unknown. It is supposed to have been due to despondency from overwork. His parents were missionaries, and he was preparing to enter that life. He was one of the first scholars in his Class, and held a Bright scholarship.

At the annual meeting of the Mass. Association of the Boards of Health, Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, was chosen president; Dr. S. H. Durgin, m '64, and Dr. S. W. Abbott, m '62, vice-presidents; Dr. Edwin Farnham, '66, secretary; Dr. J. B. Field, '80, treasurer; Drs. J. E. Clark, m '82, and J. A. Gage, '79, members of the executive committee.

Among the officers of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts for the ensuing year are B. A. Gould, '44, pres.; John Lowell, '43, and W. W. Goodwin, '51, vice-pres.; H. W. Cunningham, '82, recording sec.; A. McF. Davis, s '54, corresponding sec.; and F. C. Lowell, '76, member of the council for three years.

The following notice was issued on Jan. 22: "The Administrative Board of Harvard College, holding that handing in by a student of written work not his own is dishonorable and un-

worthy of a member of this University, propose hereafter to separate from the College a student guilty of such conduct."

A competitive drill between the Harvard Rifles and the Technology Cadet Battalion may take place in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, some time in May.

The *Yale News* recently printed statistics showing that from New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, Harvard has 2,592 students, Yale 1,690, and Princeton, 758. From Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Yale has 275 students, Harvard 226, and Princeton, 113. From the Southern States, Yale has 104, Harvard 129, and Princeton 128, and from the West and Southwest Harvard has 243, Yale 174, and Princeton 77. From foreign countries Harvard has 60, Yale 38, and Princeton 33.

A study of the liquor problem has been undertaken by a volunteer committee under the chairmanship of President Seth Low, h '90. The following Harvard men are on the committee: Pres. C. W. Eliot, '53, Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, J. C. Carter, '50, and D. C. Gilman, h '76. The investigation will be conducted on a purely scientific basis. A sub-committee has already taken up one aspect of the subject, viz.: To determine to what degree, if at all, is moderate drinking harmful?

The following were candidates for the Boston School Board at the last election: G. Z. Adams, '56, Dr. A. T. Davison, m '71, Dr. Wm. J. Gallivan, '88, Dr. E. G. Morse, m '70, and J. F. Moors, '83.

At the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, held in Chicago in December, the Hon. Carl Schurz, h '76, presided and

delivered the principal address. R. W. Gilder, A '90, was elected to the executive committee. The Harvard Civil Service Reform Club was added to the roll of the League. Papers were read by C. B. Wilby, '70, and R. H. Dana, '74. Carl Schurz, A '76, was reelected president, and C. F. Adams, '56, was chosen a vice-president.

The Cheever scholarship at the Medical School, founded in 1889 by Dr. D. W. Cheever, '52, of Boston, has been awarded to Le Roi G. Crandon, '94, of Malden.

At the annual meeting of the Mass. Young Men's Republican Club, F. H. Appleton, '69, was elected president; A. L. Devens, '74, treas.; D. L. Pickman, '73, and C. W. Clifford, '65, vice-presidents; R. H. Gardiner, '76, J. A. Bailey, '88, Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, C. F. Sprague, ['79], R. O. Harris, '77, and Henry Parkman, '70, executive committee; L. M. Clark, '81, election committee.

Prof. John Fiske, '63, will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa Oration, and Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, the Poem, in June.

On Dec. 27-29, 1894, there was held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, a joint meeting of the American Oriental Society, the American Philological Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Dialect Society, the Spelling Reform Association, and the Archaeological Institute of America. Many Harvard men took part, viz.: At the opening session, Dec. 27, Prof. A. M. Elliott, '68, presided, and H. H. Furness, '54, gave an address of welcome. On Dec. 28, Prof. J. H. Wright presided; Prof. W. W. Goodwin, '51, read a paper on "The Athenian γραφή παραβύβων and the American doctrine of constitu-

tional law;" Prof. E. S. Sheldon, '72, "The work of the American Dialect Society from 1889 to 1894." Third session, in honor of the late Prof. W. D. Whitney, A '76, Pres. D. C. Gilman, A '76, presided; Prof. C. R. Lanman delivered a memorial address; concluding address by Pres. Gilman. — At the meeting of the *American Oriental Society*, Dr. T. F. Wright, '66, read "Report of excavations at Jerusalem by the Palestine Exploration Fund," and "Note on the Julian inscription described by Dr. Isaac H. Hall at the meeting of March, 1894;" Paul E. More, A. M., '93, "Jñāna and γνῶσις." Pres. D. C. Gilman, A '76, is president; Prof. C. H. Toy, a vice-president; H. C. Warren, '79, treasurer; and Prof. D. G. Lyon, recording secretary. — Before the *American Philological Association*, Prof. C. R. Lanman read "Reflected meanings: a point in semasiology;" Prof. W. C. Lawton, '73, "A National form of verse, the natural unit of measure for the sentence;" Prof. F. L. Van Cleef, '85, "The confusion of numerals in Thucydides;" Prof. J. W. White, p '77, "The Pre-Themistoclean City-wall of Athens;" Dr. J. M. Paton, '84, "Some Spartan families under the Empire;" Prof. B. I. Wheeler, Gr. Sch., "Greek Duals in—ε;" Prof. J. H. Wright, "A note on Alexander Polyhistor;" Prof. W. J. Battle, p '91, "On executions inscribed on leaden plates;" Prof. W. G. Hale, '70, "The Latin subjunctive and Greek optative in *oratio obliqua*." Prof. J. H. Wright is president of the *Philological Association*. — At the sessions of the *Modern Language Association*, Dr. K. Francke read "The relation of early German Romanticism to the Classic ideal;" Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, "The Friar's Lantern;" W. H. Schofield,

A. M., '93, "Elizabeth Elstob, an Anglo-Saxon Scholar." Prof. A. M. Elliott, '68, is president, and Prof. H. C. G. von Jagemann vice-president. — On the programme of the *Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis* were papers by Dr. T. F. Wright, '66, "The Songs of Degrees," and Prof. J. H. Thayer, '50, "Notes." Prof. Thayer is president, and Prof. D. G. Lyon is vice-president of the Society. — Of the *American Dialect Society*, Prof. E. S. Sheldon, '72, is president, C. H. Grandgent, '82, vice-president, and E. H. Babbitt, '86, secretary. — Of the *Spelling Reform Association*, F. A. Fernald, '82, is corresponding secretary. — Before the *Archaeological Institute of America*, Prof. W. C. Lawton, '73, read a paper on "Accretions to the Troy myth after Homer." Pres. Seth Low, '90, is president, Prof. C. E. Norton, '46, vice-president, and Prof. H. N. Fowler, '80, corresponding secretary of the Institute.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

\*.\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily and weekly press.

A memoir of the late Dr. O. W. Holmes is announced as in course of preparation; to be written by John T. Morse, Jr., '60, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Request is made that all persons having letters of Dr. Holmes, which they are willing to lend for such use, will send them to Mr. Morse, or to the publishers (No. 4 Park Street, Boston), who engage to return them safely and

promptly. The biography will be added to the "American Men of Letters" series.

W. M. Griswold, '75, has just added to his Q. P. series an "Index to *St. Nicholas*, vols. i-xxi." His address is 25 Craigie St., Cambridge.

"Tenants of Chocorua," a little volume of posthumous poems by Frank Bolles, l '82, will be issued before Easter, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

To the December *Lawrentian*, the publication of the students of Saint Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., N. L. Robinson, '81, contributed a sketch of the late Prof. H. W. Torrey, '33.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, '75, has reprinted from the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, vol. vii, no. 26, "The Walpi Flute Observance: A Study of Primitive Dramatization." The pamphlet is accompanied by two plates.

In the *Denison Quarterly* for January, Dr. George A. Dorsey, '90, discussed the "Character and Antiquity of the Peruvian Civilization."

The *New England Magazine* for December was almost a Harvard number. It contained "If Jesus Came to Boston," by Dr. E. E. Hale, '39; "The Ideal Minister of the American Gospel," — Phillips Brooks, '55, — by the Rev. Leighton Parks; "H. H. Richardson, [59], and his Work," by Edward Hale, '79; "Untaught by Experience," a story by R. B. Hale, '91; "The Huguenot in America," by Horace Graves, '64; an account of the Religious Paintings of Washington Allston, 1800; and an editorial review of Phillips Brooks's Essays.

Prof. J. K. Hosmer, '55, has recently published "How Thankful was Bewitched."

Samuel T. Pickard's "Life and Letters of J. G. Whittier," l '60, was



issued in November by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Albert C. Bates is the editor of a pamphlet entitled "Rev. Dudley Woodbridge [H. U. 1694]: his Church Record at Simsbury in Connecticut, 1697-1710." The pamphlet, of which only 100 copies have been printed at Hartford, contains facsimiles.

The Clarendon Press of Oxford has recently published the "Sounds and Inflections of the Greek Dialects, vol. i, Ionic," by Herbert Weir Smyth, '78, Professor in Bryn Mawr College.

Jeremiah Curtin, '63, has translated from the Russian "Lilian Morris and Other Stories," by Sienkiewicz. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston.)

"The Old and New Unitarian Belief," by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, '64, and "Messages of Faith, Hope, and Love," from the writings of the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke, '29, by his daughter, are announced by G. H. Ellis, Boston.

The December *Forum* printed "The Reading Habits of the English People," by Price Collier, '81, and "New Story-Tellers and the Doom of Realism," by Wm. R. Thayer, '81.

In *Harper's Young People* during the present year, Wm. E. Russell, '77, will describe "What Governors Do;" Senator H. C. Lodge, '71, will describe "A Day in the Senate" and "Representatives' Duties;" and Theodore Roosevelt, '80, will tell about "The President's Cabinet."

Philip H. Savage, '93, has recently brought out a volume of verse entitled "First Poems and Fragments." (Copeland & Day: Boston.)

The *New World* for December had an article on "The Mimicry of Heredity," by George Batchelor, '66, and "A Unitarian's Gospel," by Charles E. St. John, '79.

To vol. v of the "Memorial Biographies" of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, Thomas Cushing, '34, contributed a memoir of Gideon French Thayer, '55, founder of Chauncy Hall School, Boston.

W. F. Ganong, '87, has reprinted from *Flora*, 1894, his inaugural dissertation for the doctorate at the University of Munich, entitled "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Morphologie und Biologie der Cacteen."

Irving G. Stanton, '81, is the editor and compiler of "Tableaux, Charades, and Conundrums." (The Butterick Pub. Co.: New York and London.)

The December *Atlantic* printed a poem by M. A. de W. Howe, Jr., '88, entitled "The Lark-Songs," and "Literary Love-Letters," by R. W. Herick, '90; also a memorial of Dr. O. W. Holmes, '29, by H. E. Scudder.

In the October *Sanitarian*, Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, concluded his long catalogue of "Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation." He has enumerated nearly 2,400 specimens.

Two books on Italian painters, "Lorenzo Lotto," by Bernhard Berenson, '87, and "Tintoretto," by F. P. Stearns, '67, have recently been issued by Putnam, New York.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, '62, is editor of a work in two large octavo volumes on "The United States of America. A Study of the American Commonwealth, its natural resources, people, industries, manufactures, commerce, and its work in literature, science, education, and self-government." Among the contributors beside Professor Shaler, are F. D. Millet, '69, F. W. Taussig, '79, C. F. Adams, '56, Dr. D. A. Sargent, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, '90, Pres. D. C. Gilman, '76, Judge T. M. Cooley, '86, Major J. W. Powell, '86, J. R. Soley, '70, Henry

Van Brunt, '54, and Dr. S. W. Abbott, m '62.

Prof. John Trowbridge, s '65, discussed "The Want of Economy in the Lecture System," in the January *Atlantic*, which contains also a review of the recently printed "Reminiscences" of the late R. C. Winthrop, '28.

"The Art of Living," a series of papers by Robert Grant, '73, was begun in *Scribner's* for January, which also printed "Reminiscences of Dr. Holmes as Professor of Anatomy," by Dr. Thomas Dwight, '66.

F. E. Abbot, '59, wrote on "The Advancement of Ethics," and Moncure D. Conway, t '54, on the possible reformation of the U. S. Senate, in the January *Monist*.

Norbuta Kishimoto wrote on "Shinto, the Old Religion of Japan," and Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69, discussed "The Ancient Outlet of Lake Michigan," in the *Popular Science Monthly* for December.

The weekly journal *Science* was re-organized on Jan. 1, and is now published under the direction of a committee of specialists, among whom are Prof. E. C. Pickering, s '65, Astronomy; Prof. Joseph Le Conte, s '51, Geology; Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69, Physiography; Prof. H. P. Bowditch, '61, Physiology; Dr. J. S. Billings, h '86, Hygiene; Major J. W. Powell, h '86, Anthropology; Prof. W. K. Brooks, p '75, Zoölogy; and Prof. Simon Newcomb, s '58, Mathematics.

Paul Elmer More, A. M., '93, instructor in Sanskrit, has recently published a book of prose and verse entitled "The Great Refusal: or Letters of a Dreamer in Gotham." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

Clemens Herschel, s '60, has had reprinted in pamphlet "Frontinus, and his II Books on the Water Supply of

the City of Rome, A. D. 97," delivered by him last year before the Engineering students of Cornell University. Mr. Herschel's address is No. 2 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

The *North American Review* for December printed an article on "Holmes," by Senator H. C. Lodge, '71, and "Why our Women marry Abroad," by E. S. Martin, '77.

Dr. G. E. Buxton, m '76, has reprinted from the *Southern California Practitioner*, "How Invalids should come to California," and from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "Champagne and Strychnine in Chest Troubles of the Aged."

The October *Bulletin* of the Boston Public Library contained a list of titles of Spanish documents relating to American History, compiled by G. P. Winship, '93.

Shirley E. Johnson, '95, is joint author of the *libretto* of "Valhalla," a new operetta.

Dr. D. A. Sargent has published a little manual of battle ball, a game invented by him.

Prof. W. S. Tyler, h '57, has written "A history of Amherst College during the Administration of its First Five Presidents, from 1821 to 1871." (Fredk. K. Hitchcock: New York.)

Dr. H. W. Hayley, p '88, has prepared an "Introduction to the Verse of Terence."

In *Donahoe's Magazine* for December, J. A. Gallivan, '88, gave an account of "Catholic Sons of Harvard."

"An Illustrated Medical Dictionary," by Dr. George M. Gould, t '74, has been issued by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

"Cloud, Field, and Flower," songs with music for children, by Ernest O. Hiler, '93, has been issued by Miles & Thompson, Boston.

Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, has edited Defoe's *Journal of the Plague Year*. (Ginn : Boston.)

"What shall we teach in Latin, and how shall we teach?" was discussed in the *School Review* for January, by W. C. Collar, h '70.

Dr. S. A. Green, '51, has reprinted a recent contribution to the Massachusetts Historical Society, entitled "Michael Wigglesworth [H. U. 1651], the Earliest Poet among Harvard Graduates, with some Bibliographical Notes on his *Day of Doom*."

The *School Review* printed in December a "holiday extra" number containing a *verbatim* report of the proceedings of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, including addresses by Dr. R. G. Huling, Gr. Sch., '93-94, Prof. E. Emerton, '71, Pres. F. A. Walker, h '83, Pres. C. W. Eliot, '53, and Pres. W. De W. Hyde, '79.

The *Churchman* (New York) for Aug. 18, 1894, contained an article on "The Church of John Harvard's Baptism," St. Saviour's, Southwark.

"Some Necessary Reforms in the Colleges," by C. C. Ramsay, '92, and "Botany at the German Universities," were printed in the *Educational Review* for January.

"The Wind in the Clearing," a volume of poems by Robert Cameron Rogers, L. S., '84, has been issued by the Putnams, New York.

Wm. C. Lane, '81, has compiled a Dante bibliography which is issued by Ginn, Boston.

Prof. J. H. Beale, '82, of the Harvard Law School has compiled a work entitled "Cases on Criminal Law." It is intended chiefly for law schools, and is on the same general plan as the other collections used at Harvard.

Prof. F. W. Hooper, '75, described

the "Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences" in the *American University Magazine* for January.

In the *New England Magazine* for January, Helen Leah Reed described Radcliffe College; Dr. S. F. Smith, '29, gave "Recollections of Lowell Mason."

"The Present Status of Civil Service Reform" was described by Theodore Roosevelt in the February *Atlantic*.

Edward A. Hibbard, '84, has just edited and sent to the press vol. xx of the "Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States."

In *Donahoe's Magazine* for February, Assistant Secretary of State C. S. Hamlin, '83, discussed the performance and prospects of the Democratic party.

Prof. F. L. Washburn, '82, of the Oregon State College, has reprinted from the *American Naturalist* for June, 1894, a short article on "Oökinesis in *Limax Maximus*."

Dr. F. H. Brown, '57, has in press the eighth edition of "The Medical Register for New England."

C. K. Bolton, '90, has published a versified narrative of the "Wooing of Martha Pitkin."

F. W. Morton, ['83], has compiled a volume called "Woman in Epigram," published by McClurg & Co. A poem by him, entitled "Beethoven's Spirit Birth," appeared in the December number of *Music*, a Chicago monthly publication.

"The Naval and Military History of Massachusetts during the Civil War," by Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, is announced for publication this year. Col. Higginson's "Common Sense about Women" has been translated into German.

The January *Forum* contained "Are

Our Moral Standards Shifting?" by Prof. A. B. Hart, '80; "Dangers in Our Presidential Election System," by James Schouler, '59; "Is the Income Tax Unconstitutional?" by D. A. Wells, s '51; "To Ancient Greek through Modern? No!" by Prof. Paul Shorey, '78; "Proper Training and Future of the Indians," by Major J. W. Powell, h '86; "The Increasing Cost of Collegiate Education," by Pres. C. F. Thwing, '76.

A revised and enlarged edition of "Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies," by the Hon. G. G. Crocker, '64, is announced.

C. F. Lummis, ['81], is editing, at Los Angeles, Cal., *The Land of Sunshine*, an illustrated monthly journal whose first purpose is to set forth the attractions of Southern California as a place for settlers or for invalids.

G. B. Merrill, '59, has reprinted his paper on Oliver Wendell Holmes, '29, read at the 21st annual dinner of the Harvard Club of San Francisco on Oct. 18, 1894.

The Rev. Theodore C. Williams, '76, has had reprinted at Oxford, England, his Phi Beta Kappa poem of last year on "The Making of Man."

The West Publishing Co. of St. Paul have published a compilation of the General Statutes of Minnesota in force December 31, 1894, compiled and edited by H. B. Wenzell, '75, with references to Minnesota decisions by F. B. Tiffany, '77, and others (2 volumes, pp. cxii, 2477). There has been no systematic revision of Minnesota statutes since 1866, and the compilation in general use was prepared in 1878 by George B. Young, '60.

In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January, George White, l '50, had an article on the "Probate Courts of Massachu-

setts;" Judge Wm. A. Richardson, '43, reprinted his "Harvard University. College Presidents and the Election of Quincy and Eliot;" and Wm. G. Brown, '91, described the "Archives of Harvard University."

From *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October, 1894, Prof. E. D. Roe, Jr., '85, has reprinted "The Probability of Freedom: a Critique of Spinoza's Demonstration of Necessity."

"Statistical Methods, from the Physiological Laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School," is the title of a pamphlet reprinted from *Mind and Body* by George W. Moorehouse, M. S.

To the January *Psychological Review* Dr. G. W. Fitz contributed an account of "A Location Reaction Apparatus."

"Hunting in the Cattle Country" is an article by Theodore Roosevelt, '80, printed in the January *Magazine of Travel*, a new monthly magazine issued from New York city.

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

—*Brook Farm: Historic and Personal Memoirs*. By John Thomas Codman, d '70. (Boston: Arena Publishing Co.) When, in 1843, Hawthorne and Emerson "talked of Brook Farm and the singular moral aspects which it presents and the great desirability that its progress and developments should be observed and its history written" (*American Note-Books*, ii, 113), they did not foresee how long it would take to write that history or in how poor and fragmentary a way it would be done at last. Mr. Codman's book is one of the fragments. Honestly though roughly executed, it is hopelessly impaired in interest by the fact that its author did not arrive upon the scene until the first or ideal period of the enterprise had passed by; and

the most picturesque and interesting figures, Hawthorne, the two Curtises, Bradford, Hecker, Ora Gannett, and Georgiana Bruce had left the farm. As Mr. Codman himself recognizes (p. 57), the "Transcendental Period" or "Community Times" had passed away, and the "Industrial Period" had begun. The merit of the book is in illustrating this later phase — in showing how Fourierism, under the influence of that very prosaic propagandist, Albert Brisbane, came in and possessed the land; and how a few poor and untrained proselytes attempted to work out, without money or resources, that magnificent scheme of Groups and Series which Fourier himself never dreamed of trying except on a vast scale. All the rest that Mr. Codman describes is a decline and fall which might readily have been predicted by the saints, as it was always foretold by the sinners. The only surprise in reading this narrative is that the human material composing the Phalanx — as it was now to be called — appears more commonplace and less interesting than has been generally supposed. Whatever their labors or their philosophizings may have been, it is certain that their witticisms, as here recorded, were of a cheapness which would ultimately have broken to pieces the very most elaborate Combined Order that ever existed. There are to be noticed some errors in the book, such as a little use of any biographical dictionary would have set right. It would have been easy to ascertain, for instance, that Margaret Fuller's father was named Timothy, not Richard; so that the ardent encomium (p. 22) upon the educational system of Brook Farm did not proceed from a veteran lawyer and statesman, but from a youth just out of college. Thomas

H. Stone (p. 7) should be Thomas T. Stone; Charles T. Follen (p. 7) should be Charles C. Follen; Mark E. Lazarus (p. 107) should be Marx E. Lazarus. Mrs. Olvord (p. 22) was Mrs. Anna Alvord, widow of Daniel Wells Alvord, a prominent Massachusetts lawyer, who framed for the State its Personal Liberty Bill. Mr. Ripley's books had not (p. 235) "gone to swell Rev. Theodore Parker's library," and afterwards been "placed in the Boston City Library," that is, not collectively, for they were sold at auction in 1846, as Mr. Frothingham's biography shows; and Mr. Parker included in his library only such as he may have happened to bid off. It was probably the most remarkable German library ever collected in New England, and it was scattered to the four winds. These errors are not very serious, but are worth noting. The best delineation of character in the book is that of the Rev. William Henry Channing, '29, who, though not a regular member of the organization at Brook Farm, was a sort of recognized chaplain or seer, and always appeared on important occasions (p. 71). He was a man of the noblest aims and the loftiest eloquence, but left — perhaps from want of concentration — only a vague and insufficient impression on his time. Perhaps the most permanently valuable part of this book consists in a long series of letters in the Appendix, giving the applications and inquiries addressed to Mr. Ripley, and sometimes his answers. As an exhibition of the actual thought and mental attitude of that seething period, this Appendix (p. 271) is worth all the rest of the volume put together. The absence of an index is a very serious defect in the book.

*T. W. Higginson, '41.*

— *A Complete Concordance to Shakespeare*. By John Bartlett, h '71. (Macmillan: New York and London.) Of few products of the human mind can we say, "This cannot be superseded." Of contemporary works of the imagination we can never say this, because we can never foresee that the poetry or fiction most popular in our time will be known fifty years after us. At the death of each popular writer critics of a certain class do, indeed, assert that "he will be read so long as the language endures;" but the wiser critic understands that even mundane "eternity" does not mean merely next year or the next century, and refuses to prophesy. By a strange and happy coincidence two works of eminent scholarship have been produced in our time in Cambridge, and of either of them we can say without reservation, "This is final." Professor Child's collection of "Ballads" has now a fellow in Mr. John Bartlett's "Shakespeare Concordance." As it is impossible to imagine that any one will hereafter attempt to make another concordance to Shakespeare, Mr. Bartlett may congratulate himself on having done once for all something which will last as long as men use such an aid to Shakespeare. Mr. Bartlett chose for his text the Globe edition, so that he is able to cite not only the act and scene, but also the number of the line, in which each word occurs. Moreover, he has taken not merely three or four words, but usually from twelve to fifteen, so that the concordance serves also the purpose of a dictionary of quotations, wherever the passage cited comes within that compass: this is a fundamental advance on Cowden Clarke's Concordance, which cites only broken phrases. Another point of excellence

to be noted is the clearness and simplicity of the typographical arrangement,—a matter which only persons who have had to wrestle with problems of printing will rightly appreciate. It would have been easy to have marred the usefulness of the entire work by so comparatively slight a change as the use of other fonts. The magnitude of Mr. Bartlett's achievement may be inferred from the fact that it contains over 1,900 double column quarto pages, each column having 110 lines. Only after long use can the accuracy of such a work be finally tested, but so far as the writer has referred to it, or has questioned others, it has proved correct, *verbatim et punctuatim*. It is indeed a "complete concordance or verbal index to words, phrases, and passages," not only in Shakespeare's dramatic works but in the sonnets and poems attributed to him as well. Not without rejoicing, therefore, should we welcome a work which may possibly be in common use two or three thousand years hence, when every original literary product of our age may have long been forgotten. — *W. R. T.*

— *A History of the United States for Schools*. By John Fiske, '63. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.) To write the text-book in which the youth of a country may first learn their country's story, and so to fix, often for a lifetime, the ideals of their patriotism, is an undertaking worthy of any historian. Few, however, have made the attempt, and fewer have succeeded in it. That Prof. Fiske, to whom, more than to any other person, the present enthusiasm for American history is due, should have consented to write a manual, will bring relief to many school-children. For it must be confessed that American history, as

usually taught in schools, has been one of the driest of subjects, causing in the young a repugnance not only to it but to all history. Now, the most apparent quality in Prof. Fiske's book is that it is interesting ; so that he has a certain advantage over most of his competitors. As we do not look for originality of matter in such a work, we naturally lay chief stress on the agreeableness of manner. On the whole, a student ought to get from it a very fair idea of the course of American development, although possibly it would have been more effective if greater emphasis had been thrown on the most important episodes. Of the illustrations, maps, etc., only the highest praise can be given ; they add alike to the interest and to the historical value of the book. The tables of questions for teachers, prepared by Frank A. Hill, ought to add to its usefulness in the school-room.

— *The Odes and Epodes of Horace*. Edited by Professor Clement L. Smith, '63. (Ginn : Boston and London.) A new college text-book upon Horace might seem almost a work of supererogation, but it is amply justified by the editor's handling. His main purpose has been to provide a help to "the discriminating study of Latin poetic usage in syntax and diction." Such a work as this, in its entirety, had never before been attempted. Professor Smith has sought to accomplish it by means of a general Introduction, divided into three chapters, — the first giving an account of Horace's life and writings ; the second, treating of his language and style ; and the third, of his versification and prosody. It is the second chapter, in particular, that constitutes the original feature of this edition. This comprises about one half of the Introduction, and is sub-

divided into two portions. The first deals, in detail, with the syntax of the noun under the several cases, with the number and tense of the verb, with the use of conditional, concessive and relative clauses, with the construction in commands and prohibitions, and with the use of the infinitive and of the participle. The second subdivision has to do with the order and use of words, pointing out how "the poets have studiously wrought out artistic groupings and sequences which the reader must train himself to grasp and follow, if he would appreciate the beauty of poetical expression." These various subjects are all disposed of under about one hundred different sections to which attention is called by notes upon passages in the text, which serve for their exemplification. In this manner the editor endeavors to bring out "the most salient characteristics of Horace's syntax, chiefly those in which he goes beyond the limits of literary prose usage, and to set forth some of the more striking features of his usual arrangement of words." In both these respects a marked success has been achieved. The choice of readings displays a conservative spirit, taste, and judgment, rather than a striving after novelty. Evidently the editor sympathizes little with Keller and Holden's depreciation of the Blandinian readings ; on the contrary, he sometimes shows a leaning towards some of them : C. i, 4, 8, *urū* for *visū* ; ii, 13, 38, *laborum* for *laborem* ; iii. 12, 4, *alto* for *arto*. He has, however, preferred to avoid the hiatus on C. ii, 20, 13, by reading *notior*, with some of the oldest MSS. ; and in Epod. ii, 27, has substituted Markland's *frondes* for *fontes*. The notes are models of condensation and restraint, stimulating, but lending as-

sistance only where it is actually required. The editor never attempts the impossible, and he is not afraid to admit that some matters, like the situation of the Fountain Bandusia, or the date of the third closing of the Temple of Janus, are not definitely known.

In the explanation of vexed passages good taste and good sense are the rule. We have noticed scarcely any from which we should feel inclined to differ. In C. iv, 14, 22, where Tiberius, overcoming the Roeti, is compared to Anster, "*undas exercet Pleiadum choro scindente nubes*," — we think the simile has reference to the South Wind *beating down* the waves, just as Notus is said *ponere freta*, C. i, 3, 16, at the time of the *rising* of the Pleiades, as Porphyrio understands it, that is, in the early part of May (the signal for the mariner to commence his voyages), and not at their *setting*, in November (the time to discontinue them). Consequently we should not agree with the explanation given of *scindente nubes*. Nor in the Critical Appendix, where the genuineness of the text of C. iv, 8, 17, is discussed, can we see any occasion for imputing to Horace the possibility of "gross ignorance" of history, when such a simple interpretation of the passage, as Macleane's, is possible. We have noticed only a single instance in the notes where it would seem helpful to add something. In C. iv, 15, 30, *tibiis* is said to be "here ablative, the instrument being secondary to the song." As it is stated in Introd. § 56 that the *dative* with *misceo* is the usage of Horace, it might be advisable to give a reference to "some grammar in current use," e. g., A. & G. 248, a. R. (ablative of accompaniment); or Roby, §§ 1215, 1216 (ablative of means).

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The accuracy of the references is remarkable; we have noticed only a single error, — p. 267, col. 2, *l. ult.*, where "330" should be substituted for "300." — H. W. H.

— *Specimens of Argumentation: Modern.* By George P. Baker, '87. (Holt: New York.) In this little book of about 200 pages, Mr. Baker has collected six masterpieces of argumentation and persuasion: Lord Chatham's speech advocating the removal of the British troops from Boston; Lord Mansfield's speech for Evans; the first letter of Junius; Lecture 1 of the three lectures on evolution delivered by Professor Huxley in New York; Lord Erskine's defense of Gordon; and Henry Ward Beecher's famous Liverpool speech. The first four selections are chosen primarily as illustrations of logical and effective structure. The last two are more especially intended to exhibit some of the methods by which the ordinary mind may be induced, as well as prepared, to follow sound reasoning, and to accept its results; that is to say, as illustrations of the art of persuasion. A few admirably clear and concise notes, mainly by the editor, call the student's attention to the peculiar merits of each specimen. The editor has also added "directions for drawing a brief," and a specimen brief or skeleton of Lord Chatham's speech. It will be remembered that the study of argumentative composition is still required in Harvard College for the degree of A. B. To those who can recall what the course in Junior forensics formerly was in Harvard College, it will be reassuring to learn that the study is now carried on in accordance with the thorough and scientific method indicated by Mr. Baker in the preface of this book.



— *Small Hospitals.* Establishment and maintenance, by Dr. Alfred Worcester, '78. With Suggestions for Hospital Structure, with Plans for a Small Hospital, by William Atkinson, Sp. '88. Dr. Worcester states accurately and forcibly the difficulties which confront the promoters of a hospital, before the public have been roused to the point of giving it their support and their money. Dr. Worcester's description of the method of maintaining the institution is also full of valuable suggestions, set forth with the assured air of one who has had experience and who permits himself no doubts. The point in his useful little book which will cause most debate is that in which he insists that physicians of different schools of medicine can jointly manage a hospital harmoniously. Mr. Atkinson's plans deserve attention, as they combine the best features of the best recently built small hospitals.

#### UNSIGNED REVIEWS AGAIN.

*To the Editor of the Graduates' Magazine:*

As appears from your reply to Professor Carpenter (vol. iii, p. 246), the Council foresaw that objections to book-reviewing in the *Magazine* might be expected, — from the authors of books reviewed. Yet a word may be permitted in behalf of the overwhelming majority not expecting such distinction.

As to the signing of critical reviews, the vigorous precept and consistent practice of the *Chicago Dial* may suffice to indicate that opinion and usage are divided. The notion that an anonymous reviewer carries the full weight and prestige of the periodical itself is perhaps an antiquated one. Certainly we shall all take for granted

that each utterance comes from an individual too self-respecting to suffer any guidance, or even suggestion from the editorial tripod. Such a man may well prefer to wear no mask. He who writes the book is known and visible to us who read. As a rule we shall be confident that the critic is some one of, say, three, five, or ten, other brother-alumni. Frankness is but one side of *Veritas* itself, and so imperative. Still, utter condemnation will surely be here best expressed by silence. Indeed, it seems clear that only a review essentially sympathetic, or at least mainly expository, can fitly find place in this organ of fraternal intercommunication. But just so far as the critic disagrees sharply with the known author, it is tantalizing to have to conjecture which one in the little *coterie* of his fellow-specialists is speaking. Presumably, too, no one will utter *here* opinions which may not be cheerfully discussed in private correspondence with others interested.

Under all these peculiar circumstances, it seems to the present scribe that nine in ten of the Voiceless would join in the hope that the use of signatures may become the rule, exceptions to which must justify themselves as such. Of course, initials or local address will be practically a signature.

It is most encouraging to find upon p. 286 an example in this direction which should have utmost weight. With hesitation I add, that the very next page affords negative illustration of the widespread preference for signatures. The analysis of Thoreau's character (which shares with Mr. Lowell more than its form) will not be universally accepted, whether as the dictum of the *Magazine* or otherwise. This is perhaps the question upon which students of our literary

history differ most widely. The time is ripe for perfectly frank assessment of Thoreau's merits and demerits. An increasing number of thoughtful readers seem disposed to include him among the ten most gifted authors America has produced. The critic who couples him with Walt Whitman as the "other egotist and poser" certainly "excites interest" about his own "personality," — and was doubtless perfectly willing to gratify it. A thousand readers will involuntarily guess at his identity. Most of us will be mistaken. What is gained by an incognito?

WILLIAM CRANSTON LAWTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1894.

[The Editor does not agree with Professor Lawton that only favorable reviews should be published in the *Graduates' Magazine*. He believes, on the contrary, that this department, so long as it is maintained, should endeavor to present intelligent and able criticism, which is something quite different from fraternal puffing. He does not believe, further, that there are many Harvard writers that shrink from honest criticism. "Be laudatory or silent" would be a strange request for a Harvard editor to make, in assigning a book for review.

This is not the place to discuss the old question of the relative value of signed or unsigned reviews. Of the criticism in the *Dial*, it is perhaps worth noting, that those reviews which correspond to ours in length are always *unsigned*. In England, the *Academy* long ago started out to revolutionize criticism by printing the name of each reviewer. Can any one say, however, that after a long probation, the *Academy* is any improvement on the *Athenæum*, the *Spectator*, or the *Saturday*

*Review*, which have clung to anonymity?

The truth is that the central purpose of reviews seems not to be grasped by everybody. A review is written, not for the benefit of an author, nor of his friends, but for the instruction of the public, which wishes to be told by some presumably competent person, whether a book is good or bad. The first consideration should be, therefore, to create the condition most favorable for the critic to produce an unbiased opinion, and one of the elements of this condition is often anonymity, because it allows him to work impersonally. Much of the objection to unsigned reviews comes, unconsciously, perhaps, from the itch of writers whose books have been hit, to know who hit them, and not at all from a disinterested desire to raise the tone of criticism. They imagine that because the critic has had reason to censure, he has been moved by some personal spite, and is afraid to let his name be known. In old times, when criticism was still crude, the incognito was doubtless occasionally used as a screen from behind which a coward vented his malice or his jealousy; at present, at least in this *Magazine*, the presumption is that anonymity gives the critic free play for his impartiality. When we are more advanced we shall pay more heed to the criticism itself, and be less curious as to the name of the critic. Much that now passes for culture among us is simply a competitive quoting of the opinions of Lowell, or Arnold or Morley about this or that celebrated author; possibly the time thus spent would in most cases bring better results if we devoted it to train our own minds to be capable of forming intelligent opinion. Professor Lawton cites the verdict of a writer

in the last issue on Thoreau, and regrets that his name was not given; but after all, does not the vital question concern the criticism rather than the critic? In this particular instance the name of the writer might carry weight with some readers, but though that factitious advantage might lend currency to the opinion at the moment, it could not ultimately secure its acceptance or rejection.

The Editor again states that as each reviewer in the *Graduates' Magazine* is at liberty to sign or not to sign his article, readers can judge for themselves which system conduces to the best products. He would insist, however, that the pretension that the critic who signs is honest and impartial, and that the critic who does not sign is presumably unfair, has not the slightest justification in the experience of the best literary periodicals to-day. Finally, the Editor would repeat that the critical department was established not by himself but by the direction of the Council of the *Graduates' Magazine Association*. — EDITOR.]

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Lily: "Endymion the Man in the Moon."* Edited by G. P. Baker, '87. (Holt & Co.: New York.)

*Life and Genius of Jacopo Robusti, called Tintoretto.* By F. P. Stearns, '67. (Putnams: New York.)

*Epochs of Church History.* By the Rev. A. Dalton, '48. (Brown Thurston Co.: Portland, Me.)

*Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1894.* By Eugene T. Chamberlain, '78.

*Old and New Unitarian Belief.* By John White Chadwick, t '64. (Geo. H. Ellis: Boston.)

*The Winning of the West. Volume III. The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths, 1784-1790.* By Theodore Roosevelt, '80. (Putnams: New York.)

*Suggestions on Government.* By S. E. Moffett. (Rand, McNally & Co.: Chicago.)

*The Cause of Warm and Frigid Periods.* By C. A. M. Taber. (Geo. H. Ellis: Boston.)

*Five Thousand Words Often Misspelled.* By William Henry P. Phyfe. (Putnams: New York.)

*Harvard College by an Oxonian.* By George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L. (Macmillan, New York.)

*Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great.* By Elbert Hubbard. (Putnams: New York.)

*Monadnock, and Other Sketches in Verse.* By J. E. Nesmith. (Riverside Press: Cambridge.)

*Philoctetes and Other Poems and Sonnets.* By J. E. Nesmith. (Riverside Press: Cambridge.)

*Meditations in Molley.* By Walter Blackburn Harte. (Arena Pub. Co.: Boston.)

*The Poems of Henry Abbey.* Third Edition, enlarged. (For sale by the Author. Kingston, N. Y.)

## CORPORATION RECORDS.

*Meeting of September 25, 1894.*

In meeting for the first time this year the President and Fellows find themselves again bereft, as they were last year, of a beloved associate. They feel that Mr. Adams's untimely death is a grievous loss to the University and to themselves. For seventeen years they have relied on his cheerful, prompt, and judicious discharge of every duty as a member of this Board. They have felt the inspiration of his courage, his sustained resolution, and his readiness and firmness in accepting responsibility. They have known that the confidence of the University and its graduates in this Board was materially strengthened by Mr. Adams's presence here and his active interest in all its doings. They greatly deplore his death, and desire to express

on these records their official and personal respect and affection.

The Treasurer reported that he had received through Assistant Professor F. C. de Sumichrast the sum of \$26 for the French Department library.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to George W. Wales, Esq., for his annual gift of \$200 for the College Library.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to The Society for Promoting Theological Education for its welcome gift of \$1,300 for the use of the Divinity School, — not less than \$500 thereof to be applied to the purchase of books approved by the Faculty of the School for its library, and the residue for the administration, including the cataloguing of said library.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from Mr. Nathaniel C. Nash the sum of \$250 for 1893-94, to be spent by Professor John Williams White in such manner as he shall think will best advance the interests of the Greek Department, and the gift was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from Mr. Robert N. Toppan the sum of \$1,000, his third and final payment of that amount, to establish a fund for a prize in Political Science, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Augustus Hemenway and Mr. Edwin D. Morgan for their generous gifts of \$750 each for the present use of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

The Treasurer reported the receipt from Professor William G. Farlow of his annual gift of \$450 towards Dr. Seymour's salary for 1893-94, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* that the thanks of the Presi-

dent and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gifts, amounting to \$1,666.66, received since June, 1894, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

*Voted* that the additional gift of \$500 from Edward Russell, Esq., be gratefully accepted, and that it be credited to the Edward Russell Scholarship Fund.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1,413.13, subscribed mainly by graduates and undergraduates of the College, to establish the Frank Bolles Memorial Fund for the help of needy students, and the same was gratefully accepted.

A letter was received from Mr. Alexander Agassiz, Chairman of the Committee on The Soldier's Field Equipment, tendering to the Corporation, on behalf of that Committee, the "Locker Building" which has been built under its direction, on The Soldier's Field, with money subscribed by graduates of the College. Whereupon it was *Voted* that the building be gratefully accepted, and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Committee for its valuable and laborious services in obtaining the subscriptions, laying out the Field, and attending to the erection of the building.

Resolutions of the Cambridge School Committee thanking the President and Fellows for opening the courses of instruction to public school teachers without fee, to Cambridge teachers, were received and placed on file.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. J. M. Prentiss for a portrait of Dr. Nathaniel Shepherd Prentiss.

*Voted* that the thanks of the Presi-

dent and Fellows be sent to Mr. James A. Garland for his offer to provide for certain lectures on the Fine Arts.

The President communicated to the Board the death of Josiah Parsons Cooke, LL. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, which took place at Newport on the 3d of September, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Professor Cooke had held the Erving Professorship forty-three years, and during that long term of service he had been chiefly instrumental in creating, enlarging, and improving the chemical laboratories which have finally filled Boylston Hall, and in building up from small beginnings the valuable collection of minerals which now makes part of the University Museum. Besides teaching the various branches of chemistry with clearness and force, Professor Cooke was a pioneer in developing chemical physics as a subject for school and college instruction; and both early and late in his career he made important contributions to the determination of the atomic weights. These were services to the University, great at the time they were rendered, and sure to endure.

*Voted* to change the title of the Erving Professorship from Erving Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy to Erving Professorship of Chemistry.

*Voted* to appoint Theodore William Richards, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry for five years from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to change the title of Ernest Lee Conant, A. M., LL. B., from Instructor in History to Instructor in Law.

*Voted* to appoint George Wells Fitz, M. D., Medical Visitor from Sept. 1, 1894.

The resignation of Professor Charles Loring Jackson as Acting Director of the Chemical Laboratory was received and accepted. *Voted* that Professor Jackson be requested to take charge of the Mineral Cabinet until the further order of this Board.

*Voted* to appoint Professor Henry Barker Hill Director of the Chemical Laboratory.

*Voted* to grant the request of Professor F. W. Taussig for leave of absence for the academic year 1894-95, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The resignation of Edward Fulton, A. M., as Instructor in English, was received and accepted.

*Voted* to reappoint Henry Livingston Coar, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1894: Charles Hamilton Ashton, A. M., in Mathematics; Irving Babbitt, A. B., in French; Lionel S. Marks, in Mechanical Engineering; John Cummings, Ph. D., in Political Economy.

*Voted* to reappoint for one year from Sept. 1, 1894, Lester Heard Howard, D. V. S., Clinical Lecturer; William Orison Underwood, A. B., Lecturer on Warranty and Evidence; Alexander Burr, M. D. V., Instructor in Meat Inspection; Wesley Levi La Baw, D. V. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Assistant Surgeon; George Brown Foss, M. D. V., Resident Hospital Surgeon and Lecturer on Diseases of Dogs.

*Voted* to appoint Frank Ingersoll Proctor, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Ophthalmology for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to reappoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1,

1894; Edward Hale, A. B., D. B. in Homiletics; Sidney Calvert, A. M., in Chemistry; John Lincoln Ames, M. D., in Histology.

*Voted* to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1894: Oswald Garrison Villard, A. B., in History; Enoch Howard Vickers, A. B., in History; Fred Bryce Jewett, A. B., M. D., in Physiology and Hygiene.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of an Erving Professor of Chemistry; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Loring Jackson, A. M., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of a Professor of English; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that George Lyman Kittredge, A. B., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

*Meeting of October 8, 1894.*

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33 received Oct. 1, 1894, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

A communication having been received from the executors of the late John Winthrop, of Rhode Island, offering to the College a portrait of Professor Winthrop of Harvard University by Copley, with another portrait of his brother, it was *Voted* that these valuable portraits be gratefully accepted, and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the executors for their kindness, and

through them to the heirs of Mrs. Andrews who have joined in making the gift.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from Mr. Moorfield Storey and Dr. James J. Putnam the additional sum of \$650 from the income of a trust fund held by them, to be used in payment of certain salaries in the Medical School, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* to grant the request of Assistant Professor Barrett Wendell for leave of absence for the academic year 1894-95, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

*Voted* to appoint as members of the University Council, Alexander Agassiz, LL. D., Benjamin Lincoln Robinson, Ph. D.

*Voted* to appoint William Parker Cooke, D. M. D., Instructor in Crown and Bridge work for three years from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint Lewis Jerome Johnson, C. E., Instructor in Civil Engineering for three years from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1894: Henry Livingston Coar, A. M., in German; Richard Clarke Manning, A. B., in Latin; Leon Stacy Griswold, A. B., in Geology; Richard Elwood Dodge, A. B., in Geology.

*Voted* to reappoint as Proctor for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M.

*Voted* to appoint as Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1894: Reginald Aldworth Daly, A. M., William Preston Few, A. M., Everett Pascoe Carey, B. S., George Davis Chase, A. B.

*Voted* to reappoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1894: Claude Perry Jones, M. D., in

Chemistry ; Herbert Lyon Jones, S. M., in Botany ; William Fenwick Harris, A. M., in Classics ; Herbert Maule Richards, S. B., in Botany ; Robert De Courcy Ward, A. M., in Meteorology.

*Voted* to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1894 : Arthur Newhall Johnson, in Drawing ; Chauncy Rusch Perry, in Surveying and Drawing ; Howard Burton Shaw, A. B., in Electrical Engineering ; Eugene Thomas Allen, Ph. D., in Chemistry ; George Oenaliger, A. B., in Chemistry ; Martin Hill Ittner in Chemistry ; Robert Jay Forsythe, A. B., in Chemistry ; Lewis Dana Hill, A. B., in Physics ; Reginald Aldworth Daly, A. M., in Geology ; Charles T. Wentworth, A. B., in History ; Joseph Wm. Blankinship, A. B., in Botanical Museum ; Alonzo McGee Collette, in Botanical Museum.

October 10, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint Philip S. Moxom, D. D., Preacher to the University for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint George Pierce Baker, A. B., a member of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for one year from Sept. 1, 1894, in place of Freeman Snow, Ph. D., deceased.

*Voted* to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1894 : *Three members of the Faculty* — James Barr Ames, A. M., LL. B., George Alonzo Bartlett, A. M., William Morris Davis, M. E. *Three graduates* — Edward Hickling Bradford, M. D., William Hooper, A. B., Perry Davis Trafford, A. B.

*Voted* to reappoint George Parker Winship, A. M., Assistant in History for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint the following As-

sistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1894 : Frederick Spaulding De Lue, M. D., in Histology ; Eugene Abraham Darling, M. D., in Bacteriology.

October 29, 1894.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Oct. 26, 1894, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported that he had received the sum of \$20,000, as a partial payment on account of the unrestricted residuary legacy from Mrs. Anne M. Sweetser, of Boston, to form the "Isaac Sweetser Fund," in memory of her husband ; and it was thereupon *Voted* that this legacy be gratefully accepted. *Voted* to establish the "Isaac Sweetser Fund" as an unrestricted University Fund.

The Treasurer reported that he had received through Assistant Professor F. C. de Sumichrast the sum of \$100 from Mr. Howard C. Smith, for the French Department, and the same was gratefully accepted. The Treasurer reported that he had received through Assistant Professor F. C. de Sumichrast the sum of \$50 from Mr. D. H. Morris, for the library of the French Department, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported that he had received through Professor Francis G. Peabody the sum of \$10.25, for the Social Questions Library.

*Voted* to amend Statute No. 8 by substituting for the provision relating to the Spring recess the following : "The Spring recess begins on the Sunday next preceding the nineteenth day of April, or on Sunday the nine-

teenth day of April when that day falls on Sunday, and ends on the following Saturday, both days inclusive."

*Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

The resignation of Dr. Henry Jackson as Assistant in Clinical Medicine was received and accepted.

The President read to the Board a letter from Mrs. Cooke, offering to place on the walls of the Mineralogical Section of the University Museum a marble bas-relief of her husband, Josiah Parsons Cooke. It was thereupon *Voted* that Mrs. Cooke's offer be gratefully accepted, and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to her for this welcome and appropriate gift to the University of which Professor Cooke was for forty-five years so devoted an officer. *Voted* to assign for the bas-relief such vacant wall space at the Mineralogical Museum as Mrs. Cooke may select.

*Voted* to appoint Humphry Ward Lecturer on English Art in the Eighteenth Century for the current academic year.

*Voted* to reappoint Richard Cobb, A. B., Assistant Secretary for one year from Oct. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1895.

*Voted* to appoint A. Marin La Meslée Instructor in French for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1894: Charles Rochester Eastman, A. M., in Palaeontology; Perley Leonard Home, A. M., in History; James Sullivan, Jr., A. B., in History.

*Meeting of November 7, 1894.*

*Voted* that the President be requested to communicate to the Board of Overseers, at their special meeting of Nov. 7, 1894, the death of John

Quincy Adams, a Fellow of the Corporation, and to ask that the President and Fellows may have the consent of the Overseers to proceed to the election of a Fellow in his place. The consent of the Board of Overseers having been obtained, *Voted* to proceed to the election of a Fellow of the Corporation in place of John Quincy Adams, deceased; whereupon a ballot being had, it appeared that Samuel Hoar was chosen. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

*Voted* to appoint Charles Cutler Torrey, Ph. D., Instructor in Semitic Languages for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint Augustus Smith Knight, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Voted* to appoint John Percival Sylvester Assistant in Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Meeting of November 12, 1894.*

The Treasurer reported that he had received from Mr. Isidor Straus the sum of \$875 towards providing the Semitic Museum with additional cases for exhibition purposes, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported a gift to the Dental School of a valuable clock from Dr. F. G. Eddy, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* to appoint James Sullivan, Jr., Proctor for one year from Sept. 1, 1894.

*Meeting of November 26, 1894.*

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33 received



Nov. 26, 1894, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial. The Treasurer reported that he had received the additional sum of \$1,228 on account of the residue of the Edwin Conant estate.

The Committee of Classical Instructors having on Oct. 12, 1894, "Voted to give the copyright of the libretto of 'Phormio' to the Corporation, to be used for the benefit of the Classical Department," it was *Voted* that said gift be gratefully accepted.

*Voted* to appoint Robert Warren Fuller Assistant in Chemistry for the rest of the current academic year.

*Meeting of December 10, 1894.*

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. James A. Garland for his first quarterly payment of \$750 for the year 1894-95, towards salaries in the department of Architecture.

The Treasurer reported that he had received through Mr. Louis D. Brandeis the additional sum of \$1,000, as the fifth and final payment of like amount to provide for the course on the Peculiarities of Massachusetts Law in the Harvard Law School.

*Voted* that in the School of Veterinary Medicine the annual tuition-fee shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, with no additional fee for matriculation or graduation. This change shall apply only to students who may hereafter enter the School.

*Voted* to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1894: Nelson Willard Howard, A. B., in Law; Herbert Vincent Neal, A. B., in Zoölogy 1; Herbert Spencer Jennings, in Zoölogy 2.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from Messrs. Storey and Put-

nam, trustees, the additional sum of \$325, to be used in payment of certain salaries in the Medical School, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The President read a letter from Professor Lyon saying that a friend of the Semitic Department has offered to give twenty-five thousand dollars towards the erection of a building for the Department, provided that an equal sum for the same purpose can be secured from other sources. It was thereupon *Voted* that a separate building for the Semitic Museum and Library is very desirable, and that gifts for the purpose will be gladly received by the Corporation.

*Meeting of December 31, 1894.*

The Treasurer reported that he had received the additional sum of \$20,000 from the estate of Mrs. Anne M. Sweetser, on account of her unrestricted residuary bequest.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Milton Reed, Esq., for his gift of \$100, to be added to the Fall River Scholarship Fund established by him.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33 received Dec. 22, 1894, towards the expenses at the Observatory at Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Vernon A. Wright for a large and carefully measured drawing of a Byzantine church at Athens, which he has made and given to the architectural department of the Lawrence Scientific School.

*Voted* to grant leave of absence to the President of the University for four months from Jan. 4, 1895.

The resignation of William H. Baker, M. D., as Professor of Gynaecology, was received and accepted to take effect March 1, 1895.

The Treasurer reported that he had received the additional sum of \$52.14 on account of the residue of the Edwin Conant estate, and had returned to the executor the sum of \$60, in payment of part of Mr. Conant's legacy to Mrs. Samuel F. Shattuck, which the executor had not previously charged in his account.

*Meeting of January 15, 1895.*

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$400 from Judge Lowell and Mrs. Lowell, being the tenth annual payment for the George Emerson Lowell Scholarships, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* to reappoint Cyrus Guernsey Pringle Botanical Collector for the year 1895.

A communication was received from Mr. Charles F. Choate, presenting to the Corporation, in behalf of friends of Professor George Martin Lane and of graduates and friends of the College, a portrait of Professor Lane, painted by Léon Bonnat; and it was *Voted* that the portrait be accepted and deposited, as the property of the College, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, until such time as, in accordance with the rules, it can be placed in the dining-room of Memorial Hall.

*Meeting of January 28, 1895.*

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Jan. 28, 1895, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1,750 additional from the estate of Miss Caroline Haskell Ingersoll, on account of her bequest of \$5,000 for the establishment of the Ingersoll lecture on the Immortality of Man.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$25 from Mr. H. A. Hutchins to be spent under the direction of Assistant Professor de Sumichrast, for the French Department library, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* to approve the nomination by the Faculty of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Professor Charles C. Nutting, to occupy a table at the Naples Zoölogical Station during the months of June and July, 1895.

A communication from the Mayor of Cambridge asking the consent of the Corporation to the flooding of Holmes Field by the city, so that it may be used for skating purposes, was received and considered, and it was *Voted* that such use of the field is not desirable, and that the Corporation is obliged to withhold its consent.

## MARRIAGES.

REPORTED BY CLASS SECRETARIES.

1853. Edward Pearce to Elizabeth Sawyer, at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12, 1894.
1873. Alfred Foster Washburn to Grace Blanchard Clarke, at Cambridge, Nov. 22, 1894.
1874. Frederick Spaulding Cutter to Leila Augusta Mirick, at Cambridge, Dec. 26, 1894.
1874. James Duane Lowell to Mary A. Field, at Goshen, Ind., Oct. 8, 1892.
1877. Clifford Richardson to Teresa Stoughton, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1894.
1877. Frank Webster Smith to Annie Noyes Sinclair, at Westfield, Dec. 31, 1894.
1879. John Phillips Spooner Churchill to Henrietta Adèle Fay, at Boston, Nov. 21, 1894.
1881. Edward Williams Atkinson to Ellen Forbes Russell, at Milton, Nov. 15, 1894.
1881. William Noyes to Lucia Maria Clapp, at Montague, Sept. 4, 1894.
1883. Henry Howland Crapo to Carolina Maria del Carmen Caldwell, at Boston, Nov. 20, 1884.
1883. Henry Lloyd Smyth to Margherita Pumpelly, at Brighton, England, Nov. 8, 1884.
1884. Frederic Story Bunker to Effie Alberta Brown, at Cambridge, Me., Nov. 15, 1894.
1884. Wallace Irving Keep to Kate Forsythe Ransom, at Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1894.
1885. John Francis Holland to Carrie Blair Densmore, at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27, 1894.
1885. McDonald Ellis White to Elizabeth Frothingham Hobbs, at Salem, Jan. 26, 1895.
- [1886]. William Henry Cole to Alexandra Wells Chase, at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 20, 1894.
1886. Edward Hall Nichols to Edith Walker Judd, at Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1894.
1887. Herbert Lincoln Clark to Edith Hall, at New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1895.
1887. Sumner Wheeler White to Frances G. Crosby, at Boston, Dec. 1, 1894.
1888. Franklin Greene Balch to Lucy Rockwell Bowditch, at Jamaica Plain, Nov. 7, 1894.
1888. Harry Roberts Miles to Helen Clark, at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 8, 1894.
1888. Thomas Taylor Seelye to Mary Elizabeth Whitacre, at Cleveland, O., Oct. 17, 1894.
1889. Frederick Olin Raymond, Jr., to Carrie Mabel Whitney, at Bradford, Dec. 18, 1894.
1890. Richard Jones to Ann Eliza Links, at Columbus, O., Nov. 17, 1894.
1890. Philip Littell to Fannie Merriam Whittemore, at Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 6, 1894.
- [1890.] Harris Osborn Poor to Fannie Louise Sterns, at Bangor, Me., Dec. 19, 1894.
1890. Henry Wason Royal to Maria Bradford Knapp, at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1894.
1890. Fred Dunton Weed to Fanny Brownson Cary at Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1894.
1891. Minot Osgood Simons to Helen Louise Savage, at Boston, Dec. 18, 1894.
1893. Edward Heman Carpenter to Lillian Sanders Cummings, at Brookline, Jan. 1, 1895.

1893. George Walcott to Lilla Nickerson, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1894.

Sp. '94-95. Benjamin Martin Chandler to Eloise Carpenter, at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 9, 1895.

D. M. D. 1870. George Franklin Grant to Fannie Bertha Bailey, at Cambridge, June 27, 1894.

D. M. D. 1881. William Parker Cooke to Caroline Wicks, at Milford, Nov. 10, 1892.

D. M. D. 1885. James Shepherd to Alice Cheever Cook, at Boston, Nov. 20, 1895.

D. M. D. 1887. Peter Crank to Susie Davidson, at Adelaide, South Australia, April 19, 1893.

D. M. D. 1887. Arthur Henry Stoddard to Alice Morrison, at Boston, Sept. 30, 1892.

D. M. D. 1887. Thomas Weston Wood to Elizabeth Luce Adams, at Campton, N. H., Aug. 21, 1894.

D. M. D. 1889. Fred Anthony Arnold to Lulu Bishop Steere, at Rockland, R. I., Oct. 28, 1891.

D. M. D. 1889. William Russell Jones to Flora Kellogg, at Granby, May 23, 1894.

D. M. D. 1890. Sidney Roland Bartlett to Mabel Landell, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1894.

D. M. D. 1893. Frank Merrett Wilkinson to Emma J. Cann, at Boston, July 5, 1894.

D. M. D. 1894. Thomas Bernard Hayden to Rose E. Small, at Cambridge, Dec. 27, 1893.

William Thomas Councilman to Isabella Coolidge, at Boston, Dec. 19, 1894.

Jean Antoine Mure to Lucretia Wainwright Abbot, at Boston, Dec. 22, 1894.

## NECROLOGY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1894 TO JANUARY 31, 1895.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HOPKINS TILLINGHAST,  
*Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue.*

### *The College.*

1828. Robert Charles Winthrop, LL. D., b. 12 May, 1809, at Boston; d. at Boston, 16 Nov., 1894.

1830. Jonathan Wheeler Bemis, M. D., b. 17 Sept., 1810, at Watertown; d. at Cambridge, 6 Jan., 1895.

1833. George Edward Ellis, Rev., D. D., LL. D., b. 8 Aug., 1814, at Boston; d. at Boston, 20 Dec., 1894.

1835. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, LL. B., LL. D., b. 21 Feb., 1816, at Concord; d. at Concord, 31 Jan., 1895.

1836. George Washington Minns, LL. B., b. 6 Oct., 1813, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 14 Jan., 1895.

1842. John Farwell Moors, Rev., D. D., b. 10 Dec., 1819, at Groton; d. at Greenfield, 27 Jan., 1895.

1842. George James Townsend, M. D., b. 14 April, 1823, at Roxbury; d. at South Natick, 9 Dec., 1894.

1843. Eben Francis Stone, LL. B., b. 15 Jan., 1823, at Newburyport; d. at Newburyport, 22 Jan., 1895.

1845. Harrison Ritchie, b. 23 Feb., 1825, at Boston; d. at Paris, France, 24 Nov., 1894.

1847. John Allen Tyson, b. 4 April, 1828, at Beaufort, S. C.; d.

- near Brighton, Hampton Co., S. C., 20 Dec., 1893.
1848. Henry Saltonstall, b. 2 March, 1828, at Salem ; d. at Boston, 3 Dec., 1894.
1849. Francis Hathaway, b. 23 Feb., 1829, at New Bedford ; d. at New Bedford, 21 Jan., 1895.
1850. Samuel Dana Hosmer, Rev., b. 26 July, 1829, at Boston ; d. at Worcester, 22 Jan., 1895.
1852. Josiah Porter, LL. B., b. 28 June, 1830, at Cambridge ; d. at New York, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1894.
1855. Christopher Bridge Marsh, b. 7 March, 1833, at Cambridgeport ; d. at Cincinnati, O., 26 Nov., 1894.
1862. Edward Dorr McCarthy, LL. B., b. 24 Nov., 1839, at Florida, N. Y. ; d. at Plainfield, N. J., 29 Jan., 1895.
1864. John Tucker Ward, b. 29 July, 1842, at Boston ; d. at Oakland, Cal., 12 Jan., 1895.
1871. William Rodman Winslow, b. 18 Nov., 1848, at Albany, N. Y. ; d. at New York, N. Y., 2 Dec., 1894.
1886. Joseph Edward Sinnott, b. 13 April, 1864, at Boston ; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 21 July, 1892.
1892. Herbert Hayes Norton, b. 15 Aug., 1868, at Winona, Minn. ; d. at Winona, Minn., 11 Dec., 1894.
1892. Louis Gardner Whitmore, b. 27 Oct., 1869, at Rochester, N. Y. ; d. at Cincinnati, O., 5 Dec., 1894.
- Medical School.*
1852. John Mills Browne, b. 10 May, 1831, at Hinsdale, N. H. ; d. at Washington, D. C., 7 Dec., 1894.
1855. Silas Atherton Holman, b. 11 July, 1832, at Gardiner, Me. ; d. at York Harbor, Me., 24 Dec., 1894.
1857. William Gray Disbrow, b. 7 Sept., 1830, at St. John, N. B. ; d. at Dalhousie, N. B., 12 Dec., 1894.
1867. Henry Young Simpson, b. 13 Sept., 1843, at New Hampton, N. H. ; d. at Worcester, 31 Dec., 1894.
1890. Frank Stowell Whittemore, b. 29 Feb., 1864, at Sandwich ; d. at New York, N. Y., 24 Nov., 1894.
- Law School.*
1842. Abel Merrill, b. 2 April, 1811, at Stow, Vt. ; d. at Chelsea, Vt., 20 Jan., 1895.
1844. William Baker, b. 5 Feb., 1822, at Norwalk, O. ; d. at Toledo, O., 17 Nov. 1894.
1846. Augustus Brigham Davis, b. 9 May, 1820, at Belchertown ; d. at Saugus, 20 Jan., 1895.
- Divinity School.*
1879. Henry William Robinson, b. 6 July, 1852, at South Boston ; d. at New York, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1895.
- Honorary Graduates.*
1868. (LL. D.) James McCosh, Rev., b. 1 April, 1811, at Carskeoch, Scotland ; d. at Princeton, N. J., 16 Nov., 1894.

*Temporary Members.*

Compiled from such data as reach the Editor.  
Any one having information of the decease of  
any temporary member of any department of  
the University is asked to send it.

[1894.] Daniel Wallace Shea, d. at  
Boston, 28 Dec., 1894.

[1897.] Pierre Johnson Gulick, b. 9  
May, 1874, at Santander,  
Spain; d. at Cambridge, 30  
Nov., 1894.

[M. S. 1847.] George Jewett, b. Apr.  
23, 1825, at Rindge, N. H.;  
d. at Fitchburg, 16 Dec.,  
1894.

[L. S. 1852.] Joseph Stockbridge  
LL. B., D. D., b. 1811, at  
Yarmouth, Me.; d. at Phila-  
delphia, Pa., 16 Nov., 1894.

[L. S. 1853.] George Munroe Stearns,  
b. 18 April, 1831, at Stough-  
ton; d. at Brookline, 31 Dec.,  
1894.

## UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

The following statistics will appear at the end of the *Magazine* in each issue; they will be re-  
vised for each number, up to the date of going to press, by the University Editor, from authentic  
sources. An asterisk (\*) indicates approximate figures.

## I. STUDENTS. JANUARY 21, 1895.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	Specials.	Graduates.	Total Students.	Catalogue 1893-94.	Gain.	New Students.	Degree Holders.	Women.
Harvard College . . . . .	400	421	343	328	159	-	1651	1636	-5	590	40	0
Scientific School . . . . .	90	45	37	27	108	-	316	290	26	143	24	0
Graduate School . . . . .	139	64	39	17	-	[270]	270	25.	18	80	264	11
Total Arts and Sciences . . . . .	629	530	419	372	265	270	2236	2156	38	753	328	11
Divinity School . . . . .	13	13	6	-	5	12	49	47	2	19	46	1
Law School . . . . .	173	136	82	-	11	-	402	353	49	127	323	0
Medical School . . . . .	182	123	94	83	-	88	468	446	22	142	162	0
Dental School . . . . .	40	20	20	-	-	80	60	65	17	44	2	0
Veterinary School . . . . .	24	13	11	-	10	62	50	12	12	30	0	0
Bussey Institution . . . . .	11	2	-	1	[3]	[5]	14	13	1	11	4	0
Total Professional Schools . . . . .	445	300	217	86	29	50	1076	973	104	373	537	1
Total University . . . . .	1072	830	636	408	294	320	3316	3155	144	1196	865	12
Summer Schools (1894) . . . . .	479	*26	-	-	-	-	505	345	159	360	200	141
Radcliffe College . . . . .	39	29	26	18	140	36	379	355	24	130	26	278
Total University Influence . . . . .	1590	894	662	426	434	346	*3680	*3700	*280	1655	1071	420

Double registrations are deducted in the totals. 11 women added to Graduate School.

## II. OFFICERS. JANUARY 21, 1895.

	TEACHING FORCE.					ADMINISTRATIVE.			TOTAL.	
	FACULTIES.			OTHER TEACHERS.		TOTAL.				
	Pro- fes- sors.	Assoc. and Asst. Profs.	Perma- nent Instr's.	Instr's and Lec- turers.	Assis- tants.					
							Gov- ern- ment.	Libra- rarians, Preach- ers, etc.	Pro- fessors, Clerks and Minor	
Corporation and Overseers							36	1		37
University officials . . . . .								16	40	56
Arts and Sciences . . . . .	42	24	21	24	45	169				169
Divinity School . . . . .	6	-	-	2	2	10		1		11
Law School . . . . .	6	2		2	-	10		1		11
Medical School . . . . .	18	8	3	25	22	90			11	151
Dental School . . . . .	7	3	3	22	3	35				35
Veterinary School . . . . .	7	3	1	7	3	21				21
Busey Institution . . . . .	1	-	2	-	-	4				4
Observatory, Museums, etc.	3	2		1	5			2		13
Total . . . . .	80	38	32	99	98	341	36	23	55	455
Gain over previous year . . . . .	-5	3	4	2	13	19	-1	*1	*6	*25

Officers serving in two or more schools are deducted in the totals.

III. FINANCES. To August 1, 1894.  
Compiled from the Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS, 1893-94.	PAYMENTS, 1893-94.
Returns from Investments:— General (at 4.84 per cent.) . . . . . \$305,439.71 Special . . . . . 33,229.22 Total . . . . . \$338,668.93	Administrative expenses (salaries and of- ficials) . . . . . \$111,538.20
Tuition-fees . . . . . 594,550.32	Salaries for instruction . . . . . 454,328.42
Other fees (laboratories, infirmaries, hospi- tals, and summer schools) . . . . . 49,102.88	Aids and prizes for students . . . . . 76,369.94
Miscellaneous sources . . . . . 23,283.79	Addition to collections (books, apparatus, and specimens) . . . . . 44,415.26
Total ordinary income . . . . . \$1,000,637.95	Care and repair of buildings . . . . . 100,400.00
Gifts for immediate use . . . . . 53,846.22	Miscellaneous expenses . . . . . 106,731.63
Total available funds . . . . . \$1,054,484.17	Total ordinary expenses . . . . . \$593,265.43
Gifts to increase capital . . . . . 129,044.10	Construction of buildings . . . . . 212,194.26
Withdrawals from capital (out of funds given for buildings) . . . . . 23,274.81	Total payments . . . . . \$1,205,149.79
Total receipts . . . . . \$1,205,803.06	Discrepancy in the compiler's reckoning . . . . . 633.29
	Total payments . . . . . \$1,205,803.06

## PROPERTY.

Invested funds . . . . . \$7,722,613.45	Additions to capital since Aug. 1 . . . . . \$35,376.26
Advances bearing interest . . . . . 121,622.79	Estimated value of buildings and collec- tions . . . . . *8,000,000.00
Cash and cash items . . . . . 681,973.23	Total property . . . . . *15,800,000.00
Total available funds . . . . . \$8,526,209.47	

## CORRECTIONS.

Vol. iii, p. 261, col. 1, and p. 262, col. 2, Senator Hoar is president of the Conference of Unitarian and other Churches.

Page 272, col. 1, for Larz Anderson, '88, read L. S., '65.

Page 291, under abbreviations, 1. 2, for bachelor of Science read bache-  
lor of Agricultural Science.



"Cluett" BRAND COLLARS. CUFFS. }



GUARANTEED SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS.

The thing to do is to write for our complete SOUVENIR OF FASHIONS, and after leisurely examining its contents have your OUTFITTER get you just what you want.

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VOL. 3



NO. 12

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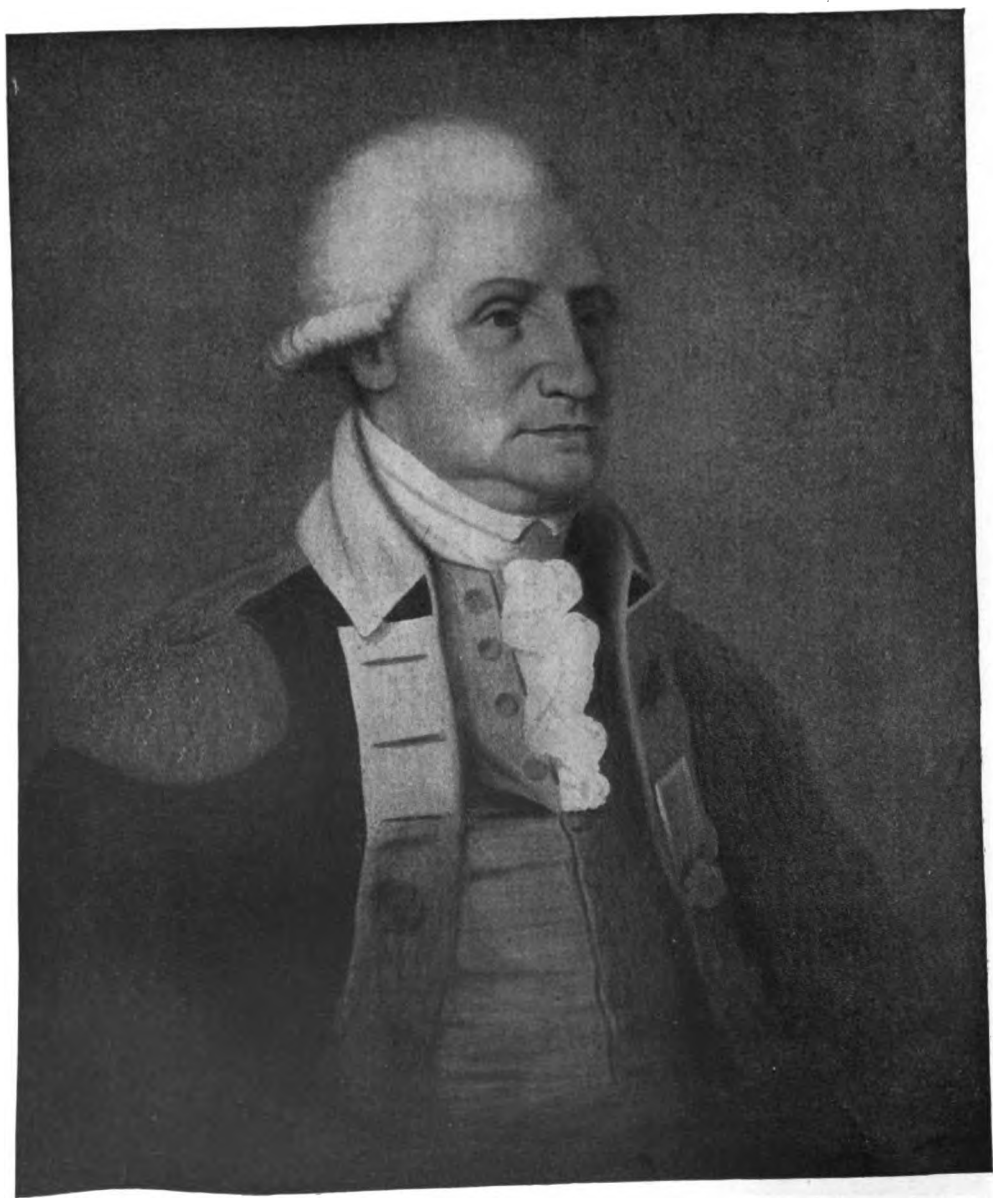
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FRANCIS PARKMAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

[In 1868, the late Francis Parkman, '44, on the eve of departing for Europe, handed to Dr. George E. Ellis, '33, a sealed parcel, with the direction that it should not be opened during Mr. Parkman's life. At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held on November 21, 1893, to commemorate Mr. Parkman's death, Dr. Ellis, the President of the Society, broke the seal of the parcel and read the following fragment of autobiography, which was preceded by a letter from Mr. Parkman to Dr. Ellis. Mr. Parkman intrusted a similar but shorter sketch to the Hon. Martin Brimmer, '49. With the cordial consent of Dr. Ellis, the *Graduates' Magazine* is permitted to reprint from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society this most remarkable fragment. — *Editor.*]

Mr. Parkman's letter to Dr. Ellis is as follows:—

50 CHESTNUT ST., 28 Nov., 1868.

MY DEAR FRIEND, — Running my eye over this paper, I am more than ever struck with its *egoism*, which makes it totally unfit for any eye but that of one in close personal relations with me.

It resulted from a desire — natural, perhaps, but which may just as well be suppressed — to make known the extreme difficulties which have reduced to very small proportions what might otherwise have been a good measure of achievement. Having once begun it, I went on with it, though convinced that it was wholly unsuited to see the light.

Physiologically considered, the case is rather curious. My plan of life from the first was such as would have secured great bodily vigor in nineteen cases out of twenty, and was only defeated in its aim by an inborn irritability of constitution which required gentler treatment than

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Ellis died December 20, 1894.

I gave it. If I had my life to live over again, I would follow exactly the same course again, only with less vehemence.

Very cordially,

F. PARKMAN.

#### THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Allusion was made at the outset<sup>1</sup> to obstacles which have checked the progress of the work, if the name of obstacles can be applied to obstructions at times impassable and of such a nature that even to contend against them would have been little else than an act of self-destruction. The case in question is certainly an exceptional one; but as it has analogies with various cases, not rare under the stimulus of our social and material influences, a knowledge of it may prove of use. For this, as for other reasons, the writer judges it expedient to state it in full, though in doing so much personal detail must needs be involved.

His childhood was neither healthful nor buoyant. His boyhood, though for a time active, was not robust, and at the age of eleven or twelve he conceived a vehement liking for pursuits a devotion to which at that time of life far oftener indicates a bodily defect than a mental superiority. Chemical experiment was his favorite hobby, and he pursued it with a tenacious eagerness which, well guided, would have led to some acquaintance with the rudiments of the science, but which in fact served little other purpose than injuring him by confinement, poisoning him with noxious gases, and occasionally scorching him with some ill-starred explosion.<sup>2</sup> The age of fifteen or sixteen produced a revolution. At that momentous period of life retorts and crucibles were

<sup>1</sup> The fragment begins on p. 8 of the MS., showing that Mr. Parkman either destroyed or reserved pp. 1-7.

<sup>2</sup> In the paper sent to Mr. Brimmer, Mr. Parkman gives some additional facts in regard to his childhood. He there writes: "At eight years I was sent to a farm belonging to my maternal grandfather, on the outskirts of the extensive tract of wild and rough woodland now called Middlesex Fells. I walked twice a day to a school of high but undeserved reputation, about a mile distant, in the town of Medford. Here I learned very little, and spent the intervals of schooling more profitably in collecting eggs, insects, and reptiles, trapping squirrels and woodchucks, and making persistent though rarely fortunate attempts to kill birds with arrows. After four years of this rustication I was brought back to Boston, when I was unhappily seized with a mania for experiments in chemistry, involving a lonely, confined, unwholesome sort of life, baneful to body and mind."

forever discarded, and an activity somewhat excessive took the place of voluntary confinement. A new passion seized him, which, but half gratified, still holds its force. He became enamored of the woods,—a fancy which soon gained full control over the course of the literary pursuits to which he was also addicted. After the usual boyish phases of ambitious self-ignorance, he resolved to confine his homage to the Muse of History, as being less apt than her wayward sisters to requite his devotion with a mortifying rebuff. At the age of eighteen the plan which he is still attempting to execute was, in its most essential features, formed. His idea was clear before him, yet attended with unpleasant doubts as to his ability to realize it to his own satisfaction. To solve these doubts he entered upon a training tolerably well fitted to serve his purpose, slighted all college studies which could not promote it, and pursued with avidity such as had a bearing upon it, however indirect.<sup>1</sup> The task, as he then reckoned, would require about twenty years. The time allowed was ample; but here he fell into a fatal error, entering on this long pilgrimage with all the vehemence of one starting on a mile heat. His reliance, however, was less on books than on such personal experience as should in some sense identify him with his theme. His natural inclinations urged him in the same direction, for his thoughts were always in the forest, whose features, not unmingled with softer images, possessed his waking and sleeping dreams, filling him with vague cravings impossible to satisfy. As fond of hardships as he was vain of enduring them, cherishing a sovereign scorn for every physical weakness or defect, deceived, moreover, by a rapid development of frame and sinews which flattered him with the belief that discipline sufficiently unsparing would harden him into an

<sup>1</sup> In the paper sent to Mr. Brimmer, Mr. Parkman says: "Before the end of the Sophomore year my various schemes had crystallized into a plan of writing the story of what was then known as the 'Old French War,'—that is, the war that ended in the conquest of Canada,—for here, as it seemed to me, the forest drama was more stirring and the forest stage more thronged with appropriate actors than in any other passage of our history. It was not till some years later that I enlarged the plan to include the whole course of the American conflict between France and England, or, in other words, the history of the American forest; for this was the light in which I regarded it. My theme fascinated me, and I was haunted with wilderness images day and night."



athlete, he slighted the precautions of a more reasonable woodcraft, tired old foresters with long marches, stopped neither for heat nor rain, and slept on the earth without a blanket.<sup>1</sup> Another cause added not a little to the growing evil. It was impossible that conditions of the nervous system abnormal as his had been from infancy should be without their effects on the mind, and some of these were of a nature highly to exasperate him. Unconscious of their character and origin, and ignorant that with time and confirmed health they would have disappeared, he had no other thought than that of crushing them by force, and accordingly applied himself to the work. Hence resulted a state of mental tension, habitual for several years, and abundantly mischievous in its effects. With a mind overstrained and a body overtaken, he was burning his candle at both ends.

But if a systematic and steady course of physical activity can show no better results, have not the advantages of such a course been overrated? In behalf of manhood and common-sense he would protest against such a conclusion; and if any pale student, glued to his desk, here seek an apology for a way of life whose natural fruit is that pallid and emasculate scholarship of which New England has had too many examples, it will be far better that this sketch had not been written. For the student there is, in its season, no better place than the saddle, and no better companion than the rifle or the oar. A highly irritable organism spurred the writer to excess in a course which, with one of different temperament, would have produced a free and hardy development of such faculties and forces as he possessed. Nor, even in the case in question, was the evil unmixed, since from the same source whence it issued came also the habits of mind and muscular vigor which saved him from a ruin absolute and irremediable.

<sup>1</sup> Referring to this period, Mr. Parkman writes in his letter to Mr. Brimmer: "I spent all my summer vacations in the woods or in Canada, at the same time reading such books as I thought suited, in a general way, to help me towards my object. I pursued these lucubrations with a pernicious intensity, keeping my plans and purposes to myself, while passing among my companions as an outspoken fellow." And of a little later period, when in the Law School, he writes: "Here, while following the prescribed courses at a quiet pace, I entered in earnest on two other courses, one of general history, the other of Indian history and ethnology, and at the same time studied diligently the models of English style, which various pursuits were far from excluding the pleasures of society."

In his own behalf, he is tempted to add to this digression another. Though the seat of derangement may be the nervous system, it does not of necessity follow that the subject is that which, in the common sense of the word, is called "nervous." The writer was now and then felicitated on "having no nerves" by those who thought themselves maltreated by that mysterious portion of human organism.

This subterranean character of the mischief, early declaring itself at the surface, doubtless increased its intensity, while it saved it from being a nuisance to those around.

Of the time when, leaving college, he entered nominally on the study of law, — though in fact with the determination that neither this nor any other pursuit should stand in the path of his projects, — his recollection is of mingled pain and pleasure. His faculties were stimulated to their best efficiency. Never, before or since, has he known so great a facility of acquisition and comprehension. Soon, however, he became conscious that the impelling force was growing beyond his control. Labor became a passion, and rest intolerable, yet with a keen appetite for social enjoyments, in which he found not only a pleasure, but in some sense a repose. The stimulus rapidly increased. Despite of judgment and of will, his mind turned constantly towards remote objects of pursuit, and strained vehemently to attain them. The condition was that of a rider whose horse runs headlong, the bit between his teeth, or of a locomotive, built of indifferent material, under a head of steam too great for its strength, hissing at a score of crevices, yet rushing on with accelerating speed to the inevitable smash.

A specific sign of the mischief soon appeared in a weakness of sight, increasing with an ominous rapidity. Doubtless to study with the eyes of another is practicable, yet the expedient is not an eligible one, and the writer bethought him of an alternative. It was essential to his plans to give an inside view of Indian life. This then was the time at once to accomplish the object and rest his failing vision. Accordingly he went to the Rocky Mountains, but he had reckoned without his host. A complication of severe disorders here seized him, and at one time narrowly missed bringing both him and his schemes to an abrupt termination, but, yielding to a system of starvation, at length assumed an intermit-

tent and much less threatening form. A concurrence of circumstances left him but one means of accomplishing his purpose. This was to follow a large band of Ogillallah Indians, known to have crossed the Black Hill range a short time before. Reeling in the saddle with weakness and pain, he set forth, attended by a Canadian hunter. With much difficulty the trail was found, the Black Hills crossed, the reluctance of his follower overcome, and the Indians discovered on the fifth day encamped near the Medicine Bow range of the Rocky Mountains. On a journey of a hundred miles, over a country in parts of the roughest, he had gained rather than lost strength, while his horse was knocked up, and his companion disconsolate with a painful cough. Joining the Indians, he followed their wanderings for several weeks. To have worn the airs of an invalid would certainly have been an indiscretion, since in that case a horse, a rifle, a pair of pistols, and a red shirt might have offered temptations too strong for aboriginal virtue. Yet to hunt buffalo on horseback over a broken country, when, without the tonic of the chase, he could scarcely sit upright in the saddle, was not strictly necessary for maintaining the requisite prestige. The sport, however, was good, and the faith undoubting that, to tame the devil, it is best to take him by the horns.

As to the advantages of this method of dealing with that subtle personage, some question may have arisen in his mind, when, returning after a few months to the settlements, he found himself in a condition but ill adapted to support his theory. To the maladies of the prairie succeeded a suite of exhausting disorders, so reducing him that circulation at the extremities ceased, the light of the sun became insupportable, and a wild whirl possessed his brain, joined to a universal turmoil of the nervous system which put his philosophy to the sharpest test it had hitherto known. All collapsed, in short, but the tenacious strength of muscles hardened by long activity. This condition was progressive, and did not reach its height—or, to speak more fitly, its depth—until some eighteen months after his return. The prospect before him was by no means attractive, contrasting somewhat pointedly with his boyish fancy of a life of action and a death in battle. Indeed, the change from intense activity to flat stagnation, attended with an utter demolition of air-castles, may claim a

place, not of the meanest, in that legion of mental tortures which makes the torments of the *Inferno* seem endurable. The desire was intense to return to the prairie and try a hair of the dog that bit him ; but this kill-or-cure expedient was debarred by the certainty that a few days' exposure to the open sunlight would have destroyed his sight.

In the spring of 1848, the condition indicated being then at its worst, the writer resolved to attempt the composition of the "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," of which the material had been for some time collected and the ground prepared. The difficulty was so near to the impossible that the line of distinction often disappeared, while medical prescience condemned the plan as a short road to dire calamities. His motive, however, was in part a sanitary one, growing out of a conviction that nothing could be more deadly to his bodily and mental health than the entire absence of a purpose and an object. The difficulties were threefold : an extreme weakness of sight, disabling him even from writing his name except with eyes closed ; a condition of the brain prohibiting fixed attention except at occasional and brief intervals ; and an exhaustion and total derangement of the nervous system, producing of necessity a mood of mind most unfavorable to effort. To be made with impunity, the attempt must be made with the most watchful caution.

He caused a wooden frame to be constructed of the size and shape of a sheet of letter-paper. Stout wires were fixed horizontally across it, half an inch apart, and a movable back of thick pasteboard fitted behind them. The paper for writing was placed between the pasteboard and the wires, guided by which, and using a black lead crayon, he could write not illegibly with closed eyes. He was at the time absent from home, on Staten Island, where, in the neighboring city of New York, he had friends who willingly offered their aid. It is needless to say to which half of humanity nearly all these kind assistants belonged. He chose for a beginning that part of the work which offered fewest difficulties, and with the subject of which he was most familiar, namely, the Siege of Detroit. The books and documents, already partially arranged, were procured from Boston, and read to him at such times as he could listen to them, the length of each reading never, without injury, much exceeding half an hour, and periods of several days

frequently occurring during which he could not listen at all. Notes were made by him with closed eyes, and afterwards deciphered and read to him till he had mastered them. For the first half year, the rate of composition averaged about six lines a day. The portion of the book thus composed was afterwards partially rewritten.

His health improved under the process, and the remainder of the volume — in other words, nearly the whole of it — was composed in Boston, while pacing in the twilight of a large garret, the only exercise which the sensitive condition of his sight permitted him in an unclouded day while the sun was above the horizon. It was afterwards written down from dictation by relatives under the same roof, to whom he was also indebted for the preparatory readings. His progress was much less tedious than at the outset, and the history was complete in about two years and a half.

He then entered upon the subject of "France in the New World," — a work, or series of works, involving minute and extended investigation. The difficulties which met him at the outset were incalculable. Wholly unable to use his eyes, he had before him the task, irksome at best, where there is no natural inclination for it, of tracing out, collecting, indexing, arranging, and digesting a great mass of incongruous material scattered on both sides of the Atlantic. Those pursuing historical studies under the disadvantages of impaired sight have not hitherto attempted in person this kind of work during the period of their disability, but have deputed it to skilled and trusty assistants, — a most wise course in cases where it is practicable. The writer, however, partly from the nature of his subject and his plan, though in special instances receiving very valuable aid, was forced in the main to rely on his own research. The language was chiefly French, and the reader was a girl from the public schools, ignorant of any tongue but her own. The effect, though highly amusing to bystanders, was far from being so to the person endeavoring to follow the meaning of this singular jargon. Catalogues, indexes, tables of contents in abundance were, however, read, and correspondence opened with those who could lend aid or information. Good progress had been made in the preliminary surveys, and many books examined and digested on a systematic plan for

future reference, when a disaster befell the writer which set his calculations at naught.

This was an effusion of water on the left knee, in the autumn of 1851. A partial recovery was followed by a relapse, involving a close confinement of two years and a weakened and sensitive condition of the joint from which it has never recovered. The effects of the confinement were as curious as unenviable. All the irritability of the system centred in the head. The most definite of the effects produced was one closely resembling the tension of an iron band, secured round the head and contracting with an extreme force, with the attempt to concentrate the thoughts, listen to reading, or, at times, to engage in conversation. This was, however, endurable in comparison with other forms of attack which cannot be intelligently described from the want of analogous sensations by which to convey the requisite impressions. The brain was stimulated to a restless activity, impelling through it a headlong current of thought, which, however, must be arrested and the irritated organ held in quiescence on a penalty to avert which no degree of exertion was too costly. The whirl, the confusion, and strange undefined torture attending this condition are only to be conceived by one who has felt them. Possibly they may have analogies in the savage punishment once in use in some of our prisons, where drops of water were made to fall from a height on the shaved head of the offender, soon producing an effect which brought to reason the most contumacious. Sleep, of course, was banished during the periods of attack, and in its place was demanded, for the exclusion of thought, an effort more severe than the writer has ever put forth in any other cause. In a few hours, however, a condition of exhaustion would ensue; and both patient and disease being spent, the latter fell into a dull lethargic state far more supportable. Excitement or alarm would probably have proved wholly ruinous.

These were the extreme conditions of the disorder, which has reached two crises, — one at the end of 1853, the other in 1858. In the latter case it was about four years before the power of mental application was in the smallest degree restored, nor, since the first year of the confinement, has there been any waking hour when he has not been in some degree conscious of the presence of the malady. Influences tending to depress the mind have at all

times proved far less injurious than those tending to excite or even pleasurable exhilarate, and a lively conversation has often been a cause of serious mischief. A cautious vigilance has been necessary from the first, and this cerebral devil has perhaps had his uses as a teacher of philosophy.

Meanwhile the Faculty of Medicine were not idle, displaying that exuberance of resource for which that remarkable profession is justly famed. The wisest, indeed, did nothing, commending his patient to time and faith; but the activity of his brethren made full amends for this masterly inaction. One was for tonics, another for a diet of milk; one counseled galvanism, another hydropathy; one scarred him behind the neck with nitric acid, another drew red-hot irons along his spine with a view of enlivening that organ. Opinion was divergent as practice. One assured him of recovery in six years; another thought that he would never recover. Another, with grave circumlocution, lest the patient should take fright, informed him that he was the victim of an organic disease of the brain which must needs dispatch him to another world within a twelvemonth; and he stood amazed at the smile of an auditor who neither cared for the announcement nor believed it. Another, an eminent physiologist of Paris, after an acquaintance of three months, one day told him that, from the nature of the disorder, he had at first supposed that it must in accordance with precedent be attended with insanity, and had ever since been studying him to discover under what form the supposed aberration declared itself, adding, with a somewhat humorous look, that his researches had not been rewarded with the smallest success.

In the severer periods of the disorder, books were discarded for horticulture, which benign pursuit has proved most salutary in its influences. One year, four years, and numerous short intervals lasting from a day to a month, represent these literary interruptions since the work in hand was begun. Under the most favorable conditions, it was a slow and doubtful navigation, beset with reefs and breakers, demanding a constant lookout and a constant throwing of the lead. Of late years, however, the condition of the sight has so far improved as to permit reading, not exceeding, on the average, five minutes at one time. This modicum of power, though apparently trifling, proves of the greatest service,

since, by a cautious management, its application may be extended. By reading for one minute, and then resting for an equal time, this alternate process may generally be continued for about half an hour. Then, after a sufficient interval, it may be repeated, often three or four times in the course of the day. By this means nearly the whole of the volume now offered has been composed. When the conditions were such as to render systematic application possible, a reader has been employed, usually a pupil of the public schools. On one occasion, however, the services of a young man, highly intelligent and an excellent linguist, were obtained for a short time. With such assistance every difficulty vanished, but it could not long be continued.

At present the work, or rather the series of separate works, stands as follows: Most of the material is collected or within reach. Another volume, on the Jesuits in North America, is one third written. Another, on the French explorers of the Great West, is half written; while a third, devoted to the checkered career of Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, is partially arranged for composition. Each work is designed to be a unit in itself, independently of the rest; but the whole, taken as a series, will form a connected history of France in the New World.<sup>1</sup>

How far, by a process combining the slowness of the tortoise with the uncertainty of the hare, an undertaking of close and extended research can be advanced, is a question to solve which there is no aid from precedent, since it does not appear that an attempt under similar circumstances has hitherto been made. The writer, looks, however, for a fair degree of success.<sup>2</sup> Irksome as may be the requirements of conditions so anomalous, they are far less oppressive than the necessity they involve of being busied

<sup>1</sup> In the letter to Mr. Brimmer, Mr. Parkman says: "While engaged on these books I made many journeys in the United States and Canada in search of material, and went four times to Europe with a similar object. The task of exploring archives and collecting documents, to me repulsive at the best, was under the circumstances difficult, and would have been impossible but for the aid of competent assistants working under my direction."

<sup>2</sup> Writing in 1886 to Mr. Brimmer, Mr. Parkman says: "Taking the last forty years as a whole, the capacity of literary work which during that time has fallen to my share has, I am confident, been considerably less than a fourth part of what it would have been under normal conditions."



with the past when the present has claims so urgent, and holding the pen with a hand that should have grasped the sword.

*Francis Parkman, '44.*

## WHERE HARVARD STUDENTS COME FROM.

THE following statistical tables may be of interest to Harvard men. The first two tables show in each department of the University the percentage of students from the different parts of this country and from foreign countries.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE I. RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS, 1894-1895.

	Mass.	N. Eng.	N. Y.	Mid.	So.	Cent.	West.	Pac.	Can.	Foreign.
Four college classes,	59	6	13	6	1	10	2.5	1	0.5	1
College specials . .	31	11	13	12	4	22	4	1	1	1
Scientific School . .	48	7	17	8	2	14	1	1	-	2
Graduate School . .	41	8	7	7	5	24	2	1	4	-
Divinity School . .	42	8	4	8	8	24	4	-	2	-
Law School . . . .	40	13	9	7	4	19	2	4	1	1
Medical School . .	78	11	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Dental School . .	79	14	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2
Veterinary School .	85	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Bussey Institution .	84	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The University . .	54	9	10	6	2	13	2	2	1	1

TABLE II. RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS, 1894-1895.

	Mass.	N. Eng.	N. Y.	Mid.	So.	Cent.	West.	Pac.	Can.	Foreign.
Four college classes,	56	6	14	9	1.5	9	0.5	3	-	1
College specials . .	26	11	23	17	3	19	-	1	-	-
Scientific School . .	39	3	7	11	7	27	-	3	-	3
Graduate School . .	67	6	10	6	3	6	1	-	1	-
Divinity School . .	58	7.5	7.5	-	-	20	-	3.5	3.5	-
Law School . . . .	54	10	8	8	2	12	2	2	2	-
Medical School . .	71	14	6	2	1	3	-	1	1	1
Dental School . .	51.5	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Veterinary School .	90	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bussey Institution .	83	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The University . .	57	8	12	8	1.5	9	0.5	2	1	1

These tables show a decreased percentage of students from New

<sup>1</sup> In these tables the Middle States include N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C.; the Central States include Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky.

England and the Middle States, and an increased percentage from the South and the Mississippi valley. The percentage of Massachusetts students in the whole University has dropped from 57 to 54, while the percentage of students from the Central States has risen from 9 to 13, and of those from the Western States from .5 to 2.

It is interesting to notice the departments in which this change has been most marked. The undergraduate departments, so far from having lost in percentage of students from Massachusetts, have made a marked gain; the four college classes now having 59 per cent. of their number from that State, and ten years ago only 56 per cent. The entire relative loss is found in the three graduate departments at Cambridge; the Graduate School now having 41 per cent. of students from Massachusetts against 67 per cent. ten years ago, the Divinity School 42 per cent. against 58, and the Law School 40 per cent. against 54. The other important department, the Medical School, shows the same tendency as the College, a gain in Massachusetts students from 71 to 78 per cent. This and other statistics indicate that there has been a tendency in the Medical School (which now fortunately seems to be checked) to lose its graduate students.

In the Middle States the undergraduate departments lost in proportion, while the graduate departments about held their own; in the Central States the undergraduate departments showed either a slight gain or a loss, while the graduate departments made a large gain; but in the Western States the principal gain was in the undergraduate departments.

The inference may be safely drawn that in the last ten years the whole University has grown more national, and that this growth is due entirely to its graduate departments; and that if the present tendency continues, Harvard must look to those departments to maintain and extend its influence throughout the country.

It is to be borne in mind that the loss in the East is only relative: the University has not grown quite so rapidly there as elsewhere. In actual numbers the University gained 1,073 men from Massachusetts and New York alone. The gain from other parts of the country was, however, still greater in proportion.

The reason for these changes may partly appear from the next table, which shows the number of graduates of other institutions

in the different departments, and the percentage both of these graduates and of all graduates (including those of this University) to the whole number of students.

TABLE III.

	Graduates of other Institutions.	Percentage.	Percentage of all Graduates.
College . . . . .	40	2	2
Scientific School . . . .	15	5	8
Graduate School . . . .	164	63	100
Divinity School . . . .	32	64	90
Law School . . . . .	172	42	75
Medical School . . . .	99	22	36
Dental School . . . .	2	2	2
Veterinary School . . . .	—	—	—
Bussey Institution . . . .	2	17	33

These students come from 158 different institutions, located in thirty-three States, the District of Columbia, the Provinces of Canada, England, and Germany.

A question now much debated is, whether the influence of Harvard or of Yale is greater in the other parts of the country. That it may be possible to judge which of these Universities is gaining in influence, the following table has been prepared. It shows the gain in ten years at Harvard and at Yale, both in actual number of students and in percentage of the former number.

TABLE IV.

	Harvard's gain.	Yale's gain.	Harvard's % of gain.	Yale's % of gain.
Four New England States . . .	125	37	109	90
Mass., Conn., N. Y. . . . .	1,065	780	97	124
Middle States . . . . .	72	154	59	116
Southern States . . . . .	47	32	196	110
Central States . . . . .	267	217	194	119
Western States . . . . .	57	23	712	74
Pacific States . . . . .	10	5	28	23
Foreign countries . . . . .	36	16	138	73
Total . . . . .	1,699	1,274	107	117

The enormous percentage of gain in Harvard students from the Western States is due to the very small number of those students ten years ago. The small gain from the Pacific States is no doubt due to the development of universities there.

The whole number of students in the Harvard catalogue for the current year is 3,290 ; in the Yale catalogue, 2,350. This does not include the students in the Summer School at Harvard.

It thus appears that in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the Middle States the influence of Yale as compared with that of Harvard has grown in the last ten years, while that of Harvard has grown everywhere else. It is safe, I think, to say that most of the students who would probably be drawn to college by love for athletics rather than for scholarship come from the East. Whether the recent success of Yale in the field of athletics and of Harvard in the field of scholarship can explain the tendency here noticed will never, I suppose, be mathematically demonstrated.

The last table shows the actual number of students outside New England and the Middle States at Harvard and at Yale, in the last catalogue and ten years ago, and the percentage of those students to the whole number.

TABLE V.

	Number, '85.	Number, '95.	Percentage, '85.	Percentage, '95.
Harvard . . . . .	232	649	15	21
Yale . . . . .	287	579	26	25

This indicates in a still more striking way that Harvard has outstripped Yale west and south of Pennsylvania. Ten years ago fifty more students went to Yale from those States than to Harvard ; now seventy more students come to Harvard than to Yale. It may be added, that the only States in which Harvard has suffered much relative loss during the ten years in question are Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

*J. H. Beale, Jr., '82.*

## SHALL WE HAVE A UNIVERSITY CLUB?

AMONG the many causes suggested from time to time to explain Harvard's athletic decadence during the past ten years, one cause, the social chaos, has not been sufficiently discussed. Several reasons may be given for this neglect: the reticence of students to talk about their societies, and their inability, from lack of experience, to compare the present with any previous system; the opposite difficulty of the graduate to project himself into undergraduate life to-day; and, in general, the complex and elusive character of social questions. It is easier to say, for instance, that we lost the boat-race in a given year because we had a poor crew, than to investigate why a poor crew was chosen, till we found, perhaps, that public opinion, owing to social disintegration, was not strong enough to call out a strong crew. Nevertheless, the social factor usually determines conditions, as in the world outside. While realizing very fully, therefore, the limitations which prevent any graduate of more than two or three years' standing from feeling sure that he comprehends the contemporary social ideals of the students, I propose to set down briefly some of the more noteworthy conditions, as they appear to an observer who tries to keep in touch with student life. And although the symptoms to be described may seem to other minds to spring from a different disease and to require different remedies, yet I trust that the main object of this paper, a frank, intelligent, and fruitful discussion, may result from it.

For ten years past, social chaos has ruled at Harvard; and by this I mean that there has been no acknowledged centre and standard of social life. In old times, that is, before 1880, the College Class was the social unit, and of the College Classes the Senior had undisputed prestige; but since 1880, when the extension of the Elective System began to break down Class barriers, there has been no social unit. The reason is obvious: before 1880, Harvard was socially, as well as scholastically, a college; since that time, she has been passing into a university. The tentative conditions, unavoidable in such a process of transformation, have been felt quite as much by the students, although they may not have analyzed them, as by the various Faculties.

In other words, the societies and clubs which served very well so long as the Class was the social unit, and the College practically included the whole area of student life in Cambridge, have become more and more inadequate in proportion as Class lines have been wiped out and the University has drawn an ampler circle in which the College forms but a part. Class distinctions, even for administrative purposes, tend to disappear. Two fellows may enter Harvard from the same school and by the same examinations, and never meet again, in any academic work, during their entire course; nay, one of them may graduate in three years and the other in four, and so be set down in the *Quinquennial Catalogue* as members of different Classes. It needs no imagination to perceive that this academic redistribution, the effect of the Elective System, must also react on the social conditions.

Let us turn back for a moment to the time when the College was practically the basis of student life and the Class was the social unit. Classes then were so small — 1852 being the first to graduate more than eighty members — that every one could soon come to know his classmates. The Freshmen had no societies, or at least no important ones, being regarded as social embryos rather than as organisms sufficiently developed for social purposes. But beginning with Sophomore year, there were the Institute of 1770 and half a dozen Greek Letter Societies, most of which probably originated in the expressed desire for "intellectual and social brotherhood," and then quickly subordinated the intellectual to the convivial. In the middle of Junior year, the Hasty Pudding Club held its election, drawing its members from the various Sophomore societies, and occupying a unique position. The Med. Fac. and the Porcellian Club differed from the normal Harvard societies in admitting members from any one of the three upper Classes; but neither the Med. Fac. nor the Porcellian exercised at that time much influence on social evolution here, because their members were few.

As the Hasty Pudding was the normal type of Harvard societies in old College days, and as statistics about it are available, we shall find it convenient to refer to its career as representative. We may remark in passing that, although Greek Letter Societies existed at Harvard until the Faculty suppressed them in the later fifties, they never had houses of their own in which their members

lodged and boarded,—as at Williams, Amherst, and other colleges,—nor did they, so far as I can learn, take their members from more than one Class at a time. Likewise, the Yale type of Society—the Skull-and-Bones, Scroll-and-Keys, and Wolf's Head—never flourished here, where the idea that affinity should be the basis of social organization has always endured, though it has not always been consciously recognized. To Harvard men, the Yale plan of collecting the best essay-writer, the best oarsman, the best football player, the most pious, and the richest members of a Class, into a club, resembles nothing more closely than the selection by an enterprising manager of a leopard boy, a bearded lady, a living skeleton, and other freaks for a dime-museum. Yet the tenacity of this plan at New Haven indicates the existence there of social conditions and ideals so unlike those at Cambridge as to be intelligible to but few of us.

Affinity should be, of course, the basis for every healthy social relation, and so long as Classes remained small the general scheme briefly surveyed above sufficed. Not that any one of these societies admitted all the fellows who, in College parlance, “ought to have belonged to it;”—under every system some aspirants are bound to be disappointed, and some are successful whose election surprises everybody else; but in the main, the organizations fulfilled, each in its way, the purposes for which they existed. If a few men who went with the “Pudding set,” for instance, failed to get into the Pudding, their failure simply enhanced the reputation for exclusiveness to which every society tacitly makes pretensions, while the great majority of “Non-Pudding men,” never having expected or cared to join that society, suffered no disappointment. They had other affinities, and gratified them elsewhere, or they were unsocial and too retiring by nature to enjoy society life.

Just as soon, however, as Classes grew so large that a considerable number of aspirants were sure to be excluded from the societies to which they aspired, or that there were enough men of similar tastes to form a group unlike any existing group, new societies sprang up. These were not necessarily rival organizations, or merely aggregations of the disappointed, but were based on the affinity of their members, or on some common purpose. Thus the O. K. started with the object of offering its members opportunities for declamation; but it soon began to compete with the

Pudding for social leadership, and only after several years returned to an intellectual path. In 1866, the founding of the Pi Eta more distinctly emphasized the fact that Classes had become too large for a single society to embrace all the social elements; and the founding of the Signet five years later — making a third Senior society — was another indication of the same tendency. Similar evidence could be cited in the rise of the A. D. Club, as a rival to the Porcellian, and of the Everett Athenaeum, as a society for Sophomores who missed an election to the Institute of 1770.

These changes, bringing us down to the early seventies, did not, however, affect the normal conditions at Harvard, under which the Class was the social unit and the College contained the whole area of student life. For a good while still, the three Senior societies got on harmoniously, and seemed to offer free play for the social instincts of many more than a majority in each Class; while the A. D. Club and the Porcellian sufficed for the comparatively few who, whether by their associations, tastes, or money, were fitted for club life. But in the Class of 1877 there was a split which prevented the election of Class Officers. "Society" and "non-society" men were pitted against each other pretty equally; and though at the time the split may have been attributed to a temporary factiousness, and nothing more, we may not be wholly wrong if we now regard it as the first decided symptom of the inadequacy, amid the expanding University conditions, of the old social system, the system only adapted to College life when Classes were small. That there has been no repetition of the 1877 quarrel at other elections does not invalidate this view, but proves that in other Classes, though their rivalries may have been as eager, the factions have not been so evenly matched.

Thus the mere increase in the number of men in a Class had, before 1880, begun to impose on the old society system a strain which it could not bear indefinitely. There must inevitably come a time when a Class would outgrow the three Senior Societies, or force each of them to admit so many members as to destroy the intimacies possible when the societies were small. For example, 27 — or 56 per cent. — out of the 48 members of the Class of 1830 belonged to the Pudding; a similar percentage of the Classes of



the last few years would mean over 200 Pudding men from each Class. The largest membership has been, apparently, that of the Class of 1884, which elected 95 active members to the Pudding; but the character of a social club as large as that must be very different from that of a club of thirty members. Whatever prestige comes from a small membership, and, what is far more important, from the intimate friendly relations possible among a few, cannot belong to a society numbering a hundred; the latter may still have prestige, and still offer strong attractions, but they will be different.

But about 1880 another cause besides numbers began very vigorously to break up the old society conditions. The Elective System acted as a solvent, under whose operation Class barriers, and College barriers too, began to disappear. At each recitation your neighbors might be upper or lower classmen, or graduate students, or specials, and never those members of your own Class who came alphabetically just before or just after yourself. In brief, you suddenly realized that your social sphere — your possibility of forming friends — was no longer bounded by your Class, nor even by the Academic Department, but by so much of the University as had its home in Cambridge.

The moment this University scale was applied to the old organizations based on the Class as the unit, they broke down; and for the past dozen years social conditions have been chaotic. In each academic Class there has been a majority of students who, failing to reach any of the old societies, have felt cut off in their social development; but besides these, there have come, every year in larger numbers, throngs of specials, graduate students, and Professional School men, who are just as human and desirous of social intercourse as any members of the Academic Department, and who have found, nevertheless, that as the existing societies all dated from a time when such as they were not, there was no provision for them.

What has been the result? The formation of a great number of comparatively small clubs and societies. These are of two kinds, — the first we may call *intellectual*, and the second, *social*. The bond uniting members of the intellectual societies is an interest in some common study: thus, a certain number of students of Elizabethan literature organize a Mermaid Club, at which the

works of the Old Dramatists are read and discussed; proficiency in the given speciality is the chief test of fitness in candidates for this and similar clubs, — the Deutscher Verein, the Cercle Français, the Historical Club, the International Law Club, the Boylston Chemical Society, the Botanical Club, the Zoölogical Club, the Natural History Society, the Classical Club, the Paedagogical Club, etc. And in addition to these there are “conferences,” — Sanskrit, Modern Language, Philosophical, Geological, etc., — in which the exercises, being attended or conducted by instructors in those several branches, may be regarded as an informal part of the instruction. Probably many members of these organizations get their modicum of social intercourse in them and nowhere else.

Political affinities constitute another common meeting-ground, but the partisan clubs usually lie dormant except during campaigns, so that they cannot be depended on to nurture social qualities. The religious societies, having for an object some charitable work, in or out of the College, or being composed of members of the same denomination, — Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Unitarians, — doubtless reach many students who would otherwise be isolated. And yet, while the work done by these societies deserves great commendation, the fact that two fellows belong to the same sect is not, of itself, an ideal basis for affinity to build on.

But political or denominational agreement offers a broad and firm foundation compared with some of the arbitrary ties which serve to bring fellows together. To have come from the same fitting school, or the same State, or even the same part of the country, is excuse enough for such organizations as the Andover, the Groton, the St. Paul's School, the English High School, and the Worcester Academy; or the Connecticut, the Minnesota, the Southern, the Western, the Canadian. What do these strange efforts at segregation imply, but that, while Harvard has been metamorphosed from a college into a university, her students have not yet developed a social system adequate to the university; and that consequently a large number of students, excluded from the few purely social organizations, associate with fellows similarly cut off, without regard to congeniality, rather than feel themselves solitary? May we not expect at any time to hear that a

Club has been formed by three fellows whose sole bond of union is that they were born five hundred miles apart in Texas?

So much for the *intellectual* societies and those others whose primary object may or may not be social. Let us turn now to the avowedly *social* organizations themselves. The controlling fact in regard to them is that since 1880 the old societies, which drew their members from a single Class, have fallen off, and that many small clubs, whose members may be sophomores, juniors, seniors, or specials, have come uppermost. In 1880 there were but two of these clubs, the Porcellian and A. D., which had houses of their own, and which furnished their members with luxuries similar to those provided on a larger scale in fashionable city clubs. But although even before 1880 Classes were growing rapidly in numbers, neither the A. D. nor the Porcellian manifested any willingness to increase their membership correspondingly. Thus in the Class of 1881, they had together 24 members out of a possible 250; whereas in the Class of 1892, they had only 15 out of a possible 390. Exclusiveness, it would seem, can no further go without defeating its own purpose.

The effect of this exclusiveness, of the great increase of numbers, of the spread of the Elective System, and of other causes, has been to create half a dozen similar clubs,—such as the Zeta Psi, the Alpha Delta Phi, the Delta Upsilon, the Delta Phi, and the Theta Delta Chi,—each (except the  $\Delta$ . Y.) with its house, and a membership of from twelve to twenty from each Class. In several cases these younger clubs rival the A. D. and the Porcellian in everything except prestige,—an indication of the rapid increase in the number of fellows who can afford to spend lavishly. These seven clubs took from the Class of 1892 only sixty-five men,—or about fifteen per cent.,—counting only once men who belonged to two of them.

Forty years ago when the society, and not the club, was the typical social organization at Harvard, there were rarely fifteen per cent. of non-society men. That the club is now the favorite form is proved not only by the springing up of those just mentioned, but also by the conversion of both the Hasty Pudding and the Pi Eta, and even the Institute of 1770, into clubs, the first two having buildings of their own, and the last just now canvassing for subscriptions for a club-house. By a natural evolution all

three of them may soon be forced to draw their members from several Classes, just as the small, regular clubs have done.

By another road we may trace the tendency towards club life here. The societies of the first half of the century met for the most part in the rooms of their members. A common meeting-room was hardly needed, because nearly all the students lodged in Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy, and were thrown together at recitations and meals. Societies rarely met oftener than once a week. In time, however, the membership of the large societies outgrew the capacity of a student's room, and then a permanent meeting-room had to be secured. After 1870, the rapid growth in the student population, with the erection of many new buildings, separated students over a much larger area; a fellow no longer found his intimates in his own entry, — perhaps they roomed in another building, or outside of the Yard, — so that he felt the need of quarters where he would be sure of meeting some members of his set. Besides this geographical reason, we may mention two others: First, raising the academic standard caused a similar rise in the age of the students, until Sophomores averaged about twenty, and Seniors were two years older, and obviously they preferred social forms different from those which had satisfied their grandfathers, who were only eighteen or nineteen at graduation. Again, the actual number of rich fellows has been large for the past fifteen years, and without rich fellows expensive small clubs, which cost their members \$100 and upwards a year in dues, could not exist. This is true, although it is doubtful whether the rich fellows are relatively increasing faster than those of moderate or of scanty means.

In these various ways we see how during the past fifteen years, while Harvard College has been transforming itself into a University, the social organizations of the students have, by a process which few have been conscious of, suffered a similar transformation. The Class has ceased to be the social unit; the Class society has given way to the club, whose members are drawn from several Classes. Let us not suppose, however, that the social readjustment is yet complete, or that, at its present stage, it is satisfactory. No social system can be satisfactory which satisfies only a minority of all the possible social units. No social system can be satisfactory in which considerable numbers of men are compelled,

as a last resort against solitude, to flock together because they were all born in a particular State. Finally, no social system can be satisfactory which lacks a unifying principle.

The meaning of the social transformation is clear: the multitude of small clubs, and of all sorts of organizations with a special purpose, simply forms a parallel to the vast differentiation in studies which the Elective System has promoted. An aggregation of small cliques, lacking a common centre; individualism in conflict with the healthy social instinct; specialization, often very helpful but not the ultimate ideal: these are some of the terms by which we can sum up the present situation. Evidently, the process of evolution cannot, will not, stop here. Association on larger and larger scales is the dominant ideal of the age. At Harvard, too, this ideal is bound to transmute student society, till the University possesses a social system at least as adequate for its complex needs as the College, with its fewer numbers and simpler aims, once possessed.

What Harvard wants is a University Club, — an organization which shall be large enough to embrace a majority of all the socially-disposed students in all the University departments at Cambridge; a centre where fellows of every set can mingle, with incalculable benefit, and where a true Harvard spirit would be fostered and a genuine public opinion could take shape. That such an institution is possible there can be no doubt. The Unions at Oxford and Cambridge have thriven these many years, although at first sight it would seem to be more difficult to establish a social unifier at Oxford — where there are twenty or more colleges, and each college is subdivided academically into classes and socially into cliques — than at Harvard. Since Oxford has succeeded, we may feel confident that Harvard could succeed too.

The plan I propose is far from new: fifteen years ago, when a few of us founded the Harvard Union,<sup>1</sup> we hoped that out of and

<sup>1</sup> In the interest of historical accuracy it may be well to state that the Harvard Union was not founded in 1832, as is affirmed by the pamphlet of that society. The first meeting was held in Boylston Hall, March 26, 1880, under a call issued by the *Crimson*. The present writer, as president of the *Crimson*, was chairman of the meeting. At a second meeting, on March 31, a constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: Pres., W. R. Thayer, '81; Vice-Pres., J. G. Thorp, '79; Sec., I. Panin, '82; Treas., C. G. Washburn, '80; Committee, F. Warren, '82,

around that debating society a university club would gradually grow. The suggestion came first from Mr. James B. Ludlow, '81, who, having recently visited Oxford, wrote a description of the Oxford Union. The *Harvard Crimson*, then a fortnightly, published his articles in its issues of November 7 and November 21, 1879, and they state so clearly what has been done at Oxford, and may be done here, that I shall quote them nearly entire:—

“The Oxford Union’ is essentially a city club, with such modification as life at the University calls for; its active membership is consequently very large,—twelve hundred or more,—about one half of the undergraduates; it is a club for the whole University, open to men who have just matriculated as well as to those who have been up for several years, and to former members who happen to be in Oxford; while strangers may be ‘put down’ for a month by any undergraduate or graduate member.

“The club-house is a comfortable, well-built brick building, situated in as central a position as possible with regard to the various colleges. In the main hall are bulletin boards for various notices and announcements, one for the latest telegrams, a letter rack for letters addressed to the club, and such conveniences. Opening out of this are the superintendent’s office, the reading-room, where all the newspapers and magazines may be found, another reading-room, and the writing-room. Here are to be found all sorts of directories, post-office guides, etc.; letters for abroad placed in the boxes of this room are stamped and posted by the club, while those placed in the box for the town are delivered once an hour,—a great convenience where distances are so great as between Christ Church and Keble, for instance. On a table at the end of the room is a ‘complaint book,’ in which members may write any complaint or any suggestion for the management of the club, to which the president makes reply on the opposite page. Beyond the newspaper reading-room is the debating-hall. . . . Upstairs is the library, which is now very large and much more used by students than the university or college libraries, where there is much red-tape, while at the Union each member is his own librarian, and the system works well. Here also are the smoking-room, for cards, etc.; the novel-room, where one finds all the latest novels, and comfortable seats in which to read them; and one or two other rooms.

“The government of the Union is intrusted to a president, elected

G. C. Van Benthuyzen, '82. The promoters never spoke, probably most of them had never heard of the society founded in 1832. They had the Oxford Union in view, and nothing else.

by the members, — perhaps the highest social prize at Oxford, — and to a board of directors. The only paid official is the superintendent or steward.

“The club is kept open during the whole year, — in term-time, till twelve at night; in vacations, every week-day, till nine. With the Oxford commons system, it is not found advisable to have a club kitchen of any great extent. Here, where there is actually no place where one can be sure of getting a good meal, a club restaurant might be very successful; to attempt the experiment, however, a club would have to be very strong.

“From this sketch some idea may be formed of the comfort and convenience which the Union affords. It seems to me that it is distinctly a step in advance of anything that we have here, insomuch that it gives to virtually every one who can afford to pay the moderate fee of £1 a term (with no initiation fee) advantages offered by none of our institutions, except in part, and then to comparatively few. Having such a large revenue, the club is able to do more than any smaller association could attempt, in the way of enlarging its buildings (which are free from debt), buying books, supplying papers, and the like. . . .

“Such a club might exist without interfering with the two or three old societies that no one wishes to see injured, or with the two smaller ones, of which the counterparts are to be found at Oxford as well. . . . The Union would do away with a number of the small societies, which are now becoming so numerous. While laudable enough in themselves, they necessitate a division of energies, and take up an amount of time that in no way compensates for the advantages afforded by one strong association. Men interested in various subjects might, as now, meet at certain times, but always as members of the Union (in a room corresponding to the English debating-room, for instance), without all the machinery of officers, and without the expenditure of time and money which the separate organizations now require. Such an institution as the Union is one of the strongest ties for uniting the University.

“It will probably be some time before we come to realize the advantages, and to appreciate the comforts which it affords; but I am sure that sooner or later we shall have our ‘Union,’ and that it will prove no less successful than its prototype at Oxford.”

What was largely prophecy in 1880 is now fact; and the need of a social unifier, which shall include students of all departments in Cambridge, requires no further demonstration. The period of disintegration and of tentative reconstruction seems to be nearly over: the type of the social and intellectual clubs adapted to

university conditions has been evolved, and we cannot doubt but that such clubs will go on multiplying just as fast as new groups, having common interests, appear. But the minute social differentiation of these units represents the tendency towards specialization, which is one of the advantages offered by a great university: as yet, there is no social counterpart at Harvard to the equally important unifying principle involved in the conception of a great university.

What the effect of such a social unifier would be, I will not attempt to predict; but I will point out how the lack of it, as it seems to me, has reacted on our athletics. For a dozen years past there has been no generally accepted public opinion at Harvard: nor could there be any, for the process of social disintegration and reconstruction has not favored the formation of public opinion. The Classes singly could not speak for the College, much less could they speak for the University; the societies and clubs singly have not represented the Classes; a multitude of non-society men, of specials, and of Graduate and Professional School men, have had, neither severally nor collectively, any channel by which to contribute their share to a public opinion representing the University. In consequence, there has been more and more complaint that our teams have been made up along narrow social lines and not according to athletic proficiency. It has been hinted more than once that club men have refused to train for a team controlled by non-club men, and that, conversely, club men, having had the lead, have ignored available candidates from other social strata. Making due allowance for the probability of exaggeration, the significant facts remain that many undergraduates in recent years have believed this to be true, and that there has existed no real public opinion strong enough to check such tendencies wherever they appeared. Furthermore, if a first-rate athlete, for any reason declines to train, although by so doing he may destroy Harvard's chance of winning the race or match with Yale, no social pressure, representing the public opinion of the whole University, can now be brought to bear upon him. In old days, when the Class was the social unit, and it was still possible to formulate College opinion, such a man would probably have been unable to withstand the pressure. At Yale, as we all know, such pressure exists, and would be applied in any cases where



desire for the social rewards which there are dependent on athletic excellence were not of itself a sufficient incentive; but Yale, we must remember, is still a college, at that stage of development where compulsory prayers, compulsory attendance at recitations, and comparatively few electives, foster rather than disturb Class feeling. Doubtless, when Yale undergoes the transformation from a college into a university, which, in spite of her academic conservatism, she cannot much longer defer, the social conditions which have so admirably conduced to athletic triumphs under the college system will be broken up, and a period of transition, characterized by social and athletic chaos, may ensue. At any rate, such has been Harvard's experience; such the penalty she has had to pay during the past dozen years for her scholastic primacy among the colleges.

To those who seek causes for our athletic decadence, I make this suggestion, believing that the ultimate cause of that decadence has been social; but surely no one needs to be persuaded that the improvement of our social condition is, of itself, a sufficient and most urgent reason for organizing some large, hospitable club, representative of the whole University. To many men the specific education they get at college is less important than the friendships they form, the habits of self-control they cultivate, or the power to read character they acquire. To make the social conditions, on which all these things depend, easy should be, therefore, the purpose of every progressive system. Among three thousand students there is great variety both in temperament and tastes, and he is not to be envied who, by shutting himself up within the exclusiveness of a little set, deprives himself of the opportunity afforded him at Harvard for this wide intercourse with his fellows. On the other hand, we should aim at a social system in which it should be impossible for fellows who fitted at the same school, or who came from the same community, not to be forced into broad, wholesome relations with many other sets. Instead of extreme provincialism, cosmopolitanism should prevail. Let there be as many small clubs, and as many groups of specialists, as are needed, to give every individual free play; already Harvard's student life offers advantages for a great number of diversified tastes, — but now we should organize the club which shall bind all these units together and give the

student life of the University what it has never had, — a common meeting-ground, a centre to and from which the many social activities would flow, an abiding-place for true Harvard spirit, and a source whence an enlightened and authoritative public opinion might spring.

*William R. Thayer, '81.*

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

At a recent meeting of railway officers in New York, one of the speakers endeavored to arouse the interest of the members of the convention in definite experiments to determine with accuracy the efficiency of modern locomotives in their several classes, and in conclusion he stated that if these experiments could be carried out methodically, it would be one substantial step toward making railway management a science, which it is not now. Bankers, investors, shippers, and even railroad operators are giving attention to the thought that railway management of to-day is, in many respects, very crude, though conducted by men of confessedly large ability.

In no country is there such a demand for the methodical education of young men and young women in the duties they are to perform in life as there is in ours. But, speaking of schools in the broader sense, those for the many and those for the few, those of advanced instruction and those of elementary, may we not find that the railway, one of the greatest instruments of modern civilization, has no school where its leading principles can be learned? By persevering alone in practical work in one limited department, the young man must still educate himself by this narrow and unsatisfactory method just as the lawyer, the physician, the engineer, and the architect did of old. The old method has been superseded in those professions by the establishment of schools or special courses of study, where the most elaborate provision is made for clear, comprehensive, and methodical teaching. Why may not such provision be made for the railway profession?

The work of which I speak should cover the principles governing the management of railways in all departments. The intelli-

gent members of all communities now understand that the railway has rights and obligations due on the part of the State, as the State and people have rights which must be recognized by the railways. The railway in its very nature combines vast sums of capital, requires the highest ability on the part of great numbers of men, and is an immeasurable influence for good or evil in our economic progress. The well-being of countless industries, and, incidentally, of countless homes, may exist or fail under the final *yes* or *no* of perhaps a single manager.

Under this one manager the heads of the various departments give their *yes* and *no* on smaller, yet often vitally important questions to individuals and communities. The ablest of these men to-day have rarely had opportunity to study the essential principles upon which their success and the success of their companies must rest except through their own relatively limited observation and experience. No well-informed and directing mind at the beginning of their work has been beside them to teach them principles of broad application helpful to specific cases, illustrated by the carefully tabulated results of application in different countries under different controlling conditions. It would seem, therefore, that had a course of study in railway science — may we not use that term? — been offered at one of our universities, it could have helped them.

Let us see what a responsible official in a railway ought to know, whatever may be his special department. He should know that those who own the property expect and believe that, if properly managed, their investment can derive the usual rate of profit. The railway must have an economic reason for its existence, and be operated to secure economic success. He must understand the relation of the railway to the owners, to the public, and to the State. Again, he must understand the importance of managing men, the results of experience in the organization of departments, and selection of proper and efficient subordinates. The railway official must be broadly versed in the principles of the railway from a mechanical and engineering standpoint. When called upon to examine a new line, he must be able to pass upon its merits intelligently. He must satisfy himself whether it will be better to build a new line at all; whether it will be better to build a cheap line, but one more expensive to operate, or an expensive

line, yet one cheaper to operate. He must know the theories of rates and traffic, must pass intelligently upon such questions as whether a certain traffic is worth doing or not, the true theory of competition, and the limit of competitive business. He will have to know what to leave to subordinates and how to direct them. These are but a few of the qualifications necessary for an efficient manager. His profession is one of the most versatile of all professions. In a broad way, he must be not only a man of affairs, but lawyer, engineer, financier, economist, accountant.

It would be premature in a paper of this character to present a full scheme of the instruction which should be given. My purpose is simply to suggest the needs broadly. As an outline merely of what this course of study should embrace, the following important headings present themselves. Probably it would be better to conduct it as a sort of post-graduate course.

*First.* There should be a general statement of the subject, reviewing the conditions of commerce prior to the advent of the railway. Transportation and distribution in 1800. How the land was more of an obstacle to commerce than the sea. Limitations of commerce and travel.

*Second.* The history of the railway. Development of the tramway from the cart-road, and the further development of the modern railway. The surmounting of early difficulties, public opposition, and the lack of proper track and equipment.

*Third.* Civil engineering. Fundamental principles of economical permanent way. Proper location of line; grades, their effect on operation. History and development of track and bridges.

*Fourth.* Railway equipment. The adaptation of tools to the work in hand. The varying demands of traffic necessitate material differences, but the elements of efficient equipment now fairly well understood. What is a locomotive? Its work, and its ability to do its work. Restrictions affecting the ideal. Same as to cars and other equipment.

*Fifth.* Financial organization. Capital and securities of railways. Bonds, stocks, car trusts, etc. The status of the holders of these to the control of property. Railway accounting. Study of some approved example with remarks on other methods. Duties of treasurer and auditor.

*Sixth.* The operation of the railway. Duties of various officers, and their relations to each other. Detailed study of organization, with special study of approved examples in America and Europe. Duty of general manager. The economical handling of traffic from an operative standpoint. The telegraph as used on railways.

*Seventh.* The traffic department. The principles governing traffic, especially in relation to various kinds of commodities. State and other railway commissioners; their history and necessity and duties. American and foreign commissioners. How they may be of great assistance to the corporation and the public, or disastrous to the interests of both.

*Eighth.* Position of the railway under the common and statute law. What a railway may and may not do. Leases and ownership of other lines from a legal standpoint. Receivers, their duties and responsibilities. Liabilities to the State and to individuals.

*Ninth.* The railway as a social factor, showing the conditions of harmonious relations with the people and with the authority of the State; the government control or regulation of railways at home and abroad. Interstate Commerce Commission; its history and accomplishments.

*Tenth.* Labor. The relation of labor to railways. Labor organizations, beneficial and harmful. Examples of profit-sharing. Future relations as viewed to-day.

*Eleventh.* Remarks on the geography of leading American systems, noting the difference in conditions affecting traffic, such as difference between Eastern systems of dense traffic with those systems which have been built in advance of actual need in the West, and the difficulties attending operation of light traffic over long distances.

Some of the instruction I have indicated is already given in several American universities, but it is scattered through various departments, and the student himself must properly combine the instruction to profit by it. But the larger portion I have outlined is not now given, nor is the knowledge attainable in any educational institution known to me. A very considerable part is of an eminently practical kind, and the work of instruction at the beginning will have to be done by intelligent men who have been successful in their various departments of work. No doubt the services of such men can be obtained. The headings given are simply the broad outlines of a proper course, which might, and probably would, embrace several lectures under each heading. It would seem that there is a need for the instruction I have endeavored to outline, and that it is entirely practicable. It would necessitate comparatively little outlay or expenditure on the part of any large educational institution. We have had schools of civil and mechanical engineering for years, yet in what one of them can a young man learn the development of the relations of the railways to the people, the principles of operation, or of the principles of railway law? Not improbably young men

desiring to fit themselves for mercantile or financial pursuits would be glad to avail themselves of parts of such a course.

Considerable assistance can be had from some excellent books on railways, such as Hadley's on "Traffic," Acworth's on English railways and traffic, Dredge's "Pennsylvania Railroad," Forney's "Catechism of the Locomotive." A good working library could be made with a comparatively small number of volumes. The literature of the railway is far more extensive than is generally supposed. But it is largely diffused through the reports of scientific associations, technical journals, — French, German, and English. In its present form it is inaccessible and ill-arranged for methodical study in any of its many departments.

I need say little more. We have railways, possibly more than we need. For the good of the State, the railways, and the public, we must have trained officials to manage them, in order that senseless rate-wars and hot-headed traffic managers may be incidents of the past. I believe to-day that many of the brightest young men of our land would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity for such a training. An efficient officer earns a higher salary in the railway than in almost any other profession. May we not hope that one or more of our universities may establish a course looking to the higher education of such young men as desire to fit themselves broadly as railway men; that however humble a place they may fill at first, they can work intelligently and well? Our experience certainly shows that in many instances managers have been grossly inefficient, and the public grossly ignorant of railway affairs. The world is full of examples in medicine and law, in the army, and in commercial life of men, who, with little or no methodical training, by sheer force of genius have reached positions of decidedly commanding influence and power, but it is still true, and will always continue to be true, that the trained man is the best man, and that, other things being equal he will be more effective and successful in any work he may undertake. No genius can be indifferent to what has been already gathered from experience, and this accumulated and adjusted knowledge is the only secure stepping-stone to new methods, new developments, new progress.

*George Bridge Leighton, '88.*

## THE PI ETA SOCIETY.

ON November 24, 1865, five members of the Class of 1866 met in Holworthy 22, to discuss the organization of a new Senior society. The plan met with an enthusiastic reception, and after eleven meetings and much discussion, a constitution was adopted on January 12, 1866, and the new society was christened Pi Eta. These Greek letters have no mystic meaning, but were a happy thought of Mr. James S. Garland, during the discussion of a suggestion of The Apple Pie Society. The Society from the Class of 1866 numbered twenty-four members. Its first president was James William Hawes, the first scholar in his class. The second president, James Smith Garland, is the first member of the Society to have a son admitted to membership. Rooms were secured in the second story of a wooden building on the easterly side of Brighton (now Boylston) Street, between Harvard Square and Mount Auburn Street, where had been the private school of W. P. Atkinson. These rooms, which consisted of a small and inconvenient hall and anterooms, were formally opened March 9, 1866, by an oration and poem, and here the Society remained for seven years. At first the Society existed without express recognition by the college rules, but in December, 1869, its existence was formally recognized by the Faculty.

The Society was organized to promote good-fellowship and social intercourse among its members with literary and dramatic inclinations. In the limited quarters of the Brighton Street rooms the literary features predominated, but the formation of the Signet Society in 1872 drew upon the distinctively literary element, and with the increase in membership, and with the growth of the dramatic element, new quarters were sought. The agitation for new rooms began in 1870, and finally, by the united efforts of the classes of '73 and '74, permission was secured from the Faculty in the spring of 1873 to occupy the upper floor of the north entry of Hollis Hall, comprising rooms 29, 30, 31 and 32. A committee was appointed to collect funds for fitting up these rooms. The undergraduates contributed liberally, and, as the writer in the Harvard Book remarks, "the graduate members will long retain a vivid recollection of the indomitable pluck and good-humored



PI ETA HOUSE



PI ETA HOUSE, PARLOR





pertinacity which soon made the canvass for funds successful." The new rooms, consisting of a vestibule, library, theatre, stage and green-room, were completed in the fall, and were formally opened November 7, 1873. Here the Society remained until misfortune came in a fire on the morning of January 26, 1876, which broke out in the roof, and in a short time destroyed not only the rooms of the Society, but nearly all its property and stage-fittings. A new piano, a valuable musical and dramatic library, pictures, books and photographs, all were gone. The Society records were not kept in the rooms, and so were preserved, and a large picture painted by Frank D. Millet, '69, familiarly known as "Frank Millet's picture," was being framed. These, with a few blackened programmes are the only relics of the old rooms.

The courage and enthusiasm of the Society were undaunted, and on the evening of the day of the fire, while the ruins were still smoking, graduate members were summoned by post and telegraph to a meeting in Holden Chapel, where sufficient money was subscribed to insure the fitting up of new quarters. At subsequent meetings in Boston, further subscriptions were obtained, and a building committee, with a treasurer, was appointed. A traveling theatrical company was organized by the graduate members which starred eastern New England to the delight of large and appreciative audiences.

Meanwhile, temporary quarters had been secured in Moore's block on Brattle Street, and it was decided to take a ten years' lease of the upper floor of Estes' (now Roberts') block, on Brattle Street, then in process of erection. A board of graduate trustees, consisting of Henry F. Buswell, '66, George V. Leverett, '67, and Charles A. Mackintosh, '74, was appointed to hold the title to the rooms and the property of the Society. The architect of the rooms was Theodore Minot Clark, '66, assisted by James Rogers Rich, '70, and the rooms were formally dedicated October 25, 1876. They comprised a large stage and audience-room, a commodious green-room, a parlor, and a pantry. Here the Society lived for eighteen years, and here the Society associations of the larger part of its members were formed.

What plays, and songs, and speeches crowd the memories of these rooms! The decorated shingles on the walls testify to the

catholicity of the theatrical tastes of the members. Shakespeare and Bulwer were not too heavy, nor minstrelsy and farce too light. Who of the older men does not remember the "Lady of Lyons" in '81, or "Twelfth Night" in '82! The quaint Tony Lumpkin of the beloved and lamented Lovering, '84, is a ghostly memory that is one of the sadnesses of these rooms, and mingles with the echoes of the laughter at the "Caliph of Badgag, or Boodle Waddle XXXI," an original extravaganza in which the plot, after duly thickening, finally "curdles, solidifies, and breaks up into small, hard chunks." After the plays, as the programme reads,

"This night I hold an old accustomed feast."

Those nights when graduate and undergraduate vied with each other in song and wit and humor and good-fellowship are all mingled in one happy memory.

Initiation nights were scenes of lesser festivities, and after the secret rites and solemnities so dear to the undergraduate heart, the newly elected neophytes would be initiated into their first taste of Pi Eta pie, and urged to deliver the poem or sing the song which had had such labored preparation during the week.

The old graduate looks back with deep affection on those meetings. The achievements with the bat and the oar, the positions on the rank list, are alike forgotten in the memory of those pleasant hours. It is the spirit of affectionate fellowship engendered by those associations that has tended to unite the members of the Pi Eta in later years, as is done by no other college association. The brotherhood in Pi Eta has been a talisman to the hearts of the members that the larger and older of college societies have never known, and the spirit of fraternity, equality, and humility produced by the initiation exercises has made the neophyte feel from the beginning that it was good to be in the Pi Eta. The graduates have ever had a most affectionate and active interest in the Society, and an advisory committee of five coöperates with the undergraduates in its management.

The energy and enthusiasm that fitted out the various rooms in which the Society has passed its life, led the Class of '79 to establish a building fund in anticipation of the time when the Society should own a home of its own. Subscriptions were made by each class on graduation, payable in five annual instalments,

and this fund slowly accumulated. Finally, in the spring of 1894, after many plans had been canvassed, the Society bought the Porter house on the corner of Winthrop Square and Winthrop Street, a short distance from Harvard Square, and just off Boylston Street on the way to Soldier's Field. The lot has a frontage of sixty-five feet on the Winthrop Square park, and of one hundred feet on Winthrop Street, giving ample room for a club-house and theatre. On the front of this lot is a substantially built old-fashioned house, which will serve the purposes of the Society until such time as the further accumulations of the building fund warrant its removal and replacement by a new house. It is hoped, however, to proceed at once to the erection of a permanent theatre in the rear, the plans for which have already been drawn by W. P. Richards, '76, and the graduates are to be again asked for contributions for this purpose. Past experience shows that this call will not go unheeded.

The change of quarters was demanded by the changed conditions of society life in Cambridge. With the decay of class feeling incident to the extension of the elective system, the sentiment for confining membership in the Society to the Senior class has passed away. For several years the members from the succeeding class have been elected early in the Junior year, and by a recent change in the constitution, which has received the approval of the advisory committee of graduates, members will be elected from the Sophomore class, so that membership in the Society may continue throughout three years of the college course.

The modern tendency towards clubs and club-houses has made its inroads on the old Pi Eta traditions, and the new house furnishes many elements of club life. The front door opens into a wide hall that runs through the house. On the right is a large parlor finished in white and yellow, running the depth of the house. On the left is the library, containing a small but well-chosen collection of books, with facilities for writing. In the rear of this room is the café, where meals are served from the commodious kitchen in the rear. Upstairs, above the parlor, is a large billiard-room, warmly furnished in red, containing two tables, and above the library is the Graduates' room, and behind this is a card-room. In the third story are the servants' quarters.

The fitting up of the house was placed in charge of a committee

consisting of Palmer E. Presbrey, '85, William P. Richards, '76 (architect), and Edmund A. Whitman, '81. Few changes have been made in the house beyond the removal of two partitions, but hard-wood floors have been laid, new plumbing put in, the ceilings almost entirely replastered, the chimneys fitted with ornamental mantels and tiled fireplaces, and the whole house tastefully papered and painted. The exterior of the house is painted a colonial yellow.

Under the new auspices, the Society has increased largely in members, and at the same time the expense of membership has rather diminished than increased.

Since the purchase of this house, a corporation has been organized under the name of the Pi Eta Associates, in which the title to the property is vested. The incorporators are the trustees, Henry F. Buswell, '66 (president), George V. Leverett, '67, James L. Paine, '81, and the advisory committee of graduates, Joseph H. Beale, Jr., '82, Edmund A. Whitman, '81, Palmer E. Presbrey, '85, Horace T. Fogg, '90, and Edward R. Coffin, '93.

The history of the Society has proved the appropriateness of its motto, "*Semper fama crescat.*"

*Edmund A. Whitman, '81.*

## FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

An apparent Fallacy. IF, with a liking for hunting down fallacies, you have some aptitude for figures, you are sure of amusement at any time. If, furthermore, you cannot always resist the temptation to philosophize, you may deduce, even from small college matters, the principles by which great heresies and popular delusions have, at different periods, spread over the world. For a good while past we have been told that athletic defeats caused a relative decrease in the students coming to Harvard and an increase in those going to Yale. This assertion, born in the mind of some disgusted Harvard athlete, and passed on without verification, has become a popular belief. Professor Taussig, in his recent article, treats it deferently, as if it were probably true; other alumni, lying deeper and deeper under the spell of athletics,

not only accept it as a fact, but urge that the Faculty and Governing Boards ought to be influenced by it in shaping the policy of the University.

Not long ago, at a friendly dinner of Harvard men, the conversation ran upon this very topic, and most of them spoke as if they actually thought that the future of our peerless College depended upon winning a few boat-races and a few games of ball. All our immense advantages in laboratories and museums, not to mention the *personnel* of the teaching force, seemed to afford these panic-stricken, but devoted graduates, no refuge from their alarm. They pictured to themselves Yale growing and growing until her students should surpass in numbers and brawn the host of gladiators of a Flavian emperor, while Harvard in like measure dwindled away, moss and cobwebs invading one empty hall after another, till the last anaemic student tottered away from the last lecture with the last puny professor, and they were last seen crawling together towards Mount Auburn.

Partly to cheer the company out of such gloomy forebodings, and partly to indulge a satiric mood, I bluntly declared that I did not believe that athletic defeats had any appreciable effect on Harvard's growth, and that if there exist any large number of youths who go to Yale simply because Yale has had a better crew or nine, Harvard is well rid of them. Were the fate of our universities dependent on any such element, it would be very simple, I said, for their respective presidents to bid year by year for the services of the best professionals.

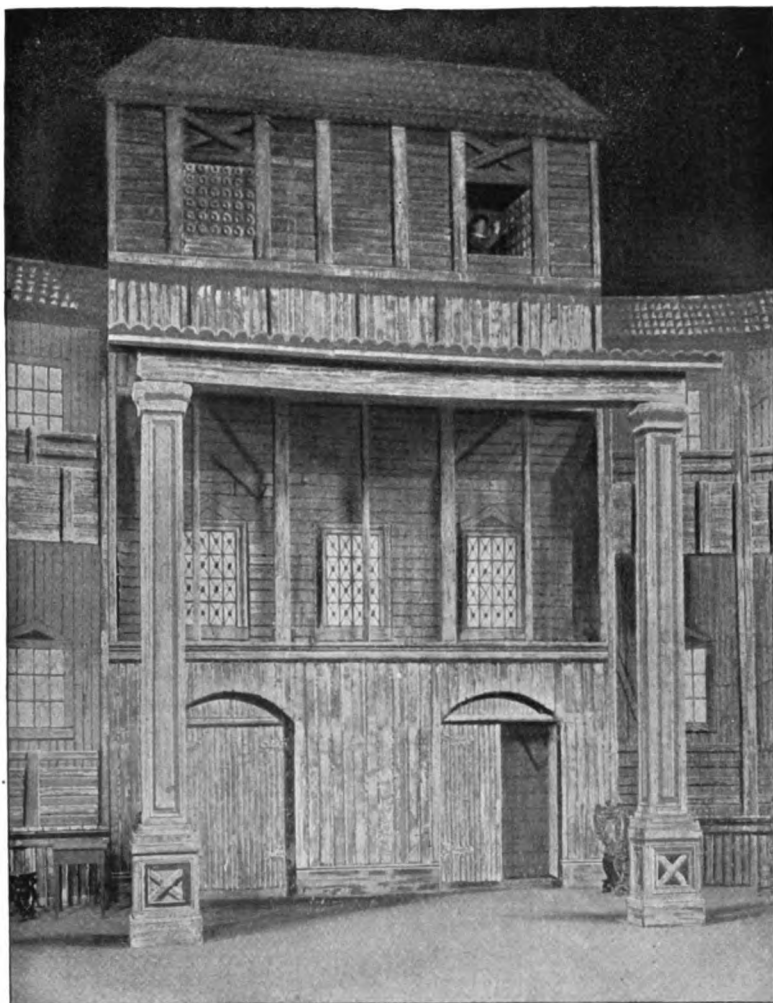
My friends were unpersuaded. They asked for proof, and the more general proofs I gave them, the more hotly they declared the College would certainly go to the dogs unless something were speedily done for athletics.

Shortly afterwards, from the Harvard and Yale annual Catalogues, I got the following tables, showing the number of students in the Academic and Scientific departments of each university for the past fifteen years.

HARVARD.			YALE.		
Year.	Academic.	Sci. Sch.	Year.	Academic.	Sci. Sch.
1880 . . . . .	843	37	1880 . . . . .	612	190
1881 . . . . .	857	30	1881 . . . . .	601	185
1882 . . . . .	928	25	1882 . . . . .	611	206
1883 . . . . .	972	26	1883 . . . . .	612	212
1884 . . . . .	1,006	28	1884 . . . . .	580	249
1885 . . . . .	1,068	22	1885 . . . . .	563	251
1886 . . . . .	1,077	14	1886 . . . . .	570	279
1887 . . . . .	1,138	20	1887 . . . . .	614	291
1888 . . . . .	1,180	35	1888 . . . . .	688	308
1889 . . . . .	1,271	65	1889 . . . . .	736	343
1890 . . . . .	1,339	88	1890 . . . . .	832	379
1891 . . . . .	1,456	118	1891 . . . . .	888	461
1892 . . . . .	1,508	181	1892 . . . . .	966	529
1893 . . . . .	1,656	280	1893 . . . . .	1,066	601
1894 . . . . .	1,667	308	1894 . . . . .	1,159	665

To test the effect of athletic victory or defeat on the growth of Harvard and Yale, you have only to turn in these tables to the years 1885 and 1891, when Harvard was generally victorious (losing only the football match in 1885), and observe the relative gains of each. Then look at Harvard's gains in disastrous athletic years. You cannot escape the conclusion that the dependence of our existence on sports is a fallacy, — a huge joke, indeed! And if you are not convinced by these statistics, look at those of the Scientific Schools. From 1886 to 1894 our Scientific School grew from 14 to 308, or 220 per cent., an average annual increase of 24.4 per cent.; but the annual increase in 1893, a bad year for athletics, was 54 per cent. Hence we must infer that our Scientific School is most prosperous when we are beaten in sports. Unhappily, this assumption is brushed away by the fact that during these same years the Yale Scientific School gained 386 students, or 138 per cent., an average of 15.4 per cent., and that in the autumn of 1891, after Yale's general defeat in athletics, her Scientific School gained 46 per cent.

Statistics, I always believed, were very slippery; but none were ever comparable to these, if they are to be interpreted by the athletic key. They show that both Harvard and Yale have gained irrespective of results in sports, the percentage of gain being often greater after defeat than after victory. Therefore, let us abandon this exploded fallacy, and beg our anxious friends no longer to foresee the decline and fall of Harvard University every time a Yale half-back scores a touch-down against us.



SCENERY OF THE ENGLISH PLAY  
AS SET IN SANDERS THEATRE





THE REVIVAL OF BEN JONSON'S EPICOENE; OR,  
THE SILENT WOMAN, MARCH 20, 1895.

FOR a long time members of the Department of English of Harvard, stimulated by the example of the departments of Greek and of Latin with the "Oedipus" and the "Phormio," have wished to revive an Elizabethan play. The difficulty in choosing among the comedies and the tragedies, and the great amount of time that must be given to the revival if students were to act the play, have made them hesitate to put their desires into effect. When, therefore, they learned in February that pupils of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts of New York were to give Ben Jonson's "Epicoene, or The Silent Woman" in their private theatre, the Berkeley Lyceum, and were willing to repeat the play in Cambridge, they saw their opportunity. A proposition to invite these students to give the comedy in Cambridge during March was at once put before the Department of English. This gave the plan hearty support. It appointed a committee to take charge of the Cambridge production of the play: Professor F. J. Child, Professor G. L. Kittredge (chairman), and Mr. G. P. Baker. It generously guaranteed to meet any deficit that might result from the necessarily heavy expenses involved in the undertaking, and suggested two performances in the afternoon and the evening of March 20.

The committee at once took as its aim, as far as possible, to turn Sanders Theatre, on the 20th of March, into a theatre of 1609-10, the date of the first performance of "The Silent Woman." This aim subdivided into three tasks: to make the stage of Sanders Theatre into a strictly Elizabethan stage; to arrange such changes in the text as modern taste might require, and train the actors to give the comedy to the best advantage; and to drill Harvard students to represent an Elizabethan audience. Mr. Franklin Sargent, President of the Academy of the Dramatic Arts, relieved the committee of any serious labor in the second of their possible tasks. Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson had arranged for him a version of the play in four acts, and this, with a few changes, the committee accepted. Just after the New York performance, February 7, a full rehearsal was given before one of the members

of the committee, when a few changes were arranged. The stage of the Berkeley Lyceum had not made it possible to reproduce exactly the conditions of an Elizabethan theatre, so the committee determined to start anew on designs for that part of their work. In the New York performance all the women's parts, except that of *Epicoene*, contrary to the custom of Shakespeare's time, were played by women. The committee, after consultation with Mr. Sargent, decided that for the Cambridge performance all parts should be filled by men. Miss Maynard Butler, of Cambridge, had written for the New York performance music for the famous song of Clerimont's page, "Still to be neat, still to be drest," and Mr. Sargent had had Elizabethan music of Byrd, Bull, and Gibbon arranged for modern instruments to play between the acts. All this music the committee gladly accepted for use in Cambridge. In New York the prologue had been given with the Elizabethan pronunciation, though the play was not. After some discussion it was decided not to attempt the archaic in pronunciation. After these preliminaries had been arranged, the acting of the play itself was left entirely in the hands of Mr. Sargent and his pupils. The students of the Academy rehearsed frequently under the skilful direction of Miss May Robson, striving to better for Cambridge their successful performance in New York. The members of the committee wish publicly to thank Mr. Sargent, Miss Robson, and their pupils for the enthusiasm and the success with which they worked.

The preparation of the stage raised several problems. The first difficulty came from the differences between a public and a private theatre in the time of Elizabeth. There is no picture extant of the interior of a private theatre before 1610; there is the rough drawing of DeWitt, made probably in 1596, of the interior of the public theatre, the Swan.<sup>1</sup> Therefore the committee decided to represent, as far as possible, a public theatre, modeling their "set" after this old drawing. But public theatres had roofs only over the galleries and part of the stage; all above the pit, our modern orchestra, was open to the sky. In the pit of a public theatre, too, the trades-people stood. To ask the students representing the Elizabethan "pit" to stand for several hours seemed too severe; to get rid of the roof of Sanders was impos-

<sup>1</sup> *Early London Theatres*, T. F. Ordish, pp. 264-269.

sible. It was decided, therefore, to let the "pit" hire stools as they could in a private theatre, and to represent the interior of the *Swan*, — with the hope that the audience, seeing the tiled roofs of the galleries, would be Elizabethan enough to imagine that there was no roof on Sanders. In a word, a combination of the two sets of theatrical conditions was made in order to give as vivid as possible a picture of the time.

In planning the scenery necessary for this transforming of Sanders Theatre, the committee were aided by the details of the agreement between Henslowe and his carpenter, when the Fortune Theatre was built. The scenery, when planned, was very rapidly and very satisfactorily prepared by J. L. Couch & Co., of South Boston. The picture printed with this article shows the central and most important part of the stage, thirty feet high. Side pieces twenty feet high and six feet wide, lashed together, continued the gallery effect to the edge of the regular Sanders stage. There pieces representing boxes — that at the left of the audience for the musicians, that at the right for ladies of the court — rose to the edge of the second balcony, and connected the painted galleries with the regular galleries of Sanders. Thus the effect of a circular theatre was gained. The rear wall of the theatre was the color of weather-worn wood; the gallery rails and the pillars were chestnut. The regular stage of Sanders was filled in to the height of the first step on it, and a platform at this height, twenty-five feet deep and forty broad, was built out into the orchestra from the edge of the regular stage. That this, might be done all the seats in the orchestra were covered over or removed. A space for a pit was left at the sides and in front of the new stage. In this last space sat the "pit" of the play. All these spaces and the edges of the platform were strewn with dried rushes. The stage itself was stained to look like old wood, and canvas painted to represent rough boards was hung from the edge to the floor.

The projecting roof seen in the cut came about one third down the stage. Had exact measurements been followed, it should have come nearer half way, for the hut-like structure from which the trumpeter in the picture "sounds" should overhang most of the space here covered by the projecting roof, and this position for it would throw the low roof farther forward. Back of this

hut, and at the same height, should be another like it, overhanging the space back of the balcony-like place seen in the cut. In Sanders Theatre the second hut would have been visible to only a handful of people, and to construct the overhanging first hut would have been very difficult. Therefore the corners where the hut and the painted galleries met were shaded heavily, and thus a projecting effect for the first hut was gained.

These two "huts" are important in the study of stage conditions in the time of Elizabeth. Probably from under the first the gods and goddesses ascended and descended in the plays which called for such entrances and exits. Mr. W. H. Day, a New York architect, with whom the committee consulted somewhat at first in preparing its plans, holds that from the second were lowered the "painted cloths" of which one reads much in Henslowe's "Diary" and elsewhere. Such a "painted cloth," making the backing of the balcony, may be seen in the cut. Mr. Day's theory is that since the plans for Henslowe's "Fortune" show this second hut, and it was over the tiring-house, which did not need so high a roof, it must have been built for some special purpose. Otherwise it was sheer extravagance, and Henslowe was hardly extravagant. If "painted cloths" were used, they could not be lowered from the first hut, for they would cut off the balcony and the two exits, and the superstructure was, as can easily be seen, too slightly supported to bear heavy weights depending from it. On the other hand, the cloths, if hung from this second roof, would fall at any desired distance back of the long windows, and would be strongly supported, for one end of the hut rested on the wall of the theatre which made the stage balcony, the other on the outside wall, that which we see at the back of the ordinary balconies. Mr. Day thinks that since the window openings were five feet apart, and the uprights light, the effect in looking up into this balcony from the pit and first gallery was like that given by a rather steeply inclined stage. If a wood-drop were hung behind the opening and a few rocks or trees put on the stage, the effect would not be unlike our inclined stage of to-day. This interesting theory the committee were not able to test well, for "The Silent Woman" called only for interior scenes, and the projecting music gallery of Sanders Theatre back of the "set" made it impossible to change the one drop. The theory is, how-

ever, certainly one that commands attention and careful consideration.

The cut will show that there were but two exits or entrances. Between these was a hanging for the scene in which the young men gull La Foole and Sir John Daw. The recessed balcony, which served so many purposes in the old plays — for Romeo and Juliet, for city walls, for inner rooms — has already been referred to, and is clearly shown in the cut. It was used for the spectators of the gulling of La Foole and Daw.

This stage, with a few chairs and a table against the back wall, is what the audience saw as it gathered at 1.30 on the 20th of March. In the seats, they found programmes with the announcement copied from a play-bill of the seventeenth century: —

This Day  
The Twentieth of March  
Shall be Acted a Play called  
Epicoene or the Silent Woman  
by  
Ben Jonson.

The name of the play was in red. Throughout this programme the information was given in Elizabethan phrases picked, here from a masque, there from a play. When the audience was seated the play began — not, however, with Ben Jonson, but with those who came in Jonson's day to see his comedy.

A page, gorgeous in plumed hat and blue and white satin, hurried in looking for the stool-boy. Not finding him, he ran upon the stage and knocked at one of the doors, crying loudly: "Stools! What ho, within there; stools!" Then the stool-boy in sober blue and gray entered with as many stools as he could carry. While the page busied himself in placing two stools advantageously on the stage, 'prentices, arm in arm or singly, citizens, gallants, an orange girl trying to sell her fruits to 'prentices out for a holiday, entered. They came slowly at first, but soon in larger numbers and close upon one another. The two fops, after looking over the audience, strutted to the places the page had chosen. More pages came in, and more gallants, whom the "pit" guyed as they strolled across the stage. Meantime, the musicians had taken their places and were playing a merry hunting jig.

The gallants gathered in a gayly chatting group at the farther side of the pillar at the left; the pages and the stool-boy at the right of the stage; the "pit" walked to and fro, chatting and fooling. Then the ladies appeared in their box; the "pit" was all attention; the gallants bowed low.

When all the Elizabethans were in, a crimson flag was seen slipping up the pole surmounting the right-hand corner of the "hut" in the cut. In Ben Jonson's time the flag of each theatre in Southwark where a play was to be acted was raised some hours ahead of the performance, to give warning to theatre-lovers on the London side of the Thames. The Elizabethans grew quiet and attentive, and the trumpeter appearing at the window, as in the cut, sounded thrice for the play to begin, even as the trumpeter in the old drawing of the *Swan* is sounding. As he finished, the Prologue, dressed all in black and with a cloak thrown about him, came from the tiring-house. On his head was a bay-wreath; in his hand the scroll containing his lines. Stepping to the front of the deep stage he began:—

"Truth says, of old the art of making plays  
Was to content the people,"

the first of the two prologues usually printed with "The Silent Woman." At the end of his lines he saluted gravely with drawn sword, and then bowed himself out. Almost at once four servants, those who appeared later in the play itself, came in, and arranged for the first act the chairs and tables which had been standing against the wall. This done, they withdrew. Meantime the gallants commented on the prologue, and the pages played pranks. When all was ready, Clerimont, followed by his page, entered, and the play proper began.

Doubtless, something of the fun and the finish of Jonson's work was lost in the necessary cuts of Mrs. Richardson's version of the play, but the interest and even enthusiasm of the audience showed that "The Silent Woman" given under proper conditions is an acting play even after two centuries and a half. Especially at the evening performance it was what modern bill-boards call "a laughing success." A large part of this was the result of the dash, the finish, and the intelligence with which the pupils of the Academy of the Dramatic Arts acted. The scenes, as in Act II,

where there were three by Mrs. Richardson's arrangement, were indicated thus : for a few moments the players were absent from the stage, and during this time the servants came in and arranged the furniture for the new scene. Before the act in which Daw and La Foole are tricked they brought in two cupboards, and put one in front of each of the pillars supporting the projecting roof of the stage. As soon as the furniture was arranged, the play went on. The acts were indicated by longer pauses. During these the servants were busy as before, the musicians played, and the Elizabethans were constantly in action. Indeed, throughout the play they kept in character, but they made themselves prominent only at the ends of the acts. During these times the gallants called for tobacco and pipes. Some were provided for by their pages ; to others the stool-boy sold the "Virginia weed." Then in a group at the left-hand pillar, or lounging across the stage in couples, they "drank" tobacco from their long-stemmed pipes. The pages hurried to and fro as their masters called them or attracted their attention by clapping their hands. Above the chattering and the laughter sounded the cry : "Ballads, ballads ! Who'll buy, who'll buy ?" and a frowzy ballad-monger made his way among the pit. The 'prentices and their masters, strolling up and down or standing in groups, bought readily of him. The ladies in the box summoned one of the gallants by a note sent by their page, and through him gradually the other gallants were introduced. Not without some scheming on their part, however, for the first gallant was none too ready to introduce them, and the orange-girl had to give her aid before he would see the signals of his friends. The pages and the 'prentices coquetted with the orange-girl, who moved about from group to group, well received everywhere ; or they gambled with one another ; one page lost coat, hat, and cape. In the last break between the acts two of the gallants who had not yet won an introduction to the ladies sauntered off the stage and by the ladies with an insolent stare. Absorbed, they pressed on to the front of the pit, where two 'prentices coolly barred the way. Then followed the quarrel, so frequent in Elizabeth's time, for the right of way — each side trying to make the other take the wall. The gallants, starting back in surprise at the insolence of the 'prentices, half drew their swords and pushed on. But as fast as they pressed through one



pair another faced them. The growls of the 'prentices, the cries of the pages and the other gallants hurrying to the rescue with drawn swords, rose high. Just as serious trouble seemed unavoidable, the two gallants, tumbled and out of temper, reached the other side of the pit, and pretending to scorn the jeers of the 'prentices and citizens, instead of going back, went up on the stage. There they told their adventure to one of the gallants who had been so absorbed in writing a sonnet to one of the ladies in the box that he had heard nothing of the scuffle. When "The Silent Woman" was over, the play did not really end, for the Elizabethans left the theatre as they had entered it — typically. There were leave-takings in the pit. The gallants summoned their pages. The one who had been gambling heavily was scolded for his losses. Not till the nineteenth century audience was well out of the theatre did the last of the Elizabethans disappear. Much praise is due the students who acted these parts. Left to develop broad lines of work, they gained thoroughly the spirit of the time, devised business of their own, and gave a picture so accurate that the figures of Thomas Dekker's "Gull's Horn-Book" seemed to live again.

What, beyond mere pleasure, is the result of all this? In the first place, students of the drama in general and the Elizabethan drama in particular have had a chance to contrast, under proper conditions, the widely divergent methods of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. They have had an opportunity to study the classicist under the conditions for which he wrote, — that is, on the stage; to realize his remarkable power of visualization, his development of his characters bit by bit into finished pictures, and his careful fitting of his work to the conditions of its presentation. This last was noticeable in two ways. First, those who saw the play given with women in the cast and with men only agreed that it was much more amusing and successful when men only, as in Jonson's time, filled the parts. Second, many spoke of the fitness of the play to the conditions of its production, and doubted whether, with different surroundings, it would be so good. In New York, on a stage not very different from the modern, it was by no means the success it was in Cambridge on the Elizabethan stage.

The cuts necessary, simply that speeches might not be tedious, showed how much more description an Elizabethan audience could

stand. Moreover, the play showed how little any but the simplest setting is needed in most plays. Not until the cupboards were brought in and emphasized the absence of our usual "set" was it missed. This was the common opinion in Cambridge; it was the conclusion reached in New York by many whose work is entirely in the theatre. In an Elizabethan comedy the character-drawing or the situation filled the hearer's mind. A few hints as to the scene made him supply the rest. In a romantic play the poetry and the situations, in a tragedy the emotion, were enough to carry the play. If hints as to the place were not enough, the poet described his scene, and the audience saw what he willed. Were our minds not so sterile from the present abuse of scenery, our imaginations would respond as readily.

The staging of the play settled, too, for those busied with it many of the problems usually raised by any discussion of the Elizabethan stage. They do not believe in curtains before 1616, for they could not have been possible on a stage like that of the *Swan*. How the scenes and acts were indicated, what the backing of the balcony was, just where the fops and pages sat,—all these are clearer. Moreover, an interesting suggestion as to the scenes, the "painted cloths" of the old stage, has been made. Finally, the production gave to all present in two hours an idea of the Elizabethan theatre—stage, audience, play—that thrice that amount of description could not. With the exception of the New York performance of the students of the Academy of Dramatic Arts, it was the first revival of the play since 1784. In New York and at the recent performance of "The Winter's Tale" by "The Saturday Morning Club," the gallants and the pages of an Elizabethan audience appeared. At Sanders for the first time the "pit" was also represented. For the first time anywhere a copy of the interior of an Elizabethan theatre was constructed. Already there are signs of lasting interest in the experiment. The Harvard undergraduates urge a performance of some greater play by students only; elsewhere colleges plan for similar revivals another year.

*George P. Baker.*

## SAVAGE'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

EDWARD SAVAGE was born in Princeton, Mass., in 1761, and died in that town in July, 1817. He was originally a goldsmith; but later turned for a livelihood to painting portraits and to engraving his own pictures. He acquired no great distinction, beyond securing a popular recognition for his engravings. Not long after Washington's inauguration, Savage, then in Boston, and intending to go to New York, suggested to President Willard of Harvard College, that if the painter was made the bearer of a request to Washington to sit for a picture to be the property of the College, he would be glad to paint it and give it to the Corporation. Such a request of Washington Willard made in a letter dated November 7, 1789, adding that "it would be exceedingly grateful to all the governors of this Society, if the portrait of the man we so highly love, esteem, and revere, should be the property of, and placed within, Harvard College." Savage did not present this letter till shortly before December 23, 1789, for at that time Washington wrote to the President of the College, stating that he had received the request at Savage's hands a few days before, and that the limner was then at work on the picture. Washington's diary shows that he sat to Savage first on Monday, December 21 (three hours), Monday, 28th ("all the forenoon"), and Wednesday, January 6, 1790 (an hour and a half, "to finish the picture"). "I am induced," said Washington, "to comply with this request from a wish that I have to gratify, as far as with propriety may be done, every reasonable desire of the patrons and promoters of science. And at the same time I feel myself flattered by the polite manner in which I am requested to give this proof of my sincere regard and good wishes for the prosperity of the University of Cambridge."

There was some delay in the picture (which is on a canvas 25 inches by 30) getting to its final resting-place, and this interval seems to have been improved by the painter, in making at least two copies of the portrait, one for John Adams, which has descended to Mr. Henry Adams, and the other, perhaps of smaller dimensions, or a mere sketch, which later served the artist in producing other pictures from which to make engravings. From such

a painting or sketch was probably made the picture described in a "Catalogue of a Loan Collection of Portraits, under the auspices of the Antiquarians of the Art Institute" (Chicago, 1894), as follows: "No. 363. Washington. Oil painting by Edward Savage. The present owner, the artist's grandson, has been told by his father that the panel on which the portrait is painted was taken from the door of a state coach of the reign of George III. The coach had been broken up, and Mr. Savage, then in London, secured it as a curiosity. Lent by Charles H. Savage, Chicago."

The Adams picture has been heliographed in the "Centennial of Washington's Inauguration," edited by C. W. Bowen, New York, 1892, where it can be compared with the Harvard picture, also reproduced there. This comparison will show that the replica varies slightly in some particulars of costume.

In October, 1790, Washington, being then in Boston, received from the College an expression of gratitude for his services, in a formal address. In replying to it, the President hoped that the "Muses might long enjoy a tranquil residence within the walls of the University."

The original picture is not alluded to in these proceedings, and had not apparently at that time been received in Cambridge. It was not placed in Harvard Hall probably till shortly before August 30, 1791, when the President and Fellows "voted that the thanks of this Corporation be given to Mr. Edward Savage, portrait painter, for his polite and generous attention to the University, in painting a portrait of the President of the United States, taken by him from the life; and that Mr. Savage's brother be requested to transmit to him this vote."

We have direct testimony to the faithfulness of Savage's work as a likeness in the opinion of Josiah Quincy, later President of the College. Mr. Edmund Quincy, in a *Life of his father*, says that President Quincy always declared "that the portrait by Savage in the College Dining-room in Harvard Hall was the best likeness he had ever seen of Washington, though its merits as a work of art were but small. . . . One day [says the younger Quincy] when talking over those times in his old age, I asked my father to tell me what were his recollections of Washington's personal presence and bearing. 'I will tell you,' said he, 'just how he

struck me. He reminded me of the gentlemen who used to come to Boston in those days to attend the General Court from Hampden or Franklin County in the western part of the State,—a little stiff in his person; not a little formal in his manners; not particularly at ease in the presence of strangers. He had the air of a country gentleman not accustomed to mix much in society, perfectly polite; but not easy in his address and conversation, and not graceful in gait and movement.’ ”

Savage's picture became popular enough in engravings, many of them not closely resembling the original, to make reproductions of it a source of profit to the artist for some years, while its popularity lasted. Savage had probably already gone to London, at the time the College requested his brother to transmit its vote to him. He there became for a while a pupil of Benjamin West. He had taken with him in some form the likeness which he had painted for the College. This sketch or drawing he used as the basis of an oval engraving in stipple, published in London, February 7, 1792. This plate professes to be engraved by Savage “from the original picture painted in 1790, for the Philosophical Chamber at the University of Cambridge in Massachusetts.” This engraving, slightly retouched about the hair, was used in “Washington's Monuments of Patriotism,” published at Philadelphia (1800) just after Washington's death. Another plate, somewhat smaller than Savage's, was made in 1793, and published by E. Jeffery, August 10, 1793. Some tinted copies of this were issued. New engravings of Savage's London print appeared in Washington's “Official Letters to Congress,” Boston, 1796, engraved by S. Hill; in “Epistles from General Washington,” New York, 1796, engraved in stipple by Rollenson; in the *Philadelphia Monthly Magazine* in 1798, engraved by Houston; in “Legacies of Washington,” Trenton, 1800, engraved by W. Harrison; and in “Washingtonia,” Baltimore, 1800, engraved by Tanner. J. C. Buttre, of New York, reengraved it in mezzotint in 1865, and O'Neill of New York in stipple in the same year, but the badge of the Cincinnati was omitted in this last one.

Savage published a new and larger plate (18×14 inches) in London in 1793, which is quite different as a composition from the Harvard picture. It represents Washington sitting at a table and holding a plan of the future city of Washington, and has this

inscription : "E. Savage, Pinx. et Sculp. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., President of the United States of America. From the original portrait, painted at the request of the Corporation of the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Published by E. Savage. June 25, 1793." There is a copy of this engraving in Harvard College Library. Later a new plate, a trifle narrower, was made, with a few changes in surroundings.

This picture was reproduced, with some accessories omitted, in Winterbotham's "View of the United States," New York, 1796. Prints of it were also published at Providence in 1800, and later, from retouched plates, engraved by Wm. Hamlin. The figure is in civil dress, and does not have the badge of the Cincinnati Society, as the original military picture had, but the view of the head is much the same.

A large group-picture by Savage was better known in the early part of this century than any of the engravings from his single likenesses of Washington. In this composite picture the figure of the President was suggested by the picture of 1793. This showed, in a plate measuring  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  inches, a circle of Washington and his family, about a table, on which the plan under Washington's hand bore a plot of the new federal city. Mrs. Washington, the adopted children, and a negro servant make up the group. It was published in London March 10, 1798, and professed to be "painted and engraved by E. Savage." The sale of it demanded in time a new plate, and the impressions of this second issue are recognizable from some changes in the rosette of the hat lying upon the table. It was reengraved by Sartain in mezzotint at a later day. The original canvas was acquired by the Boston Museum in 1840, and is said to have been bought in 1892 by William F. Havemeyer, of New York.

I have made use of W. S. Baker's "Engraved Portraits of Washington," Philadelphia, 1880, in supplementing my own memoranda on Savage and his work.

*Justin Winsor, '53.*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

## THE MAGAZINE.

With the present number, the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* completes its third volume, and a word as to its future may be of interest. The Council of the Association decided at the beginning that, during the first few experimental years, while the *Magazine* was overcoming the initial inertia encountered by all new undertakings, while its necessary expenditures and its possible circle of subscribers were indefinite, the wisest policy from a business point of view was to make the subscription price one dollar, and to depend upon the treasury of the Association and upon voluntary effort for all additional needs. This decision has been justified by the result. During its first three years, which have not been favorable years for new enterprises, the *Magazine* with this assistance has steadily increased its number of subscribers, has met the necessary expenditures required for its publication, its office expenses, and for the distribution of such sample copies and other information in regard to it as a vigorous business policy demanded, and has enabled the management to create and maintain for it such a character as, we believe, will make its tentative subscription list permanent.

With the beginning of the fourth year of its existence, however, the members of the Council feel that this first experimental stage should soon end; that the *Magazine* is fast reaching the point where, now that the large preliminary expenses are decreasing, it easily can and rightly ought to be self-supporting; where it should no longer expect either money or services as gifts; but where it should make its subscription price sufficiently large to enable it to meet all ordinary running expenses. These can be satisfactorily met by doubling the present subscription price, provided all present subscribers can be retained and a normal rate of increase maintained. The annual subscription price has, therefore, been raised to two dollars; the business office has been put upon a purely business basis, with better preparations for meeting the demands upon it; and it is expected and believed that the members of the Association, in order to provide for such of the unusual requirements of the period of establishment as may still continue during the next year or two, will cheerfully continue their membership and their membership fees until the last stage of the problem is finally solved.

It only remains for each subscriber to remember that he is the court of last resort, upon whose decision the success or failure of the *Magazine* depends. If this work be worth doing at all, it is worth doing well; and if it approve itself to Harvard men as well done, surely none of them

will grudge the cost. I have no doubt, therefore, that our expectations will be abundantly satisfied in the result.

*Warren K. Blodgett, '78.*

#### THE LAW SCHOOL.

In commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming of Dean Langdell to the chair of a professor at the Harvard Law School, all of his present colleagues, four of whom were formerly his pupils, together with Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, a former associate in the Law Faculty, have contributed legal essays to the May number of the *Harvard Law Review*, which the editors have cordially placed at their disposal, with a dedication to Dean Langdell, "in honor of his genius as a lawyer, his originality as a teacher of law, his sagacity as a law school administrator, and his devoted and successful services as dean and professor during the last twenty-five years."

Professor Keener, a former pupil and colleague of Professor Langdell, had intended to send a paper to this number of the *Review*, but, greatly to the regret of himself and his quondam associates, unforeseen duties made this impossible.

On June 25, the day before Commencement, Sir Frederick Pollock will deliver an address before the Harvard Law School Association in Sanders Theatre, and the members of the Association will afterwards dine together in Massachusetts Hall.

The second quinquennial catalogue of the Law School will be ready for distribution before the end of the academic year.

*James Barr Ames, '68.*

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#### THE UNIVERSITY.

##### THE ADVANCING YEAR.

Personal items. — Graduate amenities. — Football in the Faculty. — Football in the Overseers. — Intercollegiate Debates. — The Harvard Memorial Society. — Alumni Weekly. — The Library. — University Hall.

On Saturday, April 27, President Eliot landed in New York, having been absent from Cambridge since January 4. He returns in most vigorous health. Prof. Charles H. Moore has been appointed Curator of the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts. March 9, died Thomas Motley, Instructor in Farming, who had for several years headed the list of college officers, as arranged by academic seniority. The death of Leverett



Saltonstall has removed an eminent alumnus ; his legacy of five thousand dollars was a mark of his lifelong affection for the University.

By a graceful and hospitable thought, the New York Harvard Club has extended its privileges to any member of the College Faculty who may happen to be in New York. All that is necessary in order to be regularly "put up" is to take from the Dean one of the cards of introduction with which he is generously supplied. The courtesy is of a piece with the entertainment which the various local and houseless Harvard Clubs show to those members of the Faculty who attend their annual dinners and tell the world what is going on at *Alma Mater*. Such amenities are evidence that both sides understand not only the common interest of graduates and teachers, but the necessity of mutual support and sympathy. The ultimate tribunal to which the wisdom of the acts of all the governing boards must be submitted is the sober public opinion of the alumni of the University ; they support it by their means, their sons, their influence and their affection ; an exchange of views tends to prudence within the institution and to loyalty without.

The motives which led the Faculty to the two votes against intercollegiate football, quoted on pages 524 and 526, cannot be ascertained, because one argument appealed to one mind and another argument to another. Whether broken bones or broken rules or broken promises of reforming the game had most influence, it would be hard to say. Nor is it distinctly apparent from any of the votes precisely how far the Faculty was opposed to intercollegiate football, inasmuch as some people undoubtedly objected to the proposed manner of limiting what they considered an evil. It is noticeable that the younger members of the Faculty were divided in about the same proportion as the older members, and that some of those who have had the most experience in athletic matters were opposed to the game. Two arguments which seemed to affect the result have no connection with the playing rules. The first is that the attention given to the sport by undergraduates, by their friends, by the alumni, and by the press, diverts the public mind from the real function of a university, — that of transmitting and enlarging learning. The other branch of this line of argument is that football has come to be a serious interference with the work of the University during the season ; that the demands made upon the players are such that study cannot be expected from them ; and that the general excitement from practice and match games weakens the attention and application of a large body of students. Upon the other side it was urged that the Faculty has a perfect remedy in its own hands by requiring of all stu-

dents, athletic or otherwise, the regular, steady, daily work which is the normal life of the University; and that, on the general question of the public reputation of the University, the opinion of the alumni is as important as that of the Faculty.

It seems not unreasonable to suppose that the action of the Faculty would not have been taken had there been any assurance at the time of the first discussion that anybody had an intention of bringing about a reform of the game. Three months had passed since the Springfield gladiatorial contest, and no one seemed to be stirring in any university. The Athletic Committee had, however, actually initiated a movement looking towards a radical improvement of the game. Since undergraduates are plainly powerless to deal with such complications, the only people who could accomplish anything were the athletic graduates, who have a direct representation in the Athletic Committee. It now appears that they were prepared to support a reform which, in their judgment, would take away the objectionable features of the game. The recent concentration of public opinion upon this question has roused the alumni, and their interest is reflected in the discussion by their special representatives in the College government, — the Overseers. This body has usually been radically conservative on athletic questions, and in 1888 showed such a disposition to restrict the game that the Athletic Committee was created. The words "as defined by the Statutes" were undoubtedly intended to be a saving of whatever residuary power the Overseers might haply possess in the premises. The question of ultimate jurisdiction thus raised has not been settled, and it is a knotty point for the constitutional lawyer. What more interests the public just now is the likelihood of intercollegiate football matches for next fall.

While the Overseers and the Faculty are thus practicing mass plays, the students have, unchecked, met Yale and Princeton upon another field, and have brought the crimson home triumphant. At the joint debate with Yale in Sanders Theatre on January 18, the Harvard representatives successfully maintained their side. On March 27, three other Harvard men were adjudged superior in the intercollegiate debate at Princeton. These two successes, added to the previously unbroken succession of Harvard victories in debating, seem a sufficient answer to the assertion that a college course does not prepare a man for life. In all professions — except, of course, that of journalism, where facts speak for themselves — the main object is to convince; and the speaking in which Harvard men are now trained and by which they win their victories is a simple, manly, straightforward style. Rhetoric for the sake of

high sounding words, and oratory meant only to be admired, are considered blemishes. As to the future of debate at Harvard, there are several special reasons for encouragement. An association of those who have participated as speakers or alternates in intercollegiate debates has now been formed with the purpose of keeping up a system not unlike that of graduate coaching in athletics. The association will encourage and criticize debaters, keep track of promising speakers, and especially "develop" Freshmen. In the second place, the Freshman Debating Society, with a membership of more than one hundred, and thirty contestants for the Yale Freshman debate, has put the training several years farther back; and the debaters are already well under way who will come forward during the next three or four years for intercollegiate university contests. In the third place, since properly conducted debate has been shown to be a suitable intellectual discipline, a movement is now on foot to extend the instruction by providing an elective open to Juniors, thus supplementing the present English VI, which is restricted to thirty selected Seniors. A fourth suggestion is that the successful contestants of the year be honored publicly by a testimonial dinner.

College journalism has taken on a form more like that of secular journalism by the establishment at the beginning of the academic year of the daily *Harvard News* as a rival to the *Crimson*. So far as reading matter is concerned, the competition has a good effect on both papers. A natural desire to enlarge the field of enterprise led to the announcement early in February that the *Crimson* was about to issue an *Alumni Weekly*, containing news likely to interest the graduates. Inasmuch as this ground was already covered by the *Graduates' Magazine*, a conference was arranged between the editors of the *Crimson* and some of the alumni, the result of which was that the *Crimson* editors unanimously withdrew their proposal. A public statement was thereupon issued, signed by a body of the best known Harvard alumni, expressing their appreciation of this generous and public-spirited course. This settlement reflects much credit upon the undergraduate spirit, and avoids a division of strength and resources.

An interesting sign of active college life is the formation of the new Harvard Memorial Society. The name, by its likeness to that of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies," and "Harvard Memorial Hall," suggests the purpose of the Society. The Harvard Historical Society, which flourished a dozen years ago, had for its object the encouragement of historical study in general; the new organization proposes to devote itself to the study of Harvard history, and especially to the marking of

historical spots in and about the college grounds and buildings. For instance, it is proposed to find out the rooms in which great men have lived as students or teachers, and to put suitable tablets on the exterior walls and within the buildings. Other places which will naturally be marked, are the spot where President Langdon made his famous prayer before the troops on the night before Bunker Hill; the buildings occupied as barracks by the Continental troops; the site of the first Harvard Hall, and first Stoughton Hall; the places once inhabited by distinguished presidents, such as Dunster, Wadsworth, Sparks, and Everett; the "Rebellion Tree;" the site of the church in which Washington, Lafayette, and Jackson were received and honored. An interesting course of lectures on Harvard history by distinguished alumni has also been planned for next year. The inception of this scheme is due to a few public-spirited undergraduates, who have drawn in a body of officers of the University, and have elected fifteen honorary members from among the best-known Harvard alumni. The "first honorary member" is Rev. William H. Furness, of Philadelphia, who is also the "oldest living graduate." Mr. Justin Winsor assumes the presidency. The graduates of the College will generously respond to the appeal which will doubtless be made for the few hundred dollars necessary to pay the modest expenses of placing permanent memorials, and it is hoped that the Corporation will assume their permanent care.

A Committee appointed by the Corporation, consisting of the Treasurer and Librarian, is engaged with Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge in making plans for the transformation of old Gore Hall into a stack and reading-room. The changes will give immediate relief to the library, but by no means preclude the necessity of carrying out in the near future the more extensive plans of a new structure which the death of the intending benefactor, two years ago, brought to a standstill. Arrangements will be made by which about 15,000 volumes of the collections now in old Gore Hall will be available elsewhere during the summer; and it is supposed that by the opening of the next academic year the new stack and reading-room will be ready for occupancy. It is expected that work will be begun during Commencement week, and that the improvements will render the building fireproof, so that the objection to introducing artificial light will be removed. The Committee have a limited sum of money to work with, and cannot do all that they would wish.

Of all the University buildings, none is more inconvenient or crowded than University Hall, the seat of the administrative offices, where are assembled the records of all the students under the Faculty of Arts and

Sciences. The Faculty Room, with about fifty seats, accommodates a Faculty of eighty-one members, of whom sixty-five have been present at one meeting this year. The office of the Recorder is also small and inconvenient, and one of the clerks has colonized an alcove never intended to be used for such purposes. Under the reform which calls for daily returns of absences, and as a result of the system of personal relations with individual students, the necessary bookkeeping of the office has become a serious matter. Much of this work goes on in public, and records are made in the same book by several different individuals. The result is some confusion, and a considerable loss of time to those officers of the college whose moments are most precious. It would be a much appreciated public convenience if all the College offices in Cambridge and Boston might be connected with each other by a private telephone system, which would facilitate communication throughout the University precincts. From the College Office to the Agassiz Museum, the Botanic Garden, and the Observatory is a journey of some minutes, with no certainty of finding the person sought. It is desirable to assemble either in University Hall, or in some new building, all the officers of the University in Cambridge, including the Bursar, the Secretary of the Scientific School, the "up-stairs deans," and the whole staff of clerks and stenographers. The present efficiency of the College Office is obtained by doing work at a disadvantage, which means a sacrifice of convenience not only to the officers, but to the instructors, students, and the public. Nevertheless, several improvements have recently been made in the system of the College books. For the first time the entrance records of students are placed on the same page with their college records; the correcting of the entrance books and their return to the Committee on Entrance Examinations have been improved and quickened. Since 1893 the excellent system has prevailed of asking special students, Freshmen, and applicants for scholarships to furnish the names of two persons in a position to answer questions about them; personal letters are then written to these two addresses, and the University takes every precaution thus to assure itself of the character of those who seek its membership or its aids.

*Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.*

#### STUDENT LIFE.

"Clio, the Neglected Muse," an article "From a Graduate's Window," in the December number of the *Magazine*, has aroused much interest among the students, and has made them think how little they know of Harvard's past, and how little they observe the memory of Harvard

men. Several letters have appeared in the College papers proposing various plans of remedy, the most popular proposition being, that a series of lectures be given each year on "Historic Harvard," by professors and graduates, who, through their studies or recollections, could make such lectures interesting, and that transmittenda be put in the rooms occupied by such men as Emerson, Holmes, and Sumner. At present almost the only rooms so marked are 5 and 42 College House, by pictures of Emerson and Frank Bolles; and 32 Stoughton, by the initials of Phillips Brooks cut in the floor. As a result of this interest, eight members of the Junior class organized on May 7 a "Harvard Memorial Society," the object of which, as expressed in the constitution, is "to foster among students interest in the historical associations of Harvard, and to perpetuate the traditions of her past." The Society is made up of active and honorary members. Twenty to thirty Seniors and a smaller number of resident graduates form the active membership. The honorary members are a limited number of non-resident graduates who are interested in historical work, or have been of especial service to the University. The officers are: Pres., Dr. Justin Winsor, '53; vice-pres., Prof. A. B. Hart, '80; sec., A. C. Train, '96; treas., C. Dickinson, '96; archivist, W. G. Brown, '91; curator, G. L. Paine, '96.

The interest in debating, which has increased much during the last few years, shows no signs of growing less. On the contrary, the first debate ever held with Princeton has given a new stimulus to the work of the societies. More anxiety was felt over the result of this contest than over that of the recent one with Yale, as it was known that Princeton paid much more attention than Yale to speaking. Every effort was therefore made to bring out the best men in the competitive debate held February 16, to choose speakers. The judges, Prof. S. Williston, Prof. E. Cummings, Mr. J. J. Hayes, and Mr. G. P. Baker, selected, out of 27 competitors, as Harvard's representatives, C. A. Duniway, 2 Gr., of the Harvard Union, W. E. Hutton, '95, of the Wendell Phillips Club, and F. Dobyns, '98; J. C. Rowe, '95, was chosen alternate. The debate was held at Princeton, March 27, and resulted in a victory for Harvard. The standard of speaking was said by those present to have been higher than in any previous contest. The question was: "*Resolved*, That if it were possible, a reasonable property qualification for the exercise of the municipal franchise in the United States would be desirable." The Princeton representatives, W. H. Butler, J. W. Park, and H. E. White, supported the affirmative. Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, presided, and introduced the speakers. The judges were Rev. Dr. David Greer, Hon. George L. Rives, and Prof. George G. Chase of Columbia. After the debate a banquet at the Princeton Inn was

given to the debaters and judges, at which L. McK. Garrison, '88, responded to the toast, "Harvard." The debaters were enthusiastic over the cordial treatment they received at Princeton.

An event of scarcely less interest to the local debaters was the contest between the Harvard Union and the Wendell Phillips Club on March 8. The Union had the affirmative of the question: "*Resolved*, That the present method of electing senators is preferable to election by popular vote." As each club made every effort to bring out its ablest debaters, the speaking was on both sides remarkably spirited, and the debate no less interesting than the average intercollegiate contest. For the Union, H. A. Bull, '95, and J. P. Hall, 1 L., were the principal speakers, five-minute speeches being also made by E. H. Warren, '95, N. P. Dodge, 1 L., J. P. Warren, '96, C. A. Duniway, 2 Gr., and R. C. Ringwalt, '95; F. D. Pollak, '96, and W. S. Youngman, '95, made the principal speeches for the Wendell Phillips Club, and were supported by W. E. Hutton, '95, W. R. Buckminster, 2 L., F. R. Steward, '96, A. S. Apsey, 3 L., and A. P. Stone, 2 L. The judges, Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge, Mr. E. L. Conant, and Mr. G. P. Baker, decided in favor of the Union. The debate was such an unquestionable success that it is to be hoped that an inter-club contest will become an annual event.

The Harvard Union has held regular meetings with debates of the usual high standard. One was held with the Prospect Union Debating Club, March 29, on the question: "*Resolved*, That labor organizations are prejudicial to the best interests of workingmen." The Harvard Union supported the affirmative, its representatives being C. Dickinson, '96, C. E. Bryan, '96, and F. S. Elliot, '95; J. Schwartz, J. M. Madden, and L. Beedle spoke for the Prospect Union. The decision of the judges, Mr. G. O. Virtue and E. S. Page, 1 L., was in favor of the Prospect Union. The Wendell Phillips Club has had its usual successful quarter, and has increased its membership by two competitive debates. The Freshman Debating Club has been especially active this spring in anticipation of its debate with the Yale Freshman, held at New Haven, May 10. Meetings have been held every Wednesday, at several of which the speakers have been criticised by upper classmen. For their debate with Yale the club chose the affirmative of the question: "*Resolved*, That the President's term should be lengthened to six years, and that he be ineligible for reelection." Two competitive debates were held to decide on the speakers. At the first ten men were selected who spoke a second time, April 11. From these the judges, Prof. A. B. Hart, Prof. E. Cummings, and Mr. J. J. Hayes, chose C. Grilk, C. E. Morgan, H. T. Reynolds, Sp., and for alternate F. Hendrick.

The Yale *News*, in speaking recently of the establishment of the

George William Curtis college lectureship on Good Government, complained of the few opportunities Yale men have of hearing cultivated speakers. No such complaint can be made at Harvard. During the winter months scarcely a night passes without one or more lectures before different college organizations. Some are on purely technical subjects, such as those given before the Engineering Society and the Boylston Chemical Club, while others are nearly as interesting to the public as to the students. In this latter class comes the address of the English actor, Mr. Beerbohm Tree. Last year, as it will be remembered, Mr. Henry Irving spoke in Sanders Theatre, on "Individuality," under the auspices of the Harvard Union. The experiment proved so successful that this year the Press Association sent a similar invitation to Mr. Tree, and March 29 Sanders Theatre was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience. On the platform were Mrs. Tree and other members of Mr. Tree's company, several members of the Faculty, and the officers of the Press Association. Professor Peirce introduced Mr. Tree, who spoke on "Some Aspects of the Stage and Culture of the Imagination." An informal reception was given him by the Press Association before the address.

Another interesting address was one given by General Booth of the Salvation Army, under the auspices of the Religious Union, in Sanders Theatre, February 20. After a brief introduction by Professor Peabody, General Booth told of his work in "Darkest England," and spoke of social work in general. The audience was perhaps the largest in Sanders during this year.

The exhibition of the Camera Club is becoming an annual event looked forward to with much pleasure. The club, though small in numbers, is very active, and does excellent work. It promises to play an important part in raising the artistic perception and appreciation of the students. The exhibition was held this year, March 7-10. The number of pictures exhibited was somewhat smaller than last year, but the artistic and technical value of those shown was much greater than in former years. A basis of comparison was formed by the prize pictures of previous years which were hung in the hall. The judges, Mr. George M. Morgan and Mr. Francis R. Allen, of the Boston Camera Club, awarded the first prize to F. E. Frothingham, '96, for the best all round work, and the second to C. P. M. Rumford, '97, for his group of pictures taken for the most part on the Delaware River; Dr. O. W. Huntington received the prize for portraiture. Honorable mention was given to P. P. Sharples, '95, and to A. F. Stevenson, Jr., '95. The medal offered by Professor Norton for the most artistic picture was awarded to C. P. M. Rumford, '97, by vote of the club. This method of awarding the medal was sug-



gested by Professor Norton, who was quite unable to decide which of ten particularly good pictures possessed the greatest merit. The attendance during the four days of the exhibition was over 3,000.

A plan was suggested during the winter of holding a series of "College Conferences," at which students and members of the Faculty might informally discuss college topics of interest to both bodies. A meeting of some twenty students and a few professors was held at Professor de Sumichrast's house to talk the matter over. At the request of those present Professor de Sumichrast appointed a committee to arrange the proposed conferences — W. Ames, '95; W. K. Brice, '95; J. C. Fairchild, '96; R. C. Grew, '95; G. G. Murchie, '95, and E. H. Warren, '95. The newspapers in various parts of the country speedily began to announce that the form of the government of Harvard was to be changed, and that the students were to be admitted to a share in it. So many misconceptions arose as to the very simple nature of the proposed conferences that the committee decided to abandon the plan of having them.

The Junior dinner was held at the Vendome Hotel, Boston, April 5. The large attendance of over 200 made it unusually successful. Junior dinners are almost the only opportunities classes now have of coming together socially, and so may be taken as an index to class feeling. Ninety-six has been conspicuous in all lines of college activity, and on this occasion showed evidence of that class spirit of which there is not overmuch in these days of large classes and electives. The president of the class, J. C. Fairchild, presided, and E. M. Hurley acted as toastmaster. The speakers were E. R. Mathews, for the College press; J. R. Bullard, Jr., for the 'Varsity crew; J. A. Gade, for the literary interests of the class; H. E. Addison, on "Any Old Thing;" C. Brewer, for football; Captain Griffin of the class nine, Captain Forbes of the class crew, and A. Borden. R. M. Townsend read a poem.

It was announced this year that the Hasty Pudding play was to be somewhat more "serious" than the usual Pudding production. The lovers of burlesque, however, had no reason to fear anything dull, for "Proserpina" was in the usual lively Pudding vein. There was less horse-play and more legitimate comic opera, that was all; and it was generally regarded as an improvement. The libretto, by Winthrop Ames, '95, was very bright and contained some exceedingly good songs. The music, as usual light and catchy, was composed by D. G. Mason, '95, who wrote part of last year's score. Three performances were given in New York, three in Boston, and four in Cambridge. One of the latter was as usual exclusively for present and past members of the Club. The last performance was for the benefit of the 'Varsity crew. The acting of C. M. Flandrau, '95, as Mrs. Ceres; E. G. Merrill, '95, as

Mrs. Venus, the professional beauty ; and of J. Purdon, '95, as Dan Cupid, her son, was especially amusing.

The musical clubs have been busy the past three months preparing for their spring concerts. Many places were left vacant in all of them by the withdrawal of the Seniors. Forty men answered the call for candidates for the Glee Club. There was the usual lack of tenors, but the voices were, as a rule, good ; and nineteen were taken on for further trial. Regular practice was kept up under the training of Mr. Locke, and many new pieces learned. Permission was granted for concerts at Andover, March 1, in aid of the Andover Football Association ; at Cambridgeport, February 26, in aid of the Prospect Union ; at Boston, April 3, for the S. F. Smith, '29, testimonial ; at Boston, April 6, at the University Club ; at Roxbury, April 24 ; at Lowell, April 26 ; at Salem, April 30 ; at Newton, May 6 ; and at Fall River, May 10. The Mandolin Club has practiced regularly under the leadership of R. G. Morse, '96. Owing to the excellence of the material the club has been considerably enlarged this spring, there now being six first mandolins, four second, four guitars, and a viola. Another innovation that has not before been tried in a 'Varsity Club is the introduction of a flageolet. In many of the pieces the viola is not strong enough to bring out the part, but the flageolet, with its high register, does this very well. The Banjo Club, under the leadership of J. M. Little, '97, has had a successful quarter. The Pierian Sodality has decided to retain C. L. Safford, '94, as leader, although he has left the University. Concerts were arranged this spring at Wellesley and Radcliffe Colleges, and in Newton, Boston, and Lowell.

The chess and whist elements of the Chess and Whist Club have parted and formed separate organizations. The Chess Club, in order to keep up interest in the game, has decided to have the championship of the College held subject to challenge under the following conditions : besides the champion there is a guard of four players and a Sophomore champion, any of whom may challenge the champion for his title. The guards are subject to challenge from any member of the club, and the Sophomore champion from any member registered in one of the lower classes. S. M. Ballou, 2 L., is at present the champion ; W. L. Van Kleeck, '95, J. Hewins, Jr., '96 ; L. Schoenfeld, '95, and H. Lewis, '96, form the guard, and E. E. Southard, '97, is the Sophomore champion. Several evenings have been devoted to simultaneous chess with members of the Boston and New York Chess Clubs. The Whist Club, also, has been active. A challenge was sent to Yale and accepted for an intercollegiate tournament, to be held in Cambridge May 3. From the results of the tournament for the college championship, the following team of three couples was selected : W. T. Gunnison, 3 L., and A. D.

Salinger, 3 L.; E. K. Hall, 2 L., and M. B. Jones, 1 L.; C. D. Booth, '96, and W. T. Denison, '96.

G. H. Dorr, '97.

#### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

The report of the Treasurer shows that Radcliffe College has received the following gifts during the last three months: in March, from Miss Loring, \$50.95; in April, the following, \$10,000, bequest of Miss Anna C. Lowell, "in memory of my dear friend, Cornelia Loring, who was so much interested in the Harvard examinations for women;" \$5,000 on account of Mrs. Sweetser's bequest; \$15,000 from the executors of Miss Sarah Parker's estate; and \$1,000 from a friend, to be applied to the purchase of scientific or reference books for the library.

Accessions have been made to the library by purchase and by gift. Mrs. James T. Fields has gracefully sent the check received for a poem, which has provided an authentic set of Ruskin's works and Pope's works, edited by Elwin and Courthope. Mr. Charles F. Atkinson has added a number of antislavery books to the collection he had already given as "a memorial to William P. Atkinson and Sarah C. Atkinson, lifelong abolitionists." Colonel Higginson continues to make his occasional friendly visits to the library; his last gift was the "Letters of Emily Dickinson," whom he introduced to the world in a brilliant article in the *Atlantic Monthly* several years ago. He has also placed in the library a collection of autograph letters from distinguished persons. Harvard College has given to Radcliffe, *Allgemeine Geschichte*, edited by Oncken, numbers 76, 87, 94-204.

During the spring recess the ground back of the gymnasium was fenced in to give the students a place in which to play basket ball. The new land furnishes the room for three new tennis courts, the grading for which is now in progress.

On the 6th of March, Dr. Horace Howard Furness came to Radcliffe at the invitation of Miss Irwin, to read "A Midsummer Night's Dream." It was an unusual pleasure for the students to hear this reading by one who has so much power of imagination and such a rare appreciation of the humor and beauty of Shakespeare. The recent addresses before the Emmanuel Club were made by Miss Helena S. Dudley on "The College Settlements Association," and by Rev. S. M. Crothers, on "St. Francis of Assisi." The addresses before the Graduate Club were made by Mr. Humphry Ward, who read selections from the poems of William Watson, and by General Walker on "The Confessions of an Individualist." Mrs. Margaret Deland read a paper before the English Club on "The Value of the Novel;" Prof. J. W. White spoke before the Classical

Club on "A Winter in Greece," and Miss Anna B. Thompson read a paper before the Philosophy Club on "The Practical Value of Fichte's Philosophy." Under the direction of the Music Club two concerts were given, one by Miss Gertrude Franklin, and one by a stringed quartette from Harvard University. The Glee and Banjo Clubs gave their annual concert on the 3d and 5th of April.

In March appeared the seventh of the Radcliffe College Monographs, "The Unity of Fichte's Doctrine of Knowledge," by Miss Anna Boynton Thompson. The book, which is the result of the detailed study and comparison of all the philosophical works of Fichte unites clearness of exposition with a certain passionate vigor of expression. Miss Thompson's main thesis is the consistency of Fichte's system in all the expressions of it. A luminous account of the main features of the doctrine is followed by an appendix containing quotations from all the works of Fichte in substantiation of each point of the summary. The book, which is indispensable to every student of Fichte, is, as Dr. Royce says, in the introduction which he prefixed "as independent and original within the limits possible in an expository essay, as it is devoted and painstaking."

Valeria Fraser, '93-'94, is the assistant in the English Department of the Normal School at Athens, Georgia. Eleanor B. Eaton, '90-'95, has been appointed instructor in Rhetoric at Wellesley College for next year. Mary E. Davy, '94-'95, is to teach Mathematics at Waterman Hall, Sycamore, Ill. On April 16, Mary Chase, '93-'94, married Prescott O. Clarke, of Providence, R. I.

#### ALUMNAE NOTES.

On April 15, The Appian Way Club held its third annual meeting, at which Kate Runkle, Elizabeth Briggs, Maud A. Lawson, Helen L. Reed, and Mary J. Foley were present. It was decided to change the name of the club to Harvard Annex Club, and to extend the membership so as to include all the graduates of the Harvard Annex. — Alice Jose, '93, is teaching at Miss Scandlin's school, Boston; Lucy A. Paton, '92, has accepted a position at Miss Folsom's school, Boston; Sophie C. Hart, '92, is made associate professor of Rhetoric at Wellesley College. — On April 17, Jane M. Blake, '91, married Arthur S. Johnson, of Boston.

*Mary Coes.*

#### ACADEMIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

##### THE DOCUMENTS ON THE FOOTBALL QUESTION.

So much discussion has been aroused by the recent action of the governing bodies of the University upon intercollegiate football, that a record of the proceedings and votes which were taken upon them should here be

made. In order to understand the matter, it is necessary to go back to the original formation of the Athletic Committee, and to the previous action upon the question of prohibition.

The earliest general vote looking to the regulation of athletics was passed by the College Faculty in the following words : —

“No match games, races, or athletic exhibitions shall take place in Cambridge, except after the last recitation hour on Saturday, or after four o'clock in the afternoon.”

May 29, 1882, the Faculty appointed a committee to consider and report upon athletic sports and their relation to college work. Upon the report of that committee it was voted by the Faculty, June 5, 1882 : —

“That a standing Committee on the regulation of Athletic Sports be appointed, to consist of three members, of whom [the Director of the Gymnasium] shall be one, and to report to the Faculty at the first meeting in January of each year.”

This Committee, for a year and a half, from 1882 to 1884, sat with two members of the Corporation as a joint Committee on Athletics ; thereafter it acted alone as a responsible Committee of three.

January 6, 1885, the Athletic Committee reported that, —

“After deliberate investigation we have become convinced that the game of foot-ball as at present played by college teams is brutal, demoralizing to players and spectators, and extremely dangerous, and we do not believe that at the present time and with the prevailing spirit any revision of the rules made by the Intercollegiate Association could be effective in removing these objectionable features.

“We believe that foot-ball, played in the proper spirit under proper conditions, may be made one of the most valuable of college sports, and we should deprecate its permanent loss.”

The Faculty thereupon, January 6, 1885, —

“*Voted*, That students shall not be allowed to play Intercollegiate games of football.”

The Athletic Committee was reorganized under the following vote of May 26, 1885, which was recommended by the old committee : —

“The Committee on the regulation of athletic sports shall consist of five members, namely : the Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium ; a physician resident in Boston or Cambridge ; a graduate of Harvard College, interested in athletic sports ; and two undergraduates chosen from among the leaders in athletic sports.

“The Committee shall be appointed by the President of the University for the term of one year.

“The Committee shall report to the Faculty at the first meeting in January of each year : and on all questions involving general principles shall consult the Faculty before communicating its decision to the students.”

January 5, 1886, the Faculty adopted the following vote : —

"Whereas the Committee on Athletics has advised the Faculty that the game of football has been much improved during the past season : —

"Voted, on recommendation of the Committee, that the Faculty's prohibition of intercollegiate games of football, adopted Jan. 6, 1885, be now withdrawn."

April 18, 1888, a Committee of the Overseers recommended the adoption of the following votes, which were *not passed* : —

"Voted, That the Faculty be requested to prohibit any undergraduate from taking part in any athletic contest with the students of any other college, or with any organization not belonging to the University, during the College year."

"Voted, That the existing Committee on Athletics should be increased from five to seven members by adding thereto one member of the Faculty and one undergraduate, and that this Committee should be given the entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty."

As a substitute, a minority committee proposed the following, which was also *not adopted* : —

"1st. That the formal intercollegiate contests be limited to Yale, and that University teams be alone permitted to take part in them.

"2d. That these contests take place only at New Haven, Cambridge, or such other New England city or town as the Athletic Committee may from time to time designate."

Instead of accepting either of these propositions, the Overseers substituted the following, May 2, 1888 : —

"Whereas in the opinion of this Board an undue prominence is now given to Athletic Contests in the College, and excesses and abuses attending the same and mainly incidental to intercollegiate contests should be checked and guarded against for the future, Therefore,

"Voted, — That in the opinion of this Board intercollegiate contests should take place only in Cambridge, New Haven, or such other New England city or town as the Committee on Athletics may from time to time designate, that University teams alone should be permitted to take part in intercollegiate contests, and that students should be prohibited from taking part in contests with organizations not belonging to the University, except on Saturdays and holidays."

This was followed, on May 9, 1888, by the following vote of the Overseers : —

"Voted, — That in the opinion of this Board it is expedient that the existing Committee on Athletics should be increased by adding thereto two members of the Faculty and one undergraduate, — the undergraduate members of the Committee to be appointed by the undergraduates in such manner as the Fac-

ulty may determine ; and that the Committee should have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty.

"The Committee thus constituted comprises three members of the College Faculty, one physician, three undergraduates.

"*Voted*, That in the opinion of this Board additional space should be provided as soon as practicable for use as a college play-ground."

The Corporation thereupon, May 14, 1888, —

"*Voted*, — To transmit to the College Faculty a copy of the communication received from the Overseers in relation to athletics, and to request them to examine the whole subject and make a report thereon to this Board."

The Faculty, May 15, 1888, appointed a special committee of three, which submitted an elaborate report in print, June 12, 1888. They recommended an Athletic Committee of nine members (three Faculty, three graduate, three undergraduate, as finally adopted) ; they also made the following suggestions as to the status of the committee : —

"As to its powers, your Committee recommend that this Committee shall have full powers to control all matters relating to athletics and athletic contests in all departments of the University.

"As to its responsibilities, your Committee recommend that this Committee shall exist by the authority of the Corporation, and shall be responsible to that body alone, to whom they shall make two written reports each year."

The Faculty accepted the form of the Committee, but declined to recommend that it be responsible to the Corporation. Instead, they passed a series of votes, June 12, 1888, and sent them to the Corporation. The following are the most significant : —

"That this committee shall have full power over all matters relating to athletics and athletic contests, subject to such general regulations as the College Faculty may from time to time adopt. It shall present two written reports each year to the Faculty.

"That the Faculty reaffirm and adopt the following regulations on athletic sports : —

"1. No match games, races, or athletic exhibitions shall take place in Cambridge, except after the last recitation hour on Saturday, or after four o'clock in the afternoon.

"2. No college club or athletic association shall play or compete with professionals.

"3. No person shall assume the function of trainer or instructor in athletics upon the grounds, or within the buildings of the College, without authority in writing from the Committee.

4. "No student shall enter as a competitor in any athletic sport, or join as an active member any College athletic club, including baseball, football, cricket, lacrosse, and rowing associations, without a previous examination by the Director of the Gymnasium, and his permission so to do.

"5. All match games outside of Cambridge shall be played upon Saturday, unless permission to play on other days is first obtained from the Committee."

The Corporation, June 16, 1888, adopted both the scheme and the regulations for the Committee in the following votes : —

"After full consideration of the votes of the Board of Overseers of May 2 and May 9 on athletic contests, and the excesses and the abuses attending the same, of the statement made by the College Faculty at the request of the President and Fellows, and of the proceedings of the College Faculty thereon, —

"*Voted*, That the President and Fellows approve the votes adopted June 12 by the College Faculty on the subject of athletic sports, and particularly the proposed alterations in the constitution of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, which the Faculty have made substantially in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Overseers.

"*Voted*, That at the proper time the President and Fellows will appoint six members of that Committee in the manner proposed in the vote of the Faculty.

"*Voted*, To communicate these votes to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit."

The Overseers, in their meeting of June 20, 1888, made some minor amendments to the above regulations, and also added the following : —

"*Voted*, That the Committee on Athletics should have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty, except as otherwise provided by this Board."

The Overseers thus differed from the Corporation and Faculty as to the final authority above the Athletic Committee. The year was so nearly at an end that no agreement could be reached between the Corporation and Overseers. But a compromise was arranged, and carried out in the following votes, passed by the Corporation October 15, 1888, and ratified, verbatim, by the Overseers October 17, 1888 : —

"*Voted*, That the following be adopted as one of the standing rules and orders of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers : —

"A Committee for the regulation of athletic sports shall hereafter be annually appointed and chosen as follows : three members of the College Faculty, and three graduates of the College, these six to be appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers ; and also three undergraduates to be chosen during the first week of the College year by the majority vote of the following students : the Presidents of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Classes, and a representative from each of the following athletic organizations : the Boat Club, the Cricket Club, and the Athletic, Baseball, Football, Lacrosse, and Tennis Associations, who shall be called together for the purpose of making this choice by the President of the University.



"This Committee shall have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty, as defined by the statutes.

"*Voted*, That the Faculty and Committee be informed that the Corporation and Board of Overseers are of opinion that further restriction should be placed upon intercollegiate contests, in regard to the places where and the days when they should be played, and the teams that shall take part therein."

The Corporation and Overseers formally rescinded their conflicting votes of June 16 and June 20. The Faculty took no further action; but the five regulations which they laid down were carried out by the Athletic Committee, except that with regard to playing professionals.

For more than six years thereafter there was no Faculty debate or vote on athletics; the whole matter was left to the Athletic Committee. But on February 19, 1895, the docket of the Faculty, previously sent out in print to the members, included the following:—

"*Resolved*, that in the opinion of this Faculty football games among college students should not be played except on college grounds."

For this proposition, when it came before the Faculty, a substitute was proposed in the following words:—

"*Resolved*, That the Faculty desire the Committee on Athletics to put a stop to all intercollegiate football contests."

Most of the meeting was given up to the discussion; and, under the new rules of the Faculty, a vote was taken at the regular time for adjournment: the substitute was adopted in place of the original proposal by 22 to 18, and then was carried by a vote of 24 to 12.

At the next meeting of the Faculty, March 5, 1895, the following communication was presented from the Athletic Committee:—

"CAMBRIDGE, February 25th, 1895.

"TO THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES:

"*Dear Sirs*,—The resolution of February 19th, 'that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences desire the Committee on Athletics to put a stop to all intercollegiate football contests,' has been carefully considered.

"In reply, the Committee desire to say that many weeks ago they decided that unless the character of intercollegiate football was radically improved, Harvard must withdraw from the game. On January 19th, in a formal communication, the Athletic Committee requested the graduate football advisers to take counsel as to the best means of reducing the risks of personal injury, and of eliminating from the contests the unsportsmanlike spirit which marked the game at Springfield this year, and to report the result of their deliberations to the Committee before arranging games with other colleges. A few days later, the Chairman of the Committee, in a letter to Dr. Brooks, urged the importance of giving up the summer practice of having the season termi-

nate as early as the Saturday before Thanksgiving, of reducing materially the receipts and expenditures, and of confining the contests to the home grounds of the competitors.

"In compliance with the Committee's request, the football advisers had several meetings and have submitted their report, in substance as follows :—

"In order to lessen the excessive notoriety and bring the game within the proper limits of a college sport, they recommend (1) That all games be played upon the home grounds of the competitors ; (2) That the sale of tickets be limited to graduates and undergraduates for themselves and their guests ; (3) That all efforts on the part of the press to give undue publicity to the game throughout the season be discouraged.

"In the matter of training they feel that much has been accomplished by the adoption of Mr. Lathrop's ideas, and they hope to effect still further reforms by shortening the period of hard football work and by providing for a more gradual introduction to the active work. They recommend also the abandonment of the summer practice.

"The advisers add that the adoption of the foregoing recommendations will have a marked effect in reducing expenditures and receipts. They recommend also a reduction in the price of tickets to the games.

"In regard to physical injuries, they point out that the majority of the accidents occurred in the early weeks of practice, and were caused by too strenuous play, before the men were sufficiently hardened, and that the changes in training already mentioned, with others in contemplation, can hardly fail to prevent a repetition of the last season's experience. In order further to diminish the liability of injuries, they recommend several novel and radical changes in the rules relating to (a) a fair catch, (b) low tackling, (c) disqualification, (d) reduction of time for resumption of play.

"As regards intentional rough play, the advisers express their conviction that nearly all the players in College teams desire to play in an honorable way, but that more effective legislation is needed for the detection and summary punishment of the exceptional player of a vicious or ungovernable temper, and to this end they recommend an additional umpire and an increase in the powers and responsibilities of all the officials. These changes, coupled with the influence of the present widespread and merited criticism of unfair play, it is believed, will put the game upon a truly sportsmanlike basis.

"In conclusion, the football advisers say that they fully realize that the present situation of the game is critical, and that unless the truly objectionable features are removed, it were best that football be dropped from the present list of intercollegiate sports at Harvard.

"The Athletic Committee approve of the recommendations of this report. Being specially charged by the President and Fellows with the supervision of athletics, they regret that no opportunity was given them to make this statement of their views and action, before the Faculty recommended so radical a change as the abolition of an intercollegiate sport of twenty years' standing, and of undeniably great advantages, moral as well as physical.

"The Committee propose to consider additional measures of reform, and would be pleased to receive any suggestions from the Faculty, or to confer

with a committee of the Faculty upon any of the points mentioned in this communication, and in particular upon matters affecting the relations of the football players to their college duties. They have no illusions as to the evils of intercollegiate football in its present condition : but they are reluctant to believe that Yale and Harvard teams cannot compete with each other in the spirit of gentlemen, or that it is impossible to bring the sport into a proper relation with the main purposes of college life. They have great confidence in the judgment and sportsmanlike spirit of Dr. Brooks and his associates, and it is therefore their unanimous opinion that it is worth while to make an earnest determined effort to free the game from its objectionable features with a clear understanding that, if the experiment is not distinctly successful, all further attempts to save the game at Harvard shall be abandoned.

“For the Committee,

“Respectfully submitted,

“(Signed) JAMES BARR AMES, *Chairman.*”

After this communication had been heard, several propositions were introduced, of which those most important were a motion to reaffirm the previous vote of the Faculty and a substitute motion to recommit the matter to the Athletic Committee, with an expression of the preference of the Faculty that intercollegiate football cease at once. In order to make sure of a thorough discussion, the Faculty, after devoting the meeting to the subject, adjourned without a vote.

At the meeting of March 19, 1895, the whole question was for a third time discussed. The test vote finally came upon the following substitute, which would have left to the Athletic Committee the settlement of the whole question : —

“The Faculty having received and considered a communication from the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, dated February 25, 1895, —

“*Votes*, That while the Faculty remains of the opinion expressed in its vote of February 19th, in deference to the views of the Committee, and in consideration of the measures in contemplation by the Committee, the Faculty will take no further action at present on the subject.”

The above substitute was lost by a vote of 32 to 33. Thereupon, the main proposition was carried by a vote of 41 to 25, in the following words : —

“The Faculty having received and considered a communication from the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports dated February 25, 1895, remain of the opinion that no student under their charge should be permitted to take part in intercollegiate football contests.”

On the request of the Athletic Committee that the Corporation express an opinion as to their functions, the following votes were passed by that body, March 25, 1895 : —

"*Voted*, That in the judgment of the President and Fellows, the decision of the question of the continuance or abolition of intercollegiate football at the University is within the powers of the Athletic Committee under the standing rule of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers.

"*Voted*, That in the opinion of the President and Fellows intercollegiate football at the University should be abolished when it is shown that the existing serious evils and abuses of the game cannot be corrected."

At their meeting of April 10, 1895, the Overseers passed two votes identical with the above.

The Faculty took up the subject for the fourth time, May 7, 1895, that being the next meeting after the above vote. The following resolution was laid before the Faculty:—

"*Resolved*, That the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will not allow the students under its charge to take part henceforth in intercollegiate football contests."

A substitute was offered in the following terms:—

"*Voted*, That the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will take no further action at present in the matter of intercollegiate football."

The substitute was rejected, 28 to 33, and the main proposition was also rejected, 25 to 35; the Faculty then adjourned without further action. Whether the Faculty or the Administrative Boards of the College, Scientific School, and Graduate School will draw the lines closer on irregularities of attendance and on inattention to studies during the football season, remains to be seen.

*Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.*

#### ADMISSION FROM OTHER COLLEGES.

As the number of strong colleges in all parts of the country increases, there will naturally be less and less reason for students going a great distance from home to attend the older institutions of learning that were once alone able to give a thoroughly good college education. If Harvard is to maintain her character as an institution of national and not merely local influence, she must emphasize more and more that kind of work which cannot be equally well done by the smaller colleges, and she must draw upon the latter for students well trained in the elements of different subjects, but desirous of greater opportunities and further advancement. In this Harvard has been very successful of late, and the number of students coming here from other colleges is constantly increasing. The greater number of those that have entered in the past have proved themselves capable and earnest students and have taken excellent collegiate rank. This is to be expected, since only the more able and ambitious students are likely either to break away from their

colleges before taking a degree, or to supplement their course by further study leading up to an A. B. elsewhere. The students that have entered Harvard from other colleges are now such an important and on the whole such a desirable element in the make-up of the student-body, that it has been thought it might be interesting to the graduates and friends of Harvard to learn by what methods and on what terms they are admitted.

Before the year 1883, graduates and students of other colleges were occasionally admitted to advanced standing in Harvard College, without examination, by special vote of the Faculty, after the Dean had investigated their cases and reported on them. It is said that Professor Macvane was the first person to receive this special treatment. As the number of applicants increased, it became necessary to simplify the process of admission, and in 1883 the Faculty voted "that a standing committee of five be appointed to consider the applications of graduates and students of other colleges for admission to advanced standing in Harvard College, with full power to admit such candidates or prescribe the terms on which they may be admitted." The committee thus constituted has had charge of admissions from other colleges from that time to the present day.

The general basis for the operations of this committee may be found in the College Catalogue under the heading "Admission to Advanced Standing" (1894-95, pp. 206 ff.). It is there set forth that students may be admitted to advanced standing by either of two methods: by examination, or from other colleges without complete examination. By the first of these two methods a student may be admitted to the Sophomore, Junior, or Senior class on passing examinations "in all the studies required for admission to the Freshman class, in all the prescribed studies already pursued by the class for which he offers himself, and in as many elective studies as he would have pursued if he had entered at the beginning of the course." It is thus theoretically possible for a student to pass from a class in another college to the corresponding or to a lower class in Harvard College. This first method however, is rarely, if ever, resorted to: students from other colleges generally choose the other alternative, according to which "graduates of other colleges, and students from the higher classes of other colleges, may be admitted without examination, and assigned to those classes for which their previous training seems to qualify them. Every case is decided on its own merits; but students from other colleges are not admitted *ad eundem* without examination." This last rule, however reasonable in view of the comparative severity of the Harvard admission examinations, and the consequent more advanced character of each college class, as compared with most

other institutions, is naturally a serious obstacle in the way of passing to Harvard from other colleges. Many students will not and others cannot think of spending an additional year or more in college before graduating. A good many, however, anxious to enter Harvard, and unwilling to undergo a complete examination, consent to enter a lower class than they would claim in their own colleges. The great majority of these men seem to become convinced in course of time, if they were not at first, that the distinction is just, and founded on an actual difference.

For several years, students who had done at other colleges about as much work as would enable them to pass the Harvard admission examinations or only slightly more, were admitted to the Freshman class without examination. This practice has of late been abandoned, as it was found that students would leave the regular preparatory schools a year sooner, enter the Freshman class of another college on certificate, and at the end of the year seek admission to Harvard without examination, while their former classmates in the preparatory school had to undergo such an examination with the risk of failing in it. There seemed to be no good reason why a student from a small college should be allowed to enter the Freshman class on certificate, while another from a high grade preparatory school like the Boston Latin School should not have this privilege. Hence, under the present policy, when the work done at another college appears to put the applicant on the same level as, or only slightly higher than, the Harvard Freshman, he is told that he must take the admission examinations, and that, on passing these, he will be credited with all the work done well at the college which he previously attended, as far as it is not covered by our admission examinations.

As the Catalogue states, every case is decided on its own merits. The committee has no cast-iron rules in regard to the treatment of applicants from individual colleges. A careful record is kept, however, of all applications and of the committee's decisions thereon; and this record is supplemented by a special record of the work done by those of the applicants who have entered Harvard. These records are indexed by colleges, and the committee is thus able to tell at once what has been the success of students from any particular institution and whether or not their work here has justified the committee's decision. The committee's policy toward applicants from any individual college is thus subject to change in accordance with the committee's increased experience. It is naturally most constant toward applicants from those colleges from which students are admitted every year. But even here distinctions are made according to the merits of each case; a student with a high record receives better terms than one of lower rank, and an applicant with a

decidedly low rank in his previous college is either denied admission, or in case there are peculiar circumstances which make it appear that his record is not discreditable to him, he is advised to enter as special student and his admission to a college class is made dependent on doing at least one good year's work here under observation. Of course no student is admitted without a certificate of honorable dismissal from the college which he previously attended.

The committee's experience shows that the standard of work in the different colleges and universities in the United States varies even more than is generally supposed. Upon its books are the names of some institutions conferring the Bachelor's degree, the graduates of which the committee does not feel justified in admitting even to the Freshman class. Between such institutions on the one hand and, for instance, Yale or the University of Michigan on the other, there are colleges and universities of a hundred different shades.

In dealing with institutions from which but few or no students have ever entered Harvard, and which are otherwise little known, the committee must be guided by such information as it is able to obtain. It is on this point that valuable aid has in the past been rendered to the committee by Harvard graduates so situated as to be able to give first hand testimony concerning the scope and character of the work done by particular institutions. The highest interests of Harvard demand that justice should be done even to the smallest colleges, and as new institutions are constantly springing up, as the character of older institutions is apt to change suddenly and materially, sometimes for the worse, though generally for the better, the task of the committee is naturally difficult, and trustworthy information regarding the character of the work done at the smaller and less known colleges is always welcome.

In determining the relative standing of an institution, its requirements for admission, its course of study, and its equipment in point of teachers and apparatus to do the work professed to be done, are all taken into consideration. The requirements for admission have been found a fairly trustworthy criterion. If these require one or two less years preparation than those of Harvard, it seems safe to discount the work of the college proper to the same extent. Naturally, the well-known policy of Harvard in regard to admission examinations makes it necessary for the committee to distinguish between colleges which enforce their admission requirements by a severe examination and such as receive students on presentation of more or less perfunctory certificates from high-schools and academies. If the committee is in doubt as to the standing of an institution, it generally tries to be on the safe side; the applicant is in that case provisionally admitted to a class lower than the one to which it is thought he

might possibly be admitted ; with the promise, however, that his case shall be reviewed after a half year's or a year's work is done at Harvard ; and that the student shall be promoted to a higher class if it seem just. This plan has, as a rule, given satisfaction to both parties. Quite often also, particularly as to men with whom it is a question whether they are to receive a degree in one year or in two, their obtaining it in the shorter time is made to depend on their being able to do well in comparatively advanced courses. In general, students admitted to the higher classes must submit their choice of courses for the approval of the committee in order both to guard against the repetition of work with which the student has been credited elsewhere, and which has already been counted in admitting him, and also in order that the grade of his courses may correspond to the class to which he has been admitted and he may not, for instance, in case he has been admitted as Senior, obtain his A. B. degree on four elementary courses, though they be new to him.

As the work in Harvard College is now almost wholly elective, and all liberal studies properly pursued are regarded as of equal value, the committee is not troubled with such puzzling questions as arise from the necessity of adjusting the second part of a prescribed course of study to the first part of another. Of course our general admission requirements must in every case be fulfilled. Students who have graduated elsewhere without both Latin and Greek cannot be admitted here to a college class without admission conditions in at least one of those languages. Conditions in French, German, and Physics are most common, as many college curricula still lack one or more of these subjects, which are required here for entrance to the Freshman class ; next to these, conditions in higher mathematical subjects, as many colleges have courses without Greek and also without the advanced mathematics which are at Harvard exacted of students entering without Greek.

The number of admissions from other colleges has been greatly increased during the last few years by the rapid development of the Graduate School. The conditions on which graduates of other colleges registered in the Graduate School may become candidates for the degrees of A. B., A. M., Ph. D., and S. D., are determined by this same committee. In dealing with this class of applicants, the committee is generally inclined to put a more liberal construction on the rules which it follows. Many applicants are of mature age ; they have been out of college for some time, engaged in teaching, professional studies, or other work likely to help their intellectual development and advance their knowledge. For this the committee always makes some allowance and consequently such a person is admitted to candidacy for a degree on comparatively more favorable terms than an undergraduate would receive on



applying for admission to a college class. But here, too, the committee endeavors to be on the safe side, and in case of doubt, a decision is postponed till a half-year's or a year's work is done at Harvard.

The committee has now on its books the names of about 275 colleges and universities from which applications have been received during the past five years. During the year ending September 30, 1894, the committee acted on 287 new applications. The following 121 colleges and universities were represented: —

Acadia College, 4. — Adelbert College, 2. — Adrian College. — Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 2. — Albion College. — Alfred University. — Allegheny College, 2. — Amherst College, 12. — Amity College. — Antioch College. — Armour Institute.

Baldwin University. — Bates College, 3. — Baylor College. — Boston College, 3. — Boston University. — Bowdoin College. — Brown University, 5. — Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. — Buchtel College. — Bucknell University.

University of California, 2. — Central University of Kentucky. — Centre College, Ky., 2. — University of Chicago. — University of Cincinnati, 2. — Colgate University, 5. — Cornell College, 2. — Cornell University, 6. — Cotner University. — Creighton College.

Dalhousie University, 2. — Dartmouth College, 7. — De Pauw University. — Denison University, 3. — Dickinson College, 2. — Drury College.

Earlham College, 2. — Emory College. — Erakine College.

Findlay College.

Georgetown College. — Georgetown University, 2. — Greenville and Tusculum College.

Hamilton College. — Hanover College. — Haverford College, 5. — Highland Park College. — Hillsdale College, 2.

University of Illinois. — Illinois Wesleyan University. — Indiana University, 3. — Iowa College, 2. — Iowa State University, 5.

Johns Hopkins University, 2.

University of Kansas, 8. — Kansas Wesleyan University. — Kentucky University, 2. — Knox College, 3.

Lake Forest University, 2. — Leland Stanford, Jr. University, 5. — Lincoln University. — Lombard University, 2.

Mass. Agricultural College. — Mass. Institute of Technology, 7. — McGill University, 2. — Miami University. — University of Michigan, 5. — University of Minnesota. — Miss. Agricultural and Mechanical College. — University of Missouri, 5. — Mount Allison College. — Muhlenberg College.

U. S. Naval Academy. — University of Nebraska, 2. — Newberry College. — University of New Brunswick, 2. — University of the City of New York, 2. — University of North Carolina. — Notre Dame University. — Northwestern University, 3.

Oberlin College, 6. — Ohio State University. — Ohio Wesleyan University, 3. — Olivet College. — Otterbein University, 3.

Park College, 2. — Pennsylvania College, 2. — Princeton College, 5. — Purdue University.

Redfield College. — Roanoke College.

University of the South. — University of Southern California. — Southwestern Baptist University. — Stevens Institute. — Swarthmore College, 3. — Syracuse University, 3.

University of Texas. — University of Toronto, 3. — Trinity College, 4. — Tufts College, 3. — Tulane University, 2.

Union Christian College. — Union College, 2. — Urbana University. — University of Virginia. — University of Vermont, 2.

Wake Forest College. — Washington University. — Washington and Jefferson College. — Wesleyan University, 7. — Western Maryland University. — Western University of Pennsylvania, 2. — University of West Virginia. — Williams College, 10. — University of Wisconsin. — Wittenberg College, 2. — University of Wooster. — Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Yale University, 10.

Territorially these applications are distributed as follows:—

Alabama, 2.	Maine, 4.	Ohio, 28.
California, 8.	Maryland, 4.	Pennsylvania, 20.
Canada, 14.	Massachusetts, 38.	Rhode Island, 5.
Connecticut, 21.	Michigan, 9.	South Carolina, 2.
District of Columbia, 2.	Minnesota, 1.	South Dakota, 1.
Georgia, 2.	Mississippi, 1.	Tennessee, 3.
Illinois, 14.	Missouri, 8.	Texas, 2.
Indiana, 10.	Nebraska, 4.	Vermont, 2.
Iowa, 10.	New Hampshire, 7.	Virginia, 2.
Kansas, 9.	New Jersey, 5.	West Virginia, 1.
Kentucky, 6.	New York, 22.	Wisconsin, 1.
Louisiana, 2.	North Carolina, 2.	

Beside these, applications were received from 10 students who had attended various normal schools; 3 applicants had attended higher institutions of learning in Germany, Sweden, or Russia, respectively.

Of the applicants from colleges and universities, 10 were Freshmen, 18 Sophomores, 32 Juniors, 20 Seniors; 124 had received the degree of A. B., 28 that of B. S., 15 that of Ph. B., 10 that of A. M., and the remainder were holders of various other academic degrees. The committee admitted 1 applicant to the Freshman class, 25 to the Sophomore class, 37 to the Junior class, 34 to the Senior class, 46 holders of first degrees were admitted to candidacy for the degree of A. B. in the Graduate School, and 69 to candidacy for the degree of A. M.; 35 applicants were advised to apply for admission as special students, 29 to try entrance examinations, 2 to apply to the Lawrence Scientific School; 9 were told that they could not be admitted.

*H. C. G. von Jagemann.*

## THE GRADUATE CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

For two years past the Harvard Graduate Club has edited and published a Handbook of Graduate Courses describing the opportunities offered in leading American universities. The edition of last summer, containing the courses of Brown, Bryn Mawr, California, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Radcliffe, Stanford, Vanderbilt, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, and Yale, received enthusiastic support from the graduate students of all those institutions. In order to secure more perfect coöperation in the publication of the Handbook, and with the further purpose of bringing together graduate student representatives for the consideration of more general educational matters, the Harvard Graduate Club suggested and arranged for a conference of such students, which was held in New York on April 16, 1895. The meeting was attended by delegates from Barnard, and from all of the above-named colleges, except California, Minnesota, Stanford, and Wisconsin.

The sessions of the conference lasted all of one day, resulting in the determination of plans for the continued publication of "Graduate Courses," and in the adoption of several resolutions expressing the sense of the conference on certain aspects of the conditions of graduate study in America. For the Handbook, a Harvard representative was chosen editor-in-chief, to be assisted by a board of editors composed of one graduate student from each institution whose courses appear in the book. Every effort is to be made to publish it early in June, that it may be most useful to students inquiring about advanced courses to be offered in 1895-96.

The chief topics of discussion at the afternoon session were intermigration of students, and standards for advanced degrees. Professor Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, and Professor Wheeler, of Cornell, were present, by invitation, to introduce these subjects. Save for some expressions of doubt from Professor Lamberton as to the practicability of intermigration under the present circumstances of our universities, there was almost entire unanimity of opinion as to the propriety of its active encouragement. No one of the student representatives had anything but words of commendation for the idea. The results of the discussion on both questions are best set forth in the following: —

*Address to Governing Boards of American Universities.*

A Conference of Graduate Students, representatives of Barnard, Brown, Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Radcliffe, Vanderbilt, Western Reserve,

and Yale, held at New York city, on April 16, 1895, adopted the following series of resolutions, which they wish to submit to Boards of Trustees, to Faculties, and to the University public.

1. That only those who have obtained a Bachelor's degree from some reputable college, or who furnish proofs of fully equivalent attainments, should be eligible as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

2. That the degree of Doctor of Philosophy should be granted only after the completion and publication of a thesis embodying results of original investigation.

3. That regulations should be modified to facilitate the intermigration of Graduate Students, and that accordingly not more than one year of residence should be required in the university where the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is conferred.

4. That the giving of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Science, Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, is to be condemned, and that the granting of these degrees *in absentia* is very much to be deprecated.

Copies of these resolutions are to be sent, in the name of the conference, to all the reputable colleges in the United States.

An interesting result of the movement for this meeting has been the organization of additional Graduate Clubs, which now exist in Brown, Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Radcliffe, Stanford, Vanderbilt, and Western Reserve.

Before adjournment it was unanimously voted that it was desirable to hold a similar conference next year, and the Editor-in-Chief of the Handbook was authorized to issue the call for its assembling.

C. A. Duniway, A. M., '94.

#### DEPARTMENTS.

##### ENGINEERING.

Several courses have been added in this Department to complete the instruction leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil, Mechanical, and Electric Engineering. The year has been largely given up to systematizing and improving the methods of the Department. The old courses have been modified to suit the recent requirements of engineering, and new courses added wherever the complete schedule of studies has seemed weak. One of the principal difficulties in the way of the best work lies in the expectation of students to graduate in four years. While a doctor, or lawyer, is willing to give seven years to his college and professional education, an engineer expects to get through both

stages in four years. The time is soon coming when the profession of engineering, in any of its branches, will demand more preliminary training of its men, and the period of instruction will have to be extended in all technical schools to enable graduates to meet the increased competition of the industrial system in the United States. It has been thought best, therefore, to make the work thorough, notwithstanding the shortness of the time given to the full course; so that only students who come very well prepared can really hope to get through in four years. Others must look forward, at least, to a five years course. The recent additions to the courses are principally in the direction of Mechanical Engineering. The field work in surveying and railroading is now placed in the summer. Students will be taken to a healthful locality, where the study of books will not be required, and a period of five weeks will be spent in outdoor work. It is hoped that workshop courses can also be carried on in the summer.

The constant increase in the number of students from year to year has seriously crowded the rooms. The Scientific School building is no longer adequate. To relieve the pressure for a few years, the old gymnasium has been fitted up for advanced students. Two new floors have been put in, and skylights cut in the roof wherever necessary. The third, or upper, story is now used as a draughting room for second and third year students. It serves the purpose admirably, as the room is an octagon fifty feet across, with plenty of light, air, and heat during the winter months. The second story is cut up into two small offices, a lecture-room, and a draughting-room for advanced students. The lecture-room will seat about sixty men. The lower floor is given up entirely to machinery for experimental purposes. The old bowling alley has been turned into a boiler and pump room. An upright Manning boiler now stands on that side of the building, with all the appliances commonly used for steaming, including a small blower for forced draught. The fittings are so arranged that students may carry out a system of experiments on efficiencies with any or all parts. A small engine is used to drive a line shaft extending across the building for connection with various machines. It is fitted for indicating and testing. The machinery for testing materials consists of one machine for tensile, compression, and bending tests of 200,000 pounds capacity, one smaller machine for the same purpose of 60,000 pounds capacity, two small machines for breaking cast iron, and one machine for cement. The first named testing machine will take a tension or compression piece four feet long, and a beam for bending about twenty feet long. The laboratory for hydraulic experiment contains one large vertical steel tank five feet in diameter by twenty-two feet in length for orifice measurements, one cast

iron tank fourteen feet long by six feet broad for weir measurements, and two cast iron tanks holding about 750 gallons each placed on scales for weighing all water which escapes from orifice and weir. All tanks empty into a cistern below the floor, from which a Blake pump with a capacity of 1,500 gallons per minute takes its suction. The water is thus used over and over. Apparatus will be fitted for testing turbines. The vertical tank extends through two floors. It is capable of standing a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch safely, and a large overflow is provided to maintain the water at constant heights. Apparatus for testing and standardizing indicators for ascertaining the dryness of steam and for testing oil have been placed in the building, and other instruments to be used in connection with researches of various kinds will be procured during the summer. A small room has been fitted up for the examination and comparison of road materials. It is used in connection with the Massachusetts Road Commission, and specimens of stone are being obtained from all parts of the State. All the machinery in the building is intended for the use of graduate as well as undergraduate students, and all graduates of the school are encouraged to return for research work. This laboratory will be increased in capacity as the demand for it grows. The need for extended laboratories will not be felt for some years, as the undergraduate students will use the machinery only enough to get a clear understanding of, lectures and textbooks. They will be expected to obtain their professional experience after graduation.

The Electric Laboratory established several years ago has been steadily improved, and a number of valuable instruments have been added during the year for the use of students. This laboratory has not obtained the recognition it deserves, as the work is well carried out and students may obtain a good knowledge of electric machinery within it. Small dynamos and motors are built by the students from time to time. The courses in workshop methods are given at the Rindge Manual Training School under the supervision of competent instructors, and nothing further can be desired in this line for the present.

The number of students working for degrees in engineering during the current year is 140, and the total number taking instruction in engineering about 200. The instruction is given by 16 instructors and assistants.

*Ira N. Hollis.*

#### FRENCH.

The library of the Department has just been doubled in size and more than doubled in value by the purchase of a large number of standard works. These have been selected particularly with a view to the

needs of students in the Department, especially in the higher courses. The facilities offered are now such that the library has become really helpful. The whole of the books, old as well as new, have been reclassified and a new card catalogue provided. The addition was made possible by the generous gifts of the members of the Overseers' Committee : Messrs. H. G. Curtis, J. T. Coolidge, Jr., and N. Appleton ; of H. C. Smith, '93, D. H. Morris, '96 ; and the Cercle Français. The latter organization voted a sum of two hundred dollars for this purpose.

*F. C. de Sumichrast.*

#### GEOLOGY.

##### *April Recess Excursion.*

Last year a voluntary excursion was made by several students in Course 8 of the Geological Department to Gay Head, on the island of Martha's Vineyard. This year, three members of the class, Messrs. C. W. Dorsey, C. E. Smith, and G. Whiting, conducted by the writer, spent four days in an examination of the paleozoic formations in Bristol County, Mass., and in the neighboring portion of Rhode Island. The headquarters of the party were at Attleboro. The method of examining the country was that of day excursions in divergent lines to the north, west, and southwest, so as to cross several groups of strata and to obtain data for determining their superposition and structural relations. The first day, April 15, was spent in working out a syncline in the gray carboniferous rocks about one mile southwest of Attleboro, and in collecting examples of the carboniferous flora at a locality near Hebronville. This locality is one of the best in the Narragansett basin for ferns. The second day was devoted to making a cross section northwestward, from Attleboro to Hop-pin Hill in North Attleboro, over a series of closely folded carboniferous rocks, conglomerates, sandstones, and slates, with igneous masses, to the Lower Cambrian calcareous slates, these last with fossil pteropods, trilobites, and brachiopods. Continuing northward, a study was made of the block of monoclinical carboniferous strata, including the ridge locally known as Goat Rock, and the fault which separates these beds from the Cambrian on the south. On the third day, the work of examining the country to the east of the Goat Rock block was taken up, showing the red or Wamsutta carboniferous formation, thrown into close folds. The afternoon was given up to a diagnosis of the strike and dip of the strata which lie on either side of the Plainville fault. On the west of this line of displacement, the carboniferous strata with coal beds dip gently to the southwest ; on the east of it, the same beds are folded into nearly vertical dips with an east-west strike, and are thickly beset with cleavage planes. The fourth, and last, day was occupied in a trip to the older

rocks lying below and to the westward of the carboniferous and Cambrian strata. The line of route passed by Diamond Hill, where is a large mass of vein-quartz. The object of the excursion was Iron Hill in Cumberland, an outcrop of igneous rock, largely titaniferous iron, which furnished the ice-sheet of the last glacial invasion with abundant erratics for transportation to the southward. The ground to the south of this isolated mass is strewn with its débris, but none appears to the east, north, and west.

The first two days of the excursion were cold, wet, and disagreeable, but the last two days left nothing to be desired for field work. The nearness of this ground to the University, the variety of complex structures, and their adaptability to the purpose of teaching geology, make the region a valuable one. The chief drawback is that the area is too distant for half-day excursions during term-time. With the increasing demand on the geological student's time in Cambridge, it is almost impossible to carry on instruction in outdoor geology without a conflict of courses. It is to meet this difficulty, and afford some opportunity for a wider acquaintance with the facts of the science which can be had in the immediate vicinity of the University, that these April recess excursions are maintained. The work of the student, however, does not end with his days of seeing and note-taking. Upon his return to Cambridge, he is called upon to arrange and digest his observations, to prepare a report illustrated with maps and sections; and, where the field traversed has been previously described, a comparison is made between his own work and that of his predecessors in the same field. He reads about the localities after coming back, rather than before going, for he needs to see for himself and make the work his own, without the prepossessions which may come from knowing beforehand the views of others.

*J. B. Woodworth, S. B., '94.*

#### INDO-IRANIAN.

An order has been given to Mr. Ready of the British Museum for 344 reproductions (172 obverses and 172 reverses) of coins of India struck before the Mohammedan conquest, the funds therefor having been provided by several friends of the University. Arrangements are in progress for a very material enlargement of the Sanskrit Class-room Library. A considerable number of standard works are to be bought which set forth the most valuable results in the various fields of knowledge upon which Indic philology has its most direct and important bearings: as, comparative grammar and other coördinate chapters of comparative philology, primitive Aryan history, history of wares and of



commerce, history of early institutions, history of religions and of philosophical speculation, history of the Greek and Roman knowledge of India, besides works on Indic literature and Sanskrit and Pali texts and translations. A large collection of photographs of Indic archaeological remains is in process of mounting, so that it may be available for purposes of instruction in the autumn. The beginning of a valuable collection of lantern slides illustrating various subjects in Buddhist archaeology has already been made; and a large collection of some five hundred has been ordered of Griggs in London. The work of making the latter is to be carried on along with the publication of Dr. James Burgess's three great portfolios of collotypes made from the collection of three thousand and more negatives in possession of government at Whitehall and in Calcutta. A part of the Fogg collections, soon to be installed in the new Museum, is of interest and importance, it is believed, for the study of certain phases in the development of the arts of India.

The first volume of the *Harvard Oriental Series*, the "Jātaka-Mālā," a North Buddhistic collection of parables, edited by Professor Kern of the University of Leyden, has recently been translated into English by Professor Speijer of the University of Groningen in the Netherlands, and published in the *Bijdragen tot de taal-, land-, en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië*. And the importance of the work is to receive still further recognition; for Speijer's translation is soon to appear in revised form in Max Müller's "Sacred Books of the East." The second volume, a Sanskrit text on the Sāṅkhya philosophy, edited by Professor Garbe of the University of Königsberg, Prussia, is now completely in type. The edition is based upon the scholarly edition of our honored fellow-alumnus, Dr. Fitzedward Hall, H. C., 1846, which Dr. Hall made while residing in India and a little before the Mutiny, but which has long been out of print. Of the third volume, upon Buddhism, by Mr. H. C. Warren, H. C., 1879, the greater part is already in type. No American scholar is so deeply versed in the original Pali sources for the knowledge of Buddhism as is Mr. Warren; and there are hardly more than half a dozen who are his equals in Europe. It is safe to say that his work will prove to be a large and distinct advance in Occidental knowledge of this highly important religion. The fourth volume will be the translation of the Atharva Veda, by the late Professor Whitney of Yale University. The manuscript of this work was left in a complete state by its author; but only the first third, or thereabouts, had been finally revised by him. To the further revision of the manuscript much time has recently been devoted by the editor of the Series. Other works of much promise for the *Harvard Oriental Series* are in prospect.

As the matter has a direct bearing upon the work of the Department, it may be mentioned that valuable offers of help in the procuring of

manuscripts or copies or collations have, by a singular coincidence, recently come in from most varied sources: namely, from the British Residency in Nepal; from the venerable Buddhist High Priest Subhūti, of Ceylon, well known to Occidental scholars; and from a learned and well trained Singalese gentleman, Wickremasingha, now in London. Negotiations with Subhūti are already well under way. A most welcome and timely gift, and one of great usefulness and importance for our undertakings, is that of the King of Siam. It consists of thirty-nine volumes, containing the text of the *Tipiṭaka* or Buddhist Scriptures of the sacred canon. The *language* of the books is of course *Pali*. Pali, like Sanskrit, is written in various alphabets; and the King of Siam's edition of the Buddhist Bible is naturally printed in the *Siamese alphabet*, which, by the way, is a very easy one, and much better than the Singalese or than any of the South Indic. Most fortunately, the Royal Siamese edition contains the text of the "Niddesa," the publication of which has already been undertaken by the editor of the Series.

Concerning the Indic manuscripts of the Fitzedward Hall collection and of the "Harvard 1889 collection," it may suffice for the present to say that the laborious task of cataloguing them has been begun, and will be pushed with all feasible speed. The manuscripts of the two collections together number about one thousand, and doubtless form by far the largest collection of Oriental manuscripts in the western hemisphere. Besides his very valuable manuscripts, Dr. Hall recently gave the University some printed books of surpassing rarity and interest. One of these is a copy of the first Sanskrit book ever printed, Kālidāsa's "Seasons" (Calcutta, 1792), edited by Sir William Jones. It is the identical copy given by Sir William to Sir Charles Wilkins. A full description of the book, with its history, has been given by the undersigned in the *New York Nation* (March 28, 1895). Another great rarity is the *editio princeps* of the "Sāṅkhya Pravachana Bhāṣya," printed at Serampore in 1821.

*Charles R. Lanman.*

#### THE SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

##### PEABODY MUSEUM.

Following the express wish of his father, Mr. Robert C. Winthrop has sent to the Peabody Museum a life-size portrait in oils of the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, painted by D. Huntington in 1870. This portrait is very appropriately placed in the library of the Museum, as the late Mr. Winthrop was chairman of the Board of Trustees from the time of its foundation, and was the last surviving member of the original Board. Mr. Winthrop has also given to the Museum a life-size oil portrait of

George Peabody, for which Mr. Peabody sat to Dickinson in 1868; it bears the inscription, "Presented to The Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, Boston, by his friend George Peabody." This portrait has been hung in the exhibition room opposite the library.

*F. W. Putnam.*

## THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

### MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The matter of greatest general interest at present at the Medical School is the scheme for the enlargement of the building so as to secure more room for the laboratory courses. The Faculty have voted to take steps in the matter, and a committee of the Faculty are to meet with the Overseers to devise ways and means for securing funds for building purposes.

The increased size of the School makes the teaching of the classes as a whole impossible. And the division of the instruction makes the detail of teaching so onerous that in spite of the fine laboratory facilities the instructors are almost swamped with routine work instead of producing new work which shall attract the best men of the country to the laboratories of the Harvard Medical School.

It is probable that in another year the Medical School will increase to fully 600 students. To give these men the needed instruction more space must be had, and the expense of the new building will be \$100,000. There are many who feel that the laboratories should be put upon a permanent basis as regards their running expenses, and that there should be a fund of fully \$150,000, to place the laboratory teaching of the School entirely independent of any fluctuation in the number of students. Medicine has taken great strides in the last fifteen years, but the work so far done simply shows what vast fields are yet unknown. For the good of all, the Medical School well deserves every cent it shall call for and more.

The Pathological Department have devoted the greater part of their energies to the pathological material which the City Hospital furnishes. The contagious wards of this hospital furnish a very large amount of the most interesting material, allowing of most careful systematic study of many of the unsolved problems of contagious diseases, and the opening of the new wards will greatly enhance this opportunity. In addition to this important routine work, there is a certain amount of experimental work in progress upon the old but fundamental subject of inflammation, and upon the early stages of tuberculosis. In the teaching the old graduate would not find very much that was new, excepting that the courses are now much more ample than formerly. One simple method in the

technique of teaching the laboratory classes has done much to increase the enthusiasm of the students. A printed slip containing a brief but careful description of the microscopic sections which the students are to study for the day is furnished to each member of the class at the beginning of the exercise. The value of this will be appreciated by many a graduate who has had to wait nearly till the end of the second hour before the instructor was able to come and sit beside him to explain what was to be seen in the microscope. Dr. Mallory also makes it his special aim to have as nearly typical specimens as possible, and these are prepared and stained with the greatest care, so that every man shall be able to see clearly what is expected.

The Physiological Department has offered a number of new elective courses to the students under the direction of Prof. W. T. Porter. The subjects of a few of these will suffice to show their character: Innervation of Respiration; the Cerebral Doctrines of F. Goltz. The Course of Applied Physiology, which has been very successful this year under Dr. F. Pfaff, is to be transferred to the Chemical department, and to be called Physiological Chemistry; this will entail another lecture a week from Professor Hills, and new laboratory work under new auspices. Dr. Pfaff has published recently an article based upon his studies of the active poisonous principle of poison ivy and dogwood (*Rhus Toxicodendron* and *venenata*). Among other things, he has clearly demonstrated that the poison is not a volatile substance, as has been generally supposed.

During the past year the Chemical Laboratory has been much overcrowded, it having been found necessary during the second half-year to accommodate 350 students instead of 200, which is the number for which the Laboratory was originally designed. Additional accommodation is much needed for the constantly increasing number of both undergraduate and graduate students. The Laboratory course has been increased by the addition of the clinical examination of the blood and gastric juice, each student being taught the methods of estimating the haemoglobin, of counting the red and white corpuscles, of making the differential count of the leucocytes, and of testing the acids of the gastric juice. (The study of general chemistry has been abolished, and this subject is now a requirement for admission.) A platform for microscopic examinations has been erected at one end of the Chemical Laboratory with sufficient accommodation for 30 students. This insures the more thorough drilling of the students in the microscopic examination of urinary sediments and of blood. In Experimental Therapeutics, Dr. Chadbourne has made a number of observations, assisted sometimes by graduate and sometimes by undergraduate students. Some of the more important are as fol-

lows:—The effects of calcium chloride upon serous absorption from the peritoneum and pleural cavity. The effects upon the brain and cord of the sudden and gradual removal of fluid from the subdural cavity. Effects of the removal of the spleen. A study directed to the treatment of the blood diseases. Work upon the antidotal action of permanganate and chlorate of potash, and of peroxide of hydrogen in opium poisoning.

*A. K. Stone, '83.*

#### THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

There were 242 resident students registered in the Graduate School at the time of the publication of the Annual Catalogue. Since then 13 students have withdrawn and 11 new men have registered, so that the present number is 240. These numbers show a large increase over earlier years. In 1889–90 the so-called "Graduate Department" had but 96 resident students. The "Graduate School" was organized in 1890, and an Administrative Board created to care for it. In the Academic year 1890–91 that body had under its jurisdiction 117 resident students. Each of the next three years showed an increase; in 1891–92 to 176; in 1892–93 to 190, and in 1893–94 to 241. The present year there are 242 resident students in the School. Considering the rapid growth during the last five years, a reaction was to be expected, and is in accordance with the experience of other departments.

The slight increase this year, as well as the unusual number of withdrawals noted above, can be accounted for by the financial difficulties through which the country is now passing. Graduate students are peculiarly affected by the lack of employment characteristic of the time. Many of them support themselves while in the school by tutoring in private families, by taking charge of boys fitting for college, by keeping an eye on students already here, and by doing various jobs in the long vacation. Many of these ordinary sources of revenue have dried up during the last few years. Curiously enough, the shrinkage in values seems to have borne with great severity on Graduate students. It appears that some of them own small farms in the Western States or have invested their scanty savings in a Western mortgage or in the securities of Western railroads. Many of these investments have made little or no return to the owners, and in some cases have caused new expenditure. At all events, many students who thought they had secured themselves leisure for a year or two of study at Harvard, have been obliged to forego their second year at the University or to leave in the middle of their first year, thus abandoning the most cherished ambition of their lives—the fitting themselves for college and university work—at the very moment when the accomplishment of this high purpose seemed to be within reach.

The fact that the Corporation felt itself obliged to diminish by forty per cent. the amount of money appropriated to the payment of assistants to instructors, outside the salary list, affected the School unfavorably, for it diminished the possible earnings of Graduate students by nearly the whole amount thus saved. These assistantships are highly prized, since they bring the holders into direct personal contact with the instructor. The assistant learns the teacher's methods of work, and receives a stimulus of great advantage to himself and to the community with which he may later be connected. Moreover, the work required of many of the assistants gives them the means of acquiring the precise kind of knowledge of their chosen subject that will be of most use to them in the future. It is easy to see, therefore, why the competition for these positions is keen. The money received, varying from \$100 to \$500 per year, is not in itself an adequate compensation for the services rendered. Nevertheless, when added to the little hoard brought by the student to Cambridge, it enables him to secure proper food and lodging, and in many cases without it a residence at the University would be beyond the means of very able and deserving men.

The services rendered by the assistants to the instructors and to the University are of great importance: they make possible the proper and economical oversight of the undergraduates in the larger courses, and the permanent teachers, being released from a portion of the routine work of their profession, are thus freer to conduct original investigations in their chosen fields, to the increase of their own reputation and to the honor of the University. This relation between the teacher and the advanced student is therefore of advantage to the higher education of the country as a whole; the stream of young men coming directly in contact with Harvard men and methods, carry the knowledge thus gained to improve the educational methods of their future college or school. The Hemenway Fellowship, one of those most recently established, directly encourages such a relation between the holder and the Peabody Professor of Archaeology. The needs of the Graduate School would be subserved by a system of teaching-fellowships in combination with fellowships for research to be awarded to the most advanced students who are capable of conducting independent investigations. The smaller scholarships could be awarded to less advanced students who need the training given in the ordinary courses of instruction.

How wide the influence of the School is reaching may be seen from a brief summary of the geographical distribution of the students. Of the 242 students in the School at the time of the publication of the Annual Catalogue, 126 registered as from States outside of New England; to these should be added about 20 of the 31 who gave Cambridge as their

place of residence, since most of these are only temporary residents. The contingent from outside New England is therefore fairly 146. Of these, 34 came from the Middle States; 8 from the southeastern States; 43 from the States between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, of whom only 4 came from States to the south of the Ohio; 25 came from States lying west of the Mississippi, including Colorado, Wyoming, California, and Oregon, and 13 came from outside of the United States.

Equally interesting are the figures as to the educational institutions in which these students received their preliminary training: 79 of them hold the A. B. from Harvard and from no other college; 34 hold both the Harvard A. B. and the previous Bachelor's degree in some other institution; 57 hold the Harvard A. M.; 89 have been teachers in some institution other than Harvard, of whom 31 have been teachers in institutions of the college grade. Many of these last are now here on leaves of absence from their colleges, expecting to return to them at the close of the current year. Of these teachers from other institutions, the greater part have come here to fit themselves for work of a higher grade than they have been doing, or to become specialists; 22 of them have been students or teachers in two other institutions before coming to Cambridge. The figures are interesting, not merely as showing the increased reputation of the University in the nation at large, but also as showing a great change in the habits of American students. Formerly such students were accustomed to study in only one institution. To this narrowness of student life must be coupled the practice, still frequent, of employing on the teaching staff of college or university only the graduates of that institution. The two systems account in part for the stagnation in education which seemed to be setting in a few years ago. By studying in several institutions students acquire a knowledge of the methods of research and of teaching of the best men in the several branches of learning in the country. For students who cannot go abroad this is the next best thing they can do, and the growing practice of the graduates of one institution to resort to the larger and better equipped universities is one of the most hopeful signs of the awakening of the American people to the need of better educational methods.

*Edward Channing, '78.*

## ATHLETICS.

## Rowing.

The feeling among the students about the 'Varsity crew is in great contrast to the discouragement at this time last year. The new spirit of confidence felt is due chiefly to the coaching of Mr. Watson. In the early part of the winter, while the crew rowed in secret, there was said to be much dissatisfaction, but this existed chiefly in the imaginations of the Boston papers. Whatever there may have been disappeared when a weekly visitor's day was established, and it was explained that the practice had been secret solely to avoid the confusion of a crowded rowing-room. The squad was reduced from three to two crews earlier this year than usual. About the middle of February they rowed as follows: First crew, — stroke, S. Hollister, '97; 7, J. H. Perkins, '96; 6, Stevenson, '97; 5, Manning, '95; 4, Shepard, '96; 3, K. H. Lewis, '96; 2, Bullard, '96; bow, Watson, '97. Second crew, — Webb, 2 L., Damon, 1 Gr., A. H. Rice, '98, Fennessy, '96, Watriss, 2 L., Holmes, '96, A. W. Stevens, '97, R. K. Fox, '96. J. R. Bullard, Jr., '96, was elected captain in February. No work was done in the tank this year, the men working at the machines until they went on the river March 14. By April 1 only ten candidates were left at the training table. During the April recess the crew worked steadily and at its close was rowing as follows: stroke, Hollister, '97; 7, Fennessy, '96; 6, Watriss, 2 L.; 5, Stevenson, '97; 4, Shepard, '96; 3, Damon, 1 Gr.; 2, Lewis, '96; bow, Bullard, '96. The crew has been unfortunate in the sickness of several men. Perkins, '98, who

seemed sure of a place in the boat, was obliged to give up rowing entirely for the year. Hollister, Bullard, and others have been laid off temporarily. Of the men rowing May 1, only Bullard, Fennessy, and Lewis were on the 'Varsity crew last year. Hollister, Watriss, and Shepard have rowed on their class crews, but Stevenson and Damon are entirely new men. In spite of this inexperience the general appearance which the crew presents on the river is good, — far better than that of last year's crew at the same time. The Sophomores have had a shell built on a new plan. The idea originated with Mr. Watson and Mr. Bryant, the yacht designer. Of the several departures in its construction, the most important is the square stern to prevent settling.

## Baseball.

The nine started the season with five of last year's team candidates, but with serious losses in Dickinson, 1 b., Wiggin, c. f., Corbett, r. f., and Cook, 3 b. All these players are still in the University, but are ineligible under the new rules. Captain Whittemore had the battery candidates at work during January, and developed some promising material under the coaching of Keefe, a professional. Forty-five men responded to the call for candidates on Feb. 18. They were kept at work in the cage until March 19, when the weather permitted outdoor practice. Much to the satisfaction of the students, Col. Winslow took regular charge of the men about April 1. Last year the nine was defeated largely because of weakness at the bat. It is



felt that Col. Winslow will be able to remedy this if any one can. The nine has also been coached by Frothingham, '93, Sullivan, Wiggin, '93, and Cook, '92, all of the Law School. The first games of the season were discouraging, as the team was defeated in several games by nines from smaller colleges. At times, however, the nine has shown that it has good material, which should make great improvement before the games with Princeton and Yale. Uniforms were given before the recess to Highlands, '95, and Paine, '97, pitchers; Scannell, '97, and Buckman, '97, catchers; Stevenson, '96, 1 b.; Wrenn, '95, 2 b.; P. W. Whittemore, '95, s. s.; Winslow, Sp., 3 b.; Hayes, '96, R. E. Paine, 1 L., Rand, '98, Garrison, '97, and Beale, '97, outfielders.

The baseball scores up to May 1 were as follows, the games, when not otherwise stated, being played in Cambridge.

Date.	Opponents.	H.	Opp.
March 30,	Andover.....	17	5
April 12,	Lovell Arms.....	14	8
13,	Dartmouth (Hanover).....	6	7
20,	Tufts.....	7	11
22,	Dartmouth.....	1	4
23,	Dartmouth.....	3	2
25,	Lovell Arms.....	14	5
27,	Amherst (Amherst).....	5	1
30,	Holy Cross (Worcester).....	3	4

### *The Mott Haven Team.*

The interest in track athletics shown by the unusually large number of men who answered the call for candidates for the Mott Haven team, in no degree fell off as training progressed. The usual work in the gymnasium and running on the board track were done during February and March. Not until March 30 was Mr. Lathrop able to take the squad out on the cinder track. During the winter, men were entered in several indoor meetings. At the B.

A. A. games the following won places: M. G. Gonterman, '95, first in the 40 yds. dash; J. W. Edson, '98, second in the 440 yds. run; G. L. Sawyer, '98, third in the 880 yds. run; G. Newell, Sp., second in the mile; K. K. Kubli, 2 L., and C. J. Paine, Jr., '97, first and second in putting the shot. In the team race with the University of Pennsylvania, E. Hollister fell twice and Harvard lost. This defeat was retrieved, however, April 20, when Pennsylvania was beaten in a second team race at Philadelphia. The class games held April 12 resulted in an easy victory for the Sophomores. They scored 60 points out of a total of 126. The Juniors were second, with 32 points.

After the April recess the following men were taken to the training table: for the sprints, F. H. Bigelow, '98, L. W. Redpath, '98, M. G. Gonterman, '95, P. da S. Prado, '96, H. R. Storrs, '96; for the quarter mile, N. W. Bingham, Jr., '95, W. H. Vincent, '97, N. B. Marshall, '97; for the half mile, E. Hollister, '97, C. H. Williams, '98; for the mile, H. Emerson, '96, and J. L. Coolidge, '95; for the mile walk, C. D. Drew, '97, and J. D. Phillips, '97; for the bicycle, W. R. Brinkerhoff, '97, and H. C. Burdett, '98; for the hurdles, J. L. Bremer, Jr., '96, V. Munroe, '96, H. W. Jameson, '95; for the high jump, W. E. Putnam, Jr., '96; for the broad jump, A. Stickney, Jr., '97; and E. H. Clark, '96. The records made at the annual spring meeting held May 4 give a good idea of the work of the team. Two Harvard records were broken: J. L. Coolidge, '95, in a close race with G. Newell, Sp., lowered the time in the mile run to 4 m. 30½ s., and H. R. Johnstone, 3 L., threw the hammer 108 ft., 8 in. In the half-mile run E. Hollister, '97, won after a well contested race in 1 m.

59½ s. N. B. Marshall, '97, made the 440 yds. run in 51½ s. L. W. Redpath, '98, won both the sprints, the 100 yds. dash in 10½ s. and the 220 yds. dash in 22½ s. A. Stickney, Jr., '97, made 22 ft., 2½ in. in the running broad jump. The work in the other events was satisfactory. The games showed the team to be strongest in the runs and weakest in the weights and pole vault.

### Lacrosse.

Chiefly through the efforts of J. A. Leighton, 1 Gr., lacrosse has been revived this season. Practice was begun last fall and was continued through the winter in the cage. R. H. E. Starr, '96, was chosen captain in March. Since then the candidates have worked steadily on Soldier's Field. Up to May 1 three games had been played with the following scores:—

Date.	Opponents.	H.	Opp.
April 6,	Boston Lacrosse Club.....	3	5
19,	Beachmont Lacrosse Club.....	3	1
27,	Boston Lacrosse Club.....	3	4

Games have been arranged with Stevens Institute, Cornell, and the Crescent Athletic Club. About May 1 the team played as follows: goal, Sand, '95; point, Starr, '96; cover point, Woods, '98; first defense, F. R. Outerbridge, '96; second defense, Scott, '97; third defense, Arnold, '96; centre, P. L. Horne, 2 Gr.; third attack, Leighton, 1 Gr.; second attack, Ames, 1 Gr.; first attack, Le Clear, '95; home, Beecher '98; inside home, Burley, '97.

### *The Winter Meeting.*

The annual winter meeting was held Feb. 16, and, like the meeting of last year, it was saved from failure only by the exertions of the officers of the Athletic Association. They succeeded in securing a fair number of entries, but there was little or no spontaneous interest shown either by the students or by the athletes themselves. The reasons for the loss of interest in the winter meetings are not difficult to find. They lie in the large number of athletic meetings held every winter in or near Boston, at which Harvard men are entered, and in the decreased interest in gymnasium work, caused by the growth of the different spring sports. An effort will be made to revive the interest in the more strictly gymnastic work by the recently formed Gymnastic Association. Unless in this way the winter meetings can be made successful, there seems little use in continuing them. Last year two meetings, instead of the traditional three, were held, and this year there was but one. All interest in boxing seems to have ceased with the accidental death last winter of A. H. Linder, '95, in a friendly bout. No contest was held either last year or this. The most interesting events in the meeting this winter were the tumbling, won by J. Staab, '95; the springboard leaping, in which W. E. Putnam, '96, equaled his own record of 8 ft. 6 in., made last year; and the pole vaulting, in which W. W. Hoyt, '98, cleared 10 ft. 4½ in. One New England record was broken, that of the potato race, which E. H. Clark, '96, lowered to 34 s.

*G. H. Dorr, '97.*

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## THE NEWS.

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## O. K.

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## PHI BETA KAPPA.

Rec. sec., R. Gray, '95; first marshal, J. K. Whittemore, '95; second marshal, M. Benshimol, '95; orator, G. H. Chase, '96; poet, J. P. Warren, '96.

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## WENDELL PHILLIPS CLUB.

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## YACHT CLUB.

Commodore, J. L. Stackpole, Jr., '95; vice-commodore, C. F. Lyman, '96; rear-commodore, D. H. Morris, '96; sec. and treas., B. Frothingham, '97; election com., R. M. Johnson, '98, C. A. Pierce, '98, B. Frothingham, '97; regatta com., M. L. Scull, '95, T. K. Lothrop, Jr., '95, R. B. Williams, '96.

## THE GRADUATES.

## HARVARD CLUBS.

## CHICAGO.

The Club gave its thirty-eighth annual dinner at the University Club, Chicago, Feb. 24. First vice-president W. W. Case, '79, presided, and covers were laid for over a hundred members. Prof. Josiah Royce responded to the toast, "Harvard College;" J. L. Houghteling, pres. of the Chicago Yale Club, spoke for Yale; William E. Furness, '60, on "Post-graduate Scholarship;" W. Dunlap Smith, '84, on "Harvard Men in Business;" E. H. Warren, '95, for the undergraduates; and Prof. E. A. Harriman, '88, on "Harvard and the Law."

## CLEVELAND.

After a lapse of three years, the Club has revived, owing to well-directed efforts on the part of a few enthusiastic Harvard men. As a consequence of their work, about thirty members of the Club attended the annual dinner on April 3, 1895. M. S. Greenough, '68, was a humorous and a stimulating chairman, and the dinner was enjoyable not only for itself, but also for its effect in awakening in the members a keener interest in their University. To carry on the affairs of the Club for the following year these officers were elected: Pres., M. S. Greenough, '68; vice-pres., E. A. Angell, '73; sec., Morris Black, '91; treas., H. C. Bourne, '87.

Cleveland, and indeed the entire Western Reserve, has strong leanings toward Yale. It therefore is doubly the duty of the Harvard men in this vicinity, in a well organized body, to spread throughout the com-

munity a knowledge of the great advantages of Harvard. This thought was a prominent one at the dinner, and, from all appearances, it will be carefully borne in mind in the future.

*Morris Black, '91, Sec.*

## FALL RIVER.

The eighth annual dinner of the Club was held at Music Hall, Jan. 31, 1895. Covers were laid for 44, the largest attendance at any dinner yet held. Hon. Milton Reed, '68, presided. The guests of the evening were Prof. S. M. Macvane, '73, Professor de Sumichrast, and J. S. Brayton, president of the Fall River Brown Club. Mr. Reed acted as toast-master, and spoke of the varied opportunities offered by Harvard. At the close of his address "Fair Harvard" was sung. Professor MacVane then told of the growth of the University, and Professor de Sumichrast of the relations of the faculty to the students. W. C. Bates, '77, superintendent of the Fall River schools, spoke briefly, and Spencer Borden, Jr., '94, responded to the toast, "Young Harvard." The rest of the evening was devoted to college reminiscences and the singing of college songs. The following officers were elected: Pres., J. F. Jackson, '73; vice-pres., N. B. Borden; sec., E. B. Jennings, '86; treas., R. N. Durfee, '89; chorister, S. M. Gordon, '85; exec. com., C. C. Ramsay, '92, Rev. Herman Page, '88, and J. H. Bowen, '88. The following new members were admitted: Rev. Jonathan Johnson, W. C. Bates, '77, Dr. E. H. Kidder, '88, and G. A. Gray, '94.

## LOUISIANA.

On Jan. 5, the Club held, in New Orleans, its third annual reunion and dinner. There were present: B. M. Harrod, '56; H. C. Eustis, ['60]; C. Eustis, ['63]; J. W. Labouisse, W. D. Denègre, '79; F. B. Lemann, '92; I. H. Stauffer, l '77; G. F. Kettell, '91; T. J. Semmes, l '45; S. E. Chaillé, '51; L. W. Brandon, '60; J. L. Onorató, C. H. Hyams, ['92]; W. Stauffer, and R. B. Montgomery, '90. In the absence of our genial president, T. G. Sparks, '49, the vice-president, S. E. Chaillé, '51, presided. Each member was called upon for a speech, anecdote, or song, and every one took refuge in reminiscences. The following officers for the coming year were chosen: Pres., T. G. Sparks, '49; vice-pres., S. E. Chaillé, '51; sec. and treas., R. B. Montgomery, '90.

Apparently it is in the South that Harvard is weakest and least attractive to young men. Therefore it was suggested that a southern trip of the musical organizations of the College, a trip such as was made a year ago from Princeton, might be productive of good to the University.

We should like all Harvard men to know that we shall, in future, hold an annual dinner on the second Saturday in January, to which any Harvard man will be welcomed; and that every Harvard man of a year's good standing in the University is eligible to membership in our Club.

*R. B. Montgomery, '90, Sec.*

## MAINE.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Club was held at Portland, Me., Feb. 22. Eighteen members were present. The following officers were elected: Pres., George Walker, '44; vice-pres., Asa Dalton, '48, and George

E. Bird, '69; sec., W. M. Bradley, '76; treas., L. L. Hight, '86.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The Club is ending the first year in its new house with a most gratifying twelvemonth to look back on. The number of members has constantly increased; and the meetings have been crowded and enthusiastic. There are now almost 900 members. The twenty-ninth annual dinner was held at Delmonico's, on Feb. 21, as usual, and there were over 200 men at it. The speakers were: Edward King, '53, the president of the Club; Martin Brimmer, '49, to represent the University; Professor de Sumichrast, for the Faculty; Bishop Lawrence, '71, of Mass.; Henry E. Howland, l '57, for Yale; Wm. B. Hornblower, for Princeton; George L. Rives, for Columbia; Charles B. McMichael, '70, for the Harvard Club of Philadelphia; Austen G. Fox, '69, for the Harvard men in New York city; and Lloyd McKim Garrison, '88, for the younger Harvard graduates. The speaking was of much more than ordinary interest. The general sentiment of the speakers favoring athletics, and their feeling that President Eliot's strictures on football were far too sweeping and caustic, were received with much enthusiasm. Mr. Garrison's speech on the importance of preserving the old landmarks at Cambridge, with all the sentiment that time and generations of great men have twined about them, was attentively listened to, although the last speech on the list, and was thought to be one of the best efforts of the evening. As usual, the loving cup was passed about, toward the middle of the dinner, and the more prominent men were loudly applauded, as they rose to drink from it, in their turn.

Many of the Club members went to see the Pudding theatricals ; and on the evening of April 20 the actors and their friends came after the play to the club-house for a little informal supper. A number of the club members were there to receive them ; and the singing and good-fellowship lasted well into the night. The evenings that the Pudding men or the Glee and Banjo clubs come to the Club are always looked forward to, and remembered as "red-letter nights."

*Evert Jansen Wendell*, '82, Sec.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The meeting of the Harvard Club took place at the Bellevue Hotel, at the time of the annual dinner. The President, Hon. James T. Mitchell, '55, took the chair, and in the absence of the Secretary, J. S. Clark, '83, acted as secretary for the meeting. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows : Pres., Theodore Frothingham, '70 ; vice-pres., Charles B. McMichael, '70 ; treas., H. L. Clark, '87 ; sec., R. D. Brown, '90 ; dinner com., Morris Earle, '83, and H. L. Clark, '87. A motion was made by Arthur C. Denniston, '83, that the right to vote for Overseers be extended and placed upon a university basis. The motion was, however, laid on the table. There were about fifty present at the dinner, which was a very successful and pleasant one. The toastmaster was Hon. James T. Mitchell, '55. Prof. J. H. Wright answered to Harvard ; Bishop W. S. Perry, '54, to Harvard College and the Episcopal Church ; Edward King, '53, to the Harvard Club of N. Y. ; Prof. W. H. Sloane, to Princeton ; and James C. Bell, to Pennsylvania.

*Samuel Chew*, '93, Sec.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Thursday evening, April 25, the Club held its semi-annual meeting and dinner at the Providence Athletic Club in Providence. At the business meeting, which preceded the dinner, several new members were elected and routine business was transacted. At the dinner President Brackett presided. Letters of regret were read from Professor Shaler, s '62, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, h '88, Rev. E. C. Moore, of Providence, and Lieutenant Pardee, U. S. A. The speakers were Prof. J. R. Jewett, '84, at present of Brown University, who responded to the toast of Harvard ; Professor Bumpus of Brown, who responded for his own college ; Samuel Ames, l '75, for the Harvard Law School ; George L. Collins, m '79, for the Harvard Medical School ; Frederick Bradley, d '86, for the Harvard Dental School ; Professor Munro of Brown, Drs. Miller, Perkins, Walker, and Chapin, and Sec. J. P. Farnsworth, '81, of Providence.

The next meeting, the annual, will be held in Newport some time during the summer.

*H. G. MacKaye*, '78, Sec., at Newport.

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

The tenth annual dinner was held at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colo., on Feb. 12, 1895. The President of the Club, O. J. Pfeiffer, called the meeting to order, and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected : President, Judge Lunt of Colorado Springs ; vice-president, F. O. Vaille of Denver ; secretary and treasurer, Augustus O. Bourn, Jr., of Denver. These officers were empowered to serve as an executive committee, and were instructed to invite the Harvard Glee Club to give a concert in Denver during Christmas

week, 1895; and also they were instructed to provide for the entertainment of the Club. A committee consisting of R. H. Whiteley, l '85, O. J. Pfeiffer, m '84, and S. S. Holzman, L. S. S., '94, were instructed to forward the following resolutions to the Harvard *Crimson*. *Whereas*, Athletics at Harvard have not been kept up to the standard which should be maintained at that institution, and, *whereas*, President Eliot has issued a manifesto concerning his position on the question, therefore, be it *resolved*, That the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club make known their earnest desire that the interest always maintained hitherto be kept at the highest pitch; that they take an opposite stand on the question of intercollegiate contests from that of President Eliot; and that they consider it of vital importance that the teams, crew, and other organizations representing the College should be of the highest order of excellence, in order that the University may not fall in the estimation of those intending to enter, as it undoubtedly will, unless such excellence be shown. The members then adjourned to the dining-room of the hotel, where President Lunt introduced the toast-master of the evening, Judge Campbell. President Lunt answered to the toast, "Harvard in Colorado," and John Parsons to the toast, "The Growth of Libraries and Belles Lettres through the influence of Harvard in Colorado." Hon. Joseph N. Baxter spoke on "The Harvard Club in the Past;" Dr. Nickerson, Prof. (*ad interim*) of Biology and Histology in the University of Colorado, on "Our Sister Universities and Colleges in Colorado;" Hon. H. R. Whiteley, on "Harvard Men in Politics in Colorado;" Dr. Pfeiffer, on "Harvard in

Vi et Armis;" and Vice-President F. O. Vaille, on "The March of Science, and its advancement so far as it relates to Inductive Education." Among the members present were F. O. Vaille, '74; J. N. Baxter, '75; T. G. Lewis, L. S., '86; E. B. Adams, '92; A. O. Bourn, Jr., L. S., '90; P. V. K. Johnson, Sp., '93; T. Woodbury, H. Bruen, L. S. S., '94; S. S. Holzman, L. S. S., '94; W. H. Smiley, '77; C. M. Campbell, L. S., '78; H. G. Lunt, '70; O. J. Pfeiffer, m '84; J. Parsons, '74; H. F. May, '81; R. H. Whiteley, l '85; W. S. Nickerson, s '90; J. F. Tuttle, Jr., l '74; H. Lewis, '92.

Augustus O. Bourn, Jr., L. S., '90, Sec.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

The regular quarterly meeting and dinner of the Club was held at the Delmonico restaurant, on Thursday, April 18. Thirty-four members were present. The president, George B. Merrill, '59, presided. The following members were elected: Philip J. Harrison, '91, Warren Olney, Jr., '92, and Henry B. Montague, l '94.

Prof. E. S. Holden, of the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, was present as a guest of the Club, and announced, amidst great enthusiasm, that he had that day secured donations of all the money necessary to bring to Mount Hamilton the great reflecting telescope generously given by Mr. Edward Crossley, of England. He spoke in the highest praise of the work done at the Harvard Observatory. Letters of regret were read from Charles C. Beaman, '61, ex-president of the Harvard Club of New York, and Edward King, '53, present president of the same club. Dr. George M. Richardson, '82, gave an interesting talk on the "Higher Education of Women."

F. H. Wheelan, '80, Sec.



## SEATTLE.

The usual semi-annual meeting and banquet of the Club was held on the evening of February 20. Several causes combined to make the attendance small, but, nevertheless, there were twelve members present. The meeting was pleasant, as our reunions always are. We had hoped to have with us several Harvard men from Tacoma. Unfortunately they found themselves unable to attend. The Club entertained as guests the Rev. H. R. Haweis, as well as representatives from Yale, Amherst, and Ann Arbor.

At the banquet Dr. F. S. Palmer, '87, the president of the Club, presided, and L. B. Stedman, '87, acted as toastmaster. Besides the invited guests, J. Shippen, '60, and G. H. Preston, '78, responded to toasts.

*George E. Wright, '89, Sec.*

## WASHINGTON.

The annual dinner of the Club was held Feb. 6, 1895, at the Shoreham. Owing to a slight indisposition the venerable president, Judge Edward Lander, '35, was unable to be present, and therefore the vice-president, F. W. Hackett, '61, presided. Before the dinner a brief business meeting was held, and the following officers were chosen: Pres., E. Lander, '35; vice-pres., F. W. Hackett, '61; C. C. Binney, '78; J. W. Holcombe, '75; J. S. Diller, s '79, and H. W. Wiley, s '73; treas., P. Dodge, [ '79]; sec., J. M. Sterrett, A. M., '70.

The dinner was so thoroughly enjoyable, and was an occasion of so great merriment, that it was at a late hour that Mr. Hackett called the members of the Club to order, and proposed to begin what he called the "serious part of the business." He

then introduced the speakers of the evening, the Japanese Minister, S. Kurino, l '81, Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, '50, Gov. G. S. Boutwell, l '51, Bishop J. J. Keane, l '93, Asst. Sec. of the Treasury C. E. Hamlin, '84, Prof. C. E. Monroe, T. Roosevelt, '80, Prof. S. Newcomb, s '58, Rev. Dr. J. M. Sterrett, A. M., '70, and Prof. F. W. Clarke, s '67. In the speeches, subjects light and subjects serious were dealt with. The question of athletic sports was discussed; and the continuance of intercollegiate football was strongly recommended by Mr. Roosevelt. After speeches from the men named above, and after remarks from others and a song by M. H. Cushing, '83, the meeting was reluctantly brought to a close. It was agreed by all present that the dinner was the best ever held by the Club and that at it there was shown great freedom, cordiality, and zeal. Among those present were W. A. Day, [ '72]; J. S. Diller, s '79; P. Dodge, [ '79]; G. H. Eldridge, '76; S. T. Fisher, '76; J. G. Fleetwood, '91; C. F. Gettemy, '91; B. R. Green, L. S. S., '63; F. W. Hackett, '61; F. H. Hitchcock, '91; J. W. Holcombe, '75; F. T. Howe; L. Hunt; A. Keith, '85; J. J. Keane, l '93; S. Kurino, l '81; A. T. King; J. V. Lewis; W. L. McPherson, '84; W. P. Montague, '69; C. Abbe; R. Bache; F. H. Bigelow, '73; C. C. Binney, '78; G. S. Boutwell, l '51; T. M. Chatard, s '71; E. T. Chamberlain, '78; F. W. Clarke, s '67; L. A. Coolidge, '83; M. H. Cushing, '83; W. D. Davidge, Jr., '88; G. C. Deane; C. Moore, '78; F. P. Morgan, '90; C. E. Monroe; S. Newcomb, s '58; R. L. O'Brien, '91; R. R. Perry, Jr., '92; E. W. Spalding, '88; J. M. Sterrett, A. M., '70; C. Stetson; H. R. Webb, '80; H. W. Wiley, s '73; D. Wilson,

'53; T. J. Coolidge, '50; C. E. Hamlin, '84, and T. Roosevelt, '80.

#### WESTERN NEW YORK.

At a dinner of the Harvard Alumni Association of Western New York, held in Buffalo at the Genesee, April 27, 1895, suitable resolutions were passed upon the death of the Hon. E. C. Sprague, the president of the Club since its beginning. The following new officers were elected: Pres., George Gorham, '57; sec., Francis Almy, '79; exec. com., W. W. Mumford, '84, S. L. Adler, L. S., '94, Charles A. Dewey, '80, Walter Cary, '79, E. C. Mason, '88. After the dinner the men adjourned in a body to the Star Theatre, attending a representation of "Trilby," an operatic burlesque after the fashion of the Pudding theatricals, the parts being taken by men only. The libretto was by Frederic Almy, '80, Walter Cary, '79, John B. Olmsted, '76, and Carleton Sprague, '81. It was given three times to crowded audiences, realizing a large sum for a local charity.

*Francis Almy, '79, Sec.*

#### ASSOCIATIONS.

##### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The committee to suggest names for nomination to the Board of Overseers have issued their list and expect replies before June 1. There are five overseers to be elected for six years and one for four years, to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Hoar. Of the outgoing overseers, those whose names are marked with a star are eligible for reelection: \*R. M. Morse, '57, R. Wolcott, '70, \*E. Wetmore, '60, \*R. Bacon, '80. The late L. Saltonstall, '44, was the fifth of the overseers whose terms expire this year. The

names suggested by the committee are: T. C. Clarke, '48, New York; D. W. Cheever, '52, Boston; A. McF. Davis, '54, Cambridge; C. F. Adams, '56, Lincoln; W. Warren, '58, Dedham; S. W. Langmaid, '59, Brookline; L. S. Dabney, '61, Boston; A. H. Hardy, '61, Boston; J. Read, '62, Cambridge; C. W. Amory, '63, Boston; C. P. Bowditch, '63, Boston; W. Minot, '68, Boston; F. H. Appleton, '69, Boston; E. W. Hutchins, '72, Boston; R. Grant, '73, Boston; S. Butler, '77, Boston; T. Roosevelt, '80, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; F. Blake, Weston. — Prof. C. E. Norton, the president of the Association, expects to preside at the dinner. Roger Wolcott, '70, has been appointed Chief Marshal for Commencement.

##### LAW SCHOOL.

The Harvard Law School Association will hold its meeting on the Tuesday before Commencement, and it is to be the occasion of a special celebration in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Langdell's appointment as Dean of the Law School. There will first be a business meeting at Austin Hall; then Sir Frederick Pollock will deliver the oration at Sanders Theatre; and then there will be a dinner, which it is expected that many of the most eminent lawyers and judges of the country, who are members of the Association, will attend, and at which James C. Carter, '50, of New York, will preside. It is expected that this will be the most important meeting which the Association has yet held.

*Louis D. Brandeis, '77, Sec.*

##### MEDICAL ALUMNI.

The fifth annual meeting will be held at the Harvard Medical School,

Boston, Tuesday, June 25, at 12 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the annual dinner will be served at the Vendome. Dinner tickets, at two dollars for members, will be for sale at the hotel office on that day.

*Augustus Thorndike, '84, Sec.*

#### THE HARVARD MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Association held its annual meeting at its house in Boston on the afternoon of January 21, most of its members showing their confidence in its officers by not attending it; though enough were present to reelect the former board and to choose twelve new members into the society, six of whom were Harvard graduates of the younger classes. Its officers now are: Pres., S. L. Thorndike, '52; vice-pres., S. W. Langmaid, '59; sec., G. O. G. Coale, '74; treas., H. G. Denny, '52; directors at large, W. P. Blake, '66, E. S. Dodge, '73, C. G. Saunders, '67. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, H. G. Denny, '52, was reappointed librarian.

In the report of the directors, prepared and submitted by the president, he said, referring to his predecessor, J. S. Dwight, '32: "He was not only the president, he was also librarian, he was virtually the library committee; he kept account, more or less accurate, of expenditures; and, until his last feeble years, he assumed and discharged manifold duties which would ordinarily fall upon the house — or the entertainment — committee. If his complete impersonation, not only of the board of directors but of the entire association, sometimes created a little amusement, it carried with it little of the annoyance which the assumption of those functions by a dictator less charming and less beloved would have caused, and there proba-

bly is no one of us who does not look back upon those days with a tender memory." Also he said: "It will surely not be amiss for us, at all convenient times and in all proper ways, to call the attention of our wealthy friends to our situation and our needs, and to remind them that they cannot lay up a better treasure in that Valhalla, in which all music-lovers hope to abide, than by following the worthy examples already set them, and, living or dying, by bestowing a portion of their worldly goods towards making The Harvard Musical Association independent and permanent. If the name of the Association appears in one will or deed of gift, it will be apt to appear in others; and it behooves all our associates to do what they can to set the fashion."

At this meeting and at two later meetings the society elected the following alumni as members: C. P. Putnam, '65, S. A. B. Abbott, '66, J. J. Putnam, '66, J. M. B. Churchill, '79, G. D. Burrage, '83, J. F. Moors, '83, B. A. Beal, '86, F. Bullard, '86, J. H. Gardiner, '86, F. J. Moors, '86, R. C. Cabot, '89, F. Cobb, '90, K. McKenzie, '91, M. Williams, Jr., '91, R. T. Loring, '92, J. N. Ashton, '93, P. Cabot, '94, H. C. Greene, '94, C. L. Safford, '94; also, from the professional schools, W. J. Otis, *m* '80, and H. M. Richards, *s* '91. There were chosen, besides these, F. A. Farnham, Brown, '79, and six non-graduates, while the names of other candidates are on the nomination list.

During the past season there have been, besides the annual dinner, ten of the fortnightly social meetings, one being a ladies' night. At these entertainments music has been furnished by the Kneisel Quartet, the Adamowski Quartet, and the Harvard Glee

Club; by Winch, Beresford, Meyn, Hubbard, Tiffers, Parker, Whitten, Townsend, Bushnell, and Misses Whittier and Bruce, vocalists; by Perabo, Foote, Faalten, Tucker, Whelpley, and Bassett, pianists; by Roth, Schnitzler, Schroeder, Schulz, Rosé, Molé, Pourtan, and Schuecker, from the symphony orchestra; and by Giese, Van Vliet, and Kennedy. These meetings have all been well attended, and at some the rooms were crowded. They will be resumed next season, probably in November.

During the past year the Society has lost one of its oldest honorary members, R. C. Winthrop, '28. E. S. Dixwell, '27, the oldest honorary member, and H. W. Pickering, '31, the oldest active member, are the only survivors of those who founded the society in 1837.

The annual dinner at Young's Hotel, on February 25, was largely attended, and was interesting throughout. The company ranged from J. C. D. Parker, '48, one of the few active members who graduated before 1850, to graduates of very recent years. The president, S. L. Thorndike, '52, presided, and J. Reed, '55, was the poet. B. J. Lang made an earnest speech in favor of securing a new organ for the Music Hall, and a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. H. L. Higginson on the subject.

*Henry G. Denny, '52, Sec.*

#### HARVARD ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The 17th annual meeting of the Society was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Feb. 23, the President, Forrest G. Eddy, d'75, of Providence, in the chair.

Reports were made by the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Committee on Clinics. This committee

was appointed last March as an experiment, but since that time it has thoroughly demonstrated its usefulness, and has now become an important department of the Society. The following six clinics have been given, five by members of the Society: "Restoring to Full Contour an Approximal Surface of a Bicuspid, Using a Steel Matrix;" "Showing Several Cases of Practical Bridge Work;" "How to Bake Porcelain Inlays;" "How to Grind Porcelain Contours;" "The Use of Cocaine in the Extirpation of the Dental Pulp;" "Method of Burnishing Gold in Filling and Restoring Contour in an Upper Central."

The Recording Secretary reported the number of active members as 44 and the number of corresponding members as 13.

The Society has held ten meetings during the past year, nine regular and one annual. Eleven essays, eight by members of the Society, have been presented on the following subjects: "Some Observations in the Extracting of Teeth as a Preventive of Decay;" "Some Details as to the Care of Dental Instruments;" "Gutta-percha;" "The Care of Deciduous Teeth;" "A Consideration of Some of the Problems in a Dentist's Life;" "Some Disturbances caused by Diseases of the Teeth;" "Educational Aspect of Athletics;" "Localized Neuritis;" "Semi-Centennial of the Discovery of Anaesthetics;" "Dentistry in Public Schools;" "Alternatives." The December meeting was entirely devoted to the celebration above referred to, and all members of the alumni were invited to be present. Many accepted the invitation, and the occasion was most enjoyable.

An innovation was introduced this

year by making the annual meeting "ladies' night," and the response the invitation called out was very gratifying. After a social half hour an adjournment was made to the banquet hall, where forty-nine members and friends assembled. At the close of the dinner the Orator of the evening, Wm. P. Cooke, d '81, of Boston, held closely the attention of his hearers, taking as his theme "The Dentist as a Man." A letter of regret from Prof. F. G. Peabody, D. D., of Cambridge, was read, and also one from Rev. W. E. Huntington, Ph. D., Dean of Boston University. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was called upon to speak for the ladies. Rev. W. B. Eddy, of Norwood, spoke of the parallelism between dentistry and the ministry; and then John T. Codman, d '70, gave an interesting account of the Brook Farm community.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., J. Shepherd, d '85; rec. sec., W. E. Boardman, d '86; cor. sec., E. B. Hitchcock, d '77; treas., D. M. Clapp, d '82; editor, H. L. Upham, d '86; ex. com., W. E. Boardman, d '86 (chairman), A. H. Stoddard, d '87, J. G. W. Werner, d '76; orator for 1896, E. S. Niles, d '79.

*James Shepherd, d '85, Cor. Sec.*

#### PHI BETA KAPPA.

The anniversary meeting of the Society occurs on June 27, the day following the College Commencement. The president this year is the Hon. James C. Carter, '50, of New York, the vice-president, Lieut.-Gov. Roger Wolcott, '70. The business meeting takes place in Harvard Hall, beginning at 10 o'clock. The subject of increasing the number of members to be taken from each graduating class was specially referred by the meet-

ing last year to this year's meeting. A full attendance is requested, and members are asked to come prepared to speak and act wisely and deliberately in regard to this important step which has been urged upon the Society for some years. At 12 o'clock the literary exercises will be held in Sanders Theatre, the orator is John Fiske, '63, and the poet Prof. George L. Kittredge, '82. The dinner will probably be held in Upper Massachusetts, the lower hall being occupied by the Library in consequence of the changes in progress in Gore Hall.

*Wm. C. Lane, '81, Cor. Sec.*

#### THE HARVARD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting, held at the University on March 9, was the most successful in the history of the Association. More than five hundred persons attended the general meeting, and ninety persons, members of the Association and their guests, were present at the annual dinner. As in former years the general meeting was held in Sever 11, which was crowded from the opening to the close of the meeting, and the dinner took place at the Colonial Club immediately after adjournment. Principal E. J. Goodwin, of Newton, President of the Association, presided both at the meeting and at the dinner. As was announced in the last number of the *Magazine*, the topic for discussion was "Educational Values." The general interest in the papers and in the after-dinner discussion was all that could be desired. Mr. Edwin D. Mead, who had been announced to speak at the dinner on the Educational Value of Art in the Public Schools, was unfortunately not able to be present on account of illness. This is the first time

since the Association was organized that a speaker has been compelled to cancel his engagement for any cause. In Mr. Mead's place the Association had the good fortune to secure Prof. Ernest F. Fenollosa of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, who spoke most acceptably on Mr. Mead's topic. Beside the speakers who had been announced on the programme, Prof. N. S. Shaler, to whose initiative, it is well known, the Association owes its existence, responded to the call of President Goodwin by referring briefly to the origin of the Association as an outgrowth of the Summer School, and dwelling more at length on the increasing usefulness of the University as a resort for teachers. Professor Shaler was followed by the Secretary of the Association, who answered the call of President Goodwin by heartily indorsing Professor Shaler's views on the desirability of promoting the growing usefulness of the University as a resort for teachers already in service as well as for those students who intend to become teachers, and by pointing out the possibilities for professional stimulus and growth in the Association through the complete coöperation of all its members. All the papers read at the meeting and the substance of Professor Norton's after-dinner address were published in the *Educational Review* for April, 1895. By vote of the Association four hundred copies of this number of the *Review* were purchased for distribution to the members and for general distribution. As these copies of the *Review* are not yet quite exhausted, any Harvard man may obtain one, free of cost, by applying to the Secretary. The office of treasurer was created by vote of the Association, and a treasurer was elected. A motion to admit Radcliffe

College graduates to membership in the Association was referred to the Councilors for consideration and decision. The list of members (printed annually) was issued in April. Harvard men everywhere, especially those who are already members of the Association, are earnestly requested to communicate to the Secretary the names and addresses of former students in the University now teaching, who could be interested in the Association and would doubtless join it if their attention were called to it. The Association has had a substantial growth during the present year, but it is still far from including all who are eligible to membership and who might care to join it. The Councilors hope that members will lose no opportunity to extend a knowledge of the existence and work of the Association to all Harvard men now teaching, in order that, in time, every Harvard man who cares to join the Association may have an opportunity to do so. The entrance fee is one dollar, and the annual assessment is fifty cents.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Arthur L. Goodrich, Principal of the High School, Salem; vice-pres., Ray Greene Huling, Principal of the English High School, Cambridge; sec., Paul H. Hanus, Harvard University; treas., Otis B. Oakman, Thayer Academy, South Braintree; councilor (for five years), Charles H. Morse, Superintendent of Schools, Milton. The other councilors are, J. Y. Bergen, Jr., English High School, Boston; N. S. Shaler, Harvard University; D. S. Sanford, Principal of the High School, Brookline; J. A. Tufts, Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H.; and their terms expire in 1899, 1898, 1897, and 1896, respectively.

*Paul H. Hanus, Sec.*

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

1829.

REV. SAMUEL MAY, *Sec.*

Leicester.

The Rev. Samuel F. Smith has recently been the subject of a personal and public testimonial of an unusual character. It was designed to give expression to the strong and widespread gratitude and honor felt for him as author of the ode or hymn, which, written by him while still pursuing his studies for the ministry, has become universally used throughout the nation, as an expression of love of country, on occasions political, religious, etc.; has been accepted generally as the national hymn, being set to an air having patriotic associations for more than a century; and has long since acquired the name "America." It appears superfluous to quote its opening line, "My country, 'tis of thee." Dr. Smith's friends had planned the public recognition as a tribute eminently due to the venerable author on national grounds, and they seem to have been supported by the most cordial approbation from every quarter. The plan was fully carried out on the third of April last in Boston, at Music Hall, by two large meetings, afternoon and evening. Both were very largely attended, and marked by every possible demonstration of respect for Dr. Smith, who has surely well merited the honor of his countrymen by his high character as a citizen, by his scholarly ability and attainment, and by the many public services he has rendered. At both meetings, Dr. Smith was called upon to relate the circumstances of the origin of the hymn, and it was observable that no other of the speakers

was better heard, or spoke more easily and connectedly, which, in view of his eighty-six years, may be considered noteworthy, and a lesson to younger men. Gov. Greenhalge was the presiding officer, and addresses were made by him, by Ex-Gov. Long, by Rev. Drs. Hovey and Lorimer, and many others. Professor Harris, of Andover, was chaplain. The Handel and Haydn Society, with 125 voices, gave the Hallelujah Chorus most effectively. The singing by the pupils of the city schools was admirable. The Harvard Glee Club was present, and gave several of their fine songs in their characteristic manner; a fitting tribute in behalf of one who is now to be reckoned among the very oldest of Harvard's living graduates. Dr. Smith's unswerving loyalty to his college, through all the years since his graduation, and his honorable standing as a Harvard scholar, will not fail of grateful remembrance by her sons everywhere. Letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, and from men in prominent places, flowed in upon the meeting, all testifying the highest interest in the occasion. A portrait of Dr. Smith, designed for Harvard Memorial Hall, has just been completed. — The Secretary, as an "honest chronicler" of class events, would seem to be failing in duty if he should omit to say that he, too, was recently made the subject of friendly public notice on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday. It occurred at his residence in Leicester, being marked by public resolutions of the town, of which he has been a citizen for over sixty years; by action of various societies of which he is a member, and of the Grand Army Post; by the display of the national flag on all the schoolhouses, and by the gift of

a beautiful volume of manuscript letters from his friends. Of these were letters from Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Stone, of Bolton, Rev. Dr. James Martineau, of England, Parker Pillsbury, Esq., of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Elizabeth Chase, of Rhode Island, all older than himself, and from many more, of nearly his own age or younger — well-known and honored names, whose friendship is a benediction. His surviving classmates, all, have recently given him such greetings as call forth all the gratitude of which he is capable.

1831.

REV. JOHN H. MORISON, *Sec.*

26 Marlborough St.

Of the sixty-five original members there are now probably but four survivors, Francis Booth, Nathaniel Goddard, John H. Morison, and Henry W. Pickering. Two members, Masillon Failey and John G. Hastings, M. D., have not been heard from for twenty years, and it is supposed that they are no longer living. — Frederic West Holland died March 26, 1895, in Concord. He was born in Boston, June 22, 1811, and was the son of Captain John Holland, a merchant in the Russia trade. His mother was a daughter of Samuel May, architect of Christ Church, Cambridge. He was a pupil of Deacon Samuel Greeley as a child, and later attended the Boston Latin School. After graduating from college he passed a year at the Andover Theological Seminary, but returned to Cambridge, and graduated from the Divinity School in 1834. He began his work as a Unitarian minister immediately, spending some months at Greenfield, where he laid the corner-stone of the Unitarian Church. Nearly sixty years later,

he again visited the town, and again laid the corner-stone of a new church, being the only survivor of those whose names were recorded on the first tablet. He was settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1837, and in 1843 went to Rochester, N. Y. In 1848 he was appointed secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and held this office for two years and a half. After a year in Europe he returned to his ministerial work, going to East Cambridge in 1851, to Neponset in 1859, to North Cambridge in 1862, to Rochester, N. Y., again in 1865, to Newburgh, N. Y., in 1871, finally returning to Cambridge, where he was chaplain of the Almshouse. In all these places he showed a liberality in the use of money and of strength, which led him, as a student, to make weekly visits to the state's prison, and, as a man, made him successful in building up new and struggling churches, often receiving little or no salary. Throughout his life he was warmly interested in all questions of reform, especially those concerned with antislavery, prisons, and temperance. He was married Feb. 1, 1835, to Miss Harriet Newcomb, of Keene, N. H., who survives him. Four children also survive him, Frederic May Holland, '59, Henry Ware Holland, s '65, l '67, Arthur Holland, '72, and one daughter.

1835.

CHARLES H. PARKER, *Sec.*

47 Tremont St., Boston.

After an illness of several months, Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar died at Concord on Jan. 31. He was born there Feb. 21, 1816, his father being Samuel Hoar, 1802, and his mother a daughter of Roger Sherman. But he traced with most pride his line to widow Joanna Hoar, who came from England, with five children, in 1640.



Judge Hoar was educated in the schools of his native place, and then entered Harvard, graduating in 1835. After teaching for a year at Pittsburgh, Pa., he returned to Cambridge, entered the Law School, took his LL. B. in 1839, and immediately began to practice at the Middlesex and Suffolk Bars. In 1846 he was elected to the Mass. Senate; from 1849 to 1855 he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; from 1859 to 1869, Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1869 he entered President Grant's cabinet as attorney-general, resigning in June, 1870, to be appointed shortly after a member of the Joint High Commission which sat at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1871, to arbitrate the *Alabama* and other claims, and to conclude a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. During the War of the Rebellion, Judge Hoar was a strenuous upholder of the Union, and it was largely through his efforts that the government successfully negotiated its first war loan. In 1872 he was a presidential elector-at-large on the Republican ticket. He sat in the 43d Congress as a Republican. President Grant nominated him to be Justice of the Supreme Court, but the Senate, roused by his unpolitical honesty and his downright manners, refused to confirm him. From 1857 to 1868 Judge Hoar was a Fellow of the Harvard Corporation; in 1857 he was an Overseer; from 1868 to 1880 he was again Overseer, and president of the Board; being reelected in 1881 and serving till 1887. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams in 1861, and from Harvard in 1868. He was a member of the Mass. Historical Society, of the American Academy, and of many other social and political clubs. In 1840 he married Caroline Brooks,

daughter of Nathan Brooks, 1809. Six of their seven children survive: Samuel, '67, now a Fellow; Charles E., '70; Sherman '82, ex-Congressman, now U. S. District Attorney; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Bowles, Jr., of Springfield; Caroline and Clara. Judge Hoar's funeral services were conducted by the Rev. F. G. Peabody, '69, in the Unitarian Church, and he was buried in Sleepy Hollow, Concord. During a long and arduous lifetime Judge Hoar's eminence as a lawyer, whether on the Bench or at the Bar, earned him a national reputation. He was a fine specimen of the Yankee Puritan,—the Puritan become Unitarian, it is true, but still intensely and uncompromisingly bent on righteousness. Like other men conscious of their strength, he did not shrink from a fight. His wit was quick and remorseless, and it was said that even the foremost lawyers dreaded to go into court when he sat on the Bench. He was so impartial that he used to regret that he could not rule against both plaintiff and defendant. In politics he was a rigid partisan. Beyond everything he cherished his native town of Concord, where he worked unremittingly for civic and social improvement. His benefactions were large, but hidden. It is to be hoped that some of the many anecdotes which are household words in Concord, or among members of his profession, will be gathered and printed, for they will best serve to illustrate and to keep alive his remarkable personality after his fame as a lawyer has been forgotten. He was in many ways the last of the Puritans, and as such his portrait should be painted by a competent biographer. By his will, Judge Hoar left \$10,000 to Harvard College, the income to be applied to the education

of meritorious undergraduates from the town of Concord, either immediately after entering or later. If such fail to apply, then the interest is to accumulate until the principal shall reach the sum of \$12,000, which shall constitute two scholarships; and whenever no Concord boy shall apply for either, the income for the year may be given by the Corporation to another undergraduate.

1837.

HENRY WILLIAMS, *Sec.*

18 Concord Square, Boston.

William Allen died at East Bridgewater, Feb. 19, after a short illness of pneumonia, in his eightieth year. For nearly twenty-five years after graduation he was engaged in teaching, first at Concord and afterwards at Barnstable. In 1841 he was chosen principal of Thornton Academy, Saco, Me., where he taught for five years. In 1846 he became principal of the academy at East Bridgewater, and continued in that office till 1860, when he was chosen a representative to the General Court, and was reelected the following year. He was employed as an inspector in the Boston Custom House from 1861 to 1866, and as a clerk from 1876 to 1883. Mr. Allen gave much time, in his leisure hours, to antiquarian and historical subjects, and during his later years he was engaged in writing the history of his native town, Bridgewater. He leaves a widow and two married daughters.

1838.

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, *Sec.*

28 State Street, Boston.

"The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King" has recently been published, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King.

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1840.

JOHN CAPEN, *Sec.*

5 Worcester Square, Boston.

Nehemiah Brown died in Boston March 8, 1895. He was a native of New Hampshire, and came to Harvard College in 1836, remaining only through the Freshman year. He was assistant adjutant-general under Gov. Banks, and afterwards, for thirty or more years a clerk in the State Department of Massachusetts.

1841.

DR. FRANCIS MINOT, *Sec.*

65 Marlborough St., Boston.

Col. T. W. Higginson delivered a memorial address on Oliver Wendell Holmes, '29, before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19.

1842.

DR. A. D. BLANCHARD, *Sec.*

91 Hillside Ave., Melrose.

Information of the death of Judge Charles P. Braynard has been received. — The Secretary invites correspondence with classmates in order that the records of the "Class-Book" may be completed; reminiscences of college life, orders of exercises at class exhibitions, and items worthy of preservation are desired. The class will meet on Commencement, and reports of the useful and honorable lives of many of its members will be presented.

1843.

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

Eben Carleton Sprague died after an illness of less than 12 hours, at Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 14, in the 73d year of his age. He was the only son of Noah P. Sprague and Abiah H. Carleton, and was born in

Bath, N. H., on Nov. 26, 1822. A few years later his parents moved to Buffalo, which always afterwards was his home. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and after graduating from college he studied law in Buffalo at the office of Fillmore & Haven. In 1852 he became attorney in Buffalo for the Great Western Railway Co. of Canada, and later he was attorney for many large and important corporations. In politics he was a Whig while that party existed and then a Republican, but for active politics he cared little. In 1876-77 he filled a vacancy in the State Senate caused by the resignation of the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, who had been nominated for lieutenant-governor, but he declined a second term. He was a man of scholarly instincts, fond of books and able to express strongly his thought. At the time of his death he was president of the Liberal Club and of the Harvard Club of Western New York, and also he was chancellor of the University of Buffalo.

1844.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*

22 Chestnut St., Boston.

Leverett Saltonstall died April 15, at Brookline. He was born at Salem, March 16, 1825. After graduating from college he traveled abroad before entering the Law School, from which he graduated in 1847, and again he went abroad before being admitted to the Mass. bar in 1850. In politics he was a Democrat. Twice he presided over state conventions of the party. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he was chairman of the state committee for the party of Bell and Everett, and in the same year he was candidate for Congress on the Constitutional Union and Democratic

tickets. In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Gaston commissioner for Mass. to the Centennial Exhibition, and in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland collector of the port of Boston. He was first elected an Overseer of Harvard College in 1876, and he held the office until his death. In his will he left a legacy of \$5,000 to the College for the purpose of founding a scholarship. A wife and five children survive him. — George W. Baker died at Wilcox, Ariz., April 20. Born at Lancaster, Pa., he was admitted to the Pa. bar and practiced in Philadelphia. Early in life he went to Cal. and was city recorder of San Francisco for four years. He then went to Arizona, and remaining there, engaged in mining, law, and local politics.

1846.

C. E. GUILD, *Sec.*

27 Kilby St., Boston.

A classmate who visited Fitzedward Hall lately reports: "Marlesford, where Hall lives, two miles from Wickham Market, is a pretty little hamlet in Suffolk, of about four hundred and fifty inhabitants. The parish bounds comprise some two thousand acres. The region is pleasantly undulating, without any special pretension to scenery. In the immediate neighborhood is the seat of Lady North; and within excursion distance is Framlingham, pronounced 'Främ'ingham,' with a ruined castle and a half-ruined church. Hall relieves the quiet of Marlesford by nimble and vigorous walks, in which he is attended by his faithful collie Robin. In these rambles he has always an attentive eye to the wants of his humbler neighbors, to whom he is a veritable 'Man of Ross,' and an attentive ear also for

any unbooked dialectal peculiarities, to incorporate them in his Vocabulary of the Suffolk Dialect. A part of his time is spent in his little greenhouse ; more in his garden, which is the ideal size recommended by Pliny the younger for a 'literary fellow,' a '*scholasticus dominus*:' not too big for him to be intimate with every tree and every twig ; though Hall, to be sure, is skilled in all manner of herbs, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that goeth forth out of the wall. But the bulk of his time is devoted to study. Whatever the subject of conversation, it is always plain that back of it his mind is running all the time on English and its usages. He is constantly hopping up to note something that strikes him on a scrap of paper, which he tucks away into some mysterious hole known only to himself. After I left him, I regretted that I had not informed myself what plan he followed in his collectanea ; what clews he had to find the way in his immense storehouses. But I consoled myself with the thought that, after all, his colossal knowledge of the two languages, English and American, was stored in his head, while the black and white only served to give chapter and verse. Hall's method of study and notation could be followed only by Hall." A notice of Dr. Hall and his work has appeared in the *Nation* of March 21, 1895.—George Morrill died March 31, at his home in Roxbury. He leaves a widow, a young daughter, and two sons, the elder in business at Seattle, Washington, the younger an undergraduate at Harvard. Soon after graduating Morrill took the position of submaster at the Roxbury Latin School, and later he was in the office of Geo. A. Simmons. The active years of his life were given to the study

and the practice of the law. Modest and retiring in his disposition, the circle of his acquaintance was not large. He had warm class feeling, and enjoyed talking over past events at our Commencement lunches, where he was constant in attendance.

1847.

ANDREW C. WHEELWRIGHT, Sec.

73 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

Austin J. Coolidge died at Watertown, March 20, 1895. He was born in Cambridge, and received his education at the public schools there, at Harvard College, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, but he soon left his law practice to engage in business, and has since been at the head of the New England Machine Co. He was a member of the Watertown Historical Society.

1849.

T. K. LOTHROP, Sec.

27 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

On Wednesday, March 27, James Edward Oliver died. He was born at Portland, Me., July 27, 1829, of Quaker parents—James Oliver and Olivia Cobb. In his early childhood his parents moved to Lynn, and it was there he prepared himself for college, entering to Sophomore standing. At graduation he was the class poet. After graduation he entered the office of the *Nautical Almanac*, and later he engaged in business involving a knowledge of mathematics. His temper, however, was academic, and in 1871 he gladly accepted a call to an assistant professorship of Mathematics at Cornell University. In 1873 he gained promotion, and from then to his death he was the senior professor of Mathematics at Cornell.

1850.

PROF. J. H. THAYER, Sec.

67 Sparks St., Cambridge.

Dr. H. R. Storer, who was a vice-president of the gynaecological section of the International Medical Congress at Washington in 1887, has recently received the diploma *di benemerenda* from a similar congress that met in Rome, Italy, in 1894. — The members of the Class will dine together, Tuesday evening, June 25, at the University Club, Boston, and Matthews 3 will be open to them on Commencement Day.

1851.

HENRY W. HAYNES, Sec.

239 Beacon St., Boston.

A memorial sketch of Robert Bickford is in the *Roxbury Enterprise* for June, 1894, a paper edited at the Roxbury High School.

1852.

HENRY G. DENNY, Sec.

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

C. D. Bradlee has sold his house, 57 West Brookline St., and bought for his own use a house on Fisher Avenue, near Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brookline. — Louisa Bellows, daughter of the late John White Hayward, and wife of C. T. Canfield, died in Cambridge, April 20. — Helen, daughter of D. W. Cheever, is an active member of the Boston settlement of The College Settlement Association, having been for a time a resident of Denison House, 93 Tyler St., and taking an important part in the charge of the workrooms for the unemployed. The preparation of a full report of the experiment, in a published pamphlet, was largely her work. — J. H. Choate was chosen an honorary member of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, at its January meeting. His argument of March 12

and 13, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the income tax cases, has been published in a pamphlet of 30 pages. — "The Story of Christine Rochefort," a novel, by Mrs. Helen Choate Prince, daughter of E. E. Pratt, is having a wide circulation, and is highly commended by critics. — N. D. Silsbee has bought, for his own occupation, house 5 Monadnock St., Dorchester. — J. T. Perry, who, for about seven years, till January last, has edited, for The General Association (Congregational and Presbyterian) of New Hampshire, *The New Hampshire Journal*, is now editing *The New Hampshire Record*, published for the same body, in Concord, N. H. — J. B. Thayer will deliver, on the W. L. Storrs foundation, a course of lectures in the Yale Law School. — Weld 2 will be open for the use of the Class on Commencement Day. Business meeting at noon. The Class will meet at Young's Hotel, Boston, for the annual dinner, at half past six o'clock; dinner will be served at seven o'clock precisely.

1855.

EDWIN H. ABBOT, Sec.

50 State St., Boston.

Col. Thomas William Clarke died of heart failure at Roxbury, Feb. 17, 1895. Born in Boston in 1834, he was educated at the Chauncy Hall School and at Harvard College. After studying in a Boston law office and in the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He fought throughout the civil war, entering it as captain and leaving it as colonel. After the war he continued his law practice. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son. — William Quincy Riddle died at New York, April 5, 1895. He was born at Manchester, N. H., but went to New

York after his graduation from Harvard and practiced law there until his death. He was a member of the Union League Club and of the New York Harvard Club. Deeply interested in charitable organizations, he was for a long time president of the Cancer Hospital at Mount Vernon, N. Y. — A bronze statue in bas-relief of Phillips Brooks is to be placed in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city. The figure is seven feet in height, but is expected, in its position in the church, to appear the height of the bishop. An elaborate mosaic of onyx and marble, by Tiffany, will surround it. The sculptor is William Clark Noble.

1856.

WM. W. BURRAGE, Sec.

27 School St., Boston.

Charles F. Adams was elected president of the Mass. Historical Society at the annual meeting in April. — George Z. Adams is a member of the School Committee of Boston, elected last December. — Allen A. Brown has been in Europe during the winter. — Thomas Emerson has since September been superintendent of schools at Woburn. — John E. Gardner is chairman of the Police Commission of Exeter, N. H., as well as treasurer of Phillips Exeter Academy and Robinson's Female Seminary. — Prof. J. B. Greenough presided in March at the annual reunion of the graduates of the Boston Latin School, Dr. Moses Merrill, the headmaster, being one of the speakers on the occasion. Prof. B. B. Huntour of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind has sent Professor Greenough three huge volumes of Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, printed in raised letters for the blind

at that institution. — David P. Kimball was in Europe from March to May. He is a director of the Boston & Maine R. R. Co., and a state director of the Fitchburg R. R. Co., and has recently been reappointed by the Governor and Council a trustee of the Mass. General Hospital. — Francis H. Johnson has been in Europe during the winter. — Wm. Parsons spent the winter in San Francisco, having, since 1891, been on the Pacific coast, spending the summers at Seattle and the winters in California. — Ex-Gov. Geo. D. Robinson has recently accepted the office of city solicitor of Springfield. — Hon. Stephen Salisbury, in addition to his other offices, is chairman of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, and is a member at large of the council of the Mass. Historical Society. — Wm. P. Upham, as a member of the Mass. Historical Society, prepared a Memoir of Dr. Henry Wheatland, of Salem, which has been reprinted from the proceedings of that society. — Dr. Charles E. Vaughan removed from Cambridge to Santa Barbara, Cal., in March. On March 2 some of his classmates invited him to a special dinner, for which a printed memento was prepared. On his way west he looked up J. C. Gage and D. W. Wilder at Kansas City. He has been the active promotor of the monthly class dinners which have been held in the winter the last three years, and which promise to continue for many years to come. — Prof. J. Smith spoke for Harvard at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston, held at Young's Hotel, Feb. 13. — Thayer 27 in place of Stoughton 3 will this year be used by the Class on Commencement Day.

1862.

CHARLES E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*

30 Court St., Boston.

Edward Dorr McCarthy died of pneumonia, at Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 29, 1895. He was born at Minasville, N. Y., in 1840. After his graduation he studied at the Law School, and he then practiced law in New York city. In his extensive travels he collected a valuable library of Greek works, and became widely known as a Greek scholar. He leaves a wife but no children. — Nathaniel A. Prentiss has been appointed a member of the New York city School Board. — Prof. C. S. Sargent has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

William Frothingham died in Boston, Feb. 27, 1895.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Prof. George H. Palmer delivered, in March, a course of lectures in New York on "The Province of Ethics in Relation to Neighboring Provinces." He also lectured before the Twentieth Century Club of Chicago, Feb. 11, and at Western Reserve University, O., Feb. 14. — Samuel Dana Horton died of Bright's disease, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1895. After graduating from Harvard he lived for a time at Pomeroy, but of late years he spent most of his time abroad. Ten days before his death he went to Washington at the request of several members of the administration, for consultation on the financial situation. He was well known as a writer upon monetary topics. — Gov. Greenhalge has ap-

pointed Woodward Emery a commissioner to investigate the dock question of the port of Boston. The Class will dine at Young's Hotel the evening before Commencement. The business meeting will be held at one o'clock on Commencement Day, at Thayer 31, which will be open to the Class during the day.

1865.

T. FRANK. BROWNELL, *Sec.*

120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

John Q. A. Brackett was elected, December 13, 1894, one of the vice-presidents of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association. — Charles W. Clifford was recently elected vice-president of the New Bedford Bar Association.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, *Sec.*

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

Prof. W. G. Farlow is a vice-president of the American Society of Naturalists.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*

Second National Bank, Boston.

The Bessemer gold medal, the highest prize to which metallurgists may aspire, has been awarded by the British Iron and Steel Institute to Henry M. Howe, for investigations into the scientific features of steel making.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*

Riverside Press, Cambridge.

Dr. Charles Parker Spalding died March 25, 1895, at Lowell, Mass. After leaving college he studied medicine for two years in Germany, and returning, graduated from the Harvard Medical School. He studied further abroad and then began to practice in his native city, Lowell. He was a member of the Middlesex North

Medical Society and of the Mass. Medical Society. He leaves a widow and six children. — The Class will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation by a dinner at Young's Hotel, Boston, the evening before Commencement. The quinquennial Class Report will be ready for distribution at that time.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*

38 Central St., Boston.

Bishop Lawrence spoke, Feb. 4, in the Dwight Hall lecture course at Yale, on "The Influence of the American University upon American Character." — Hon. Harvey N. Shepard argued with Hon. R. G. Horr of Mich., for free trade, in a debate on "Protection vs. Free Trade," held at Cambridgeport, April 30, under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, JR., *Sec.*

18 F. O. Square, Boston.

W. C. Loring is on the committee on admission of the Eastern Yacht Club.

1873.

A. L. WARE, *Sec.*

Milton.

Henry Spencer Cram died March 9, 1895, at Cairo, Egypt, where he had gone for his health. His home was in New York, where he was a member of the Knickerbocker, University, and Metropolitan Clubs. He leaves a daughter.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, *Sec.*

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

H. H. Barrett has been again elected one of the park commissioners of Malden. — E. F. Fenollosa has recently completed a course of lectures in Boston on Japanese Art. — A. W. Foote

now has his music rooms at 153 Tremont St., Boston, where he will remain during the absence of his wife and child in Europe. — M. J. McCann now has a law office at 149 W. 21st St., New York. — W. R. Richards has declined a reappointment as one of the trustees of the Boston Public Library. — Clarence Alan McGrew, '97, the "Class Baby," is one of the associate editors of the *Harvard Daily News*. — N. H. Dole has charge of the department of musical criticism of the *Boston Commonwealth*. — L. Dyer has been appointed acting professor of Greek for the ensuing year at Cornell.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*

Brookton.

The following account of the Class window to be placed in Memorial Hall appeared in the *Cambridge Tribune* for Saturday, April 27, 1895: "It is in two panels, each 11½ by 4 feet. The subject is the exploration of the Mississippi valley and the great central portion of the country. The designers were fortunate in having the advice of the late Francis Parkman in their work. He furnished them with a copy of the only known portrait of La Salle, from the original at Rouen. The figure of Marquette was also introduced after consultation with Mr. Parkman. The color scheme of the window is golden, running from yellow to deep orange. As the window is to be upon the shady side of the hall, it was important to lighten it as much as possible. The life-size figures are both in dark colors and stand out firmly and prominently in contrast to the rest of the window. La Salle is standing bareheaded, holding in his right hand a sword and in his left a scroll. In the upper corner is a fac-



simile of his coat of arms. Marquette, in the garb of the Jesuits, uplifts a cross in his right hand. In the small panel beneath the figure of La Salle is the royal seal of France, and below Marquette is the seal of the Society of Jesus. The design of the window is taken from a dormer window in the palace of Louis XIV. at Versailles, and is in the style of that period, with fleur-de-lis in the ornamental border. The window is the most elaborate and one of the most costly in Memorial Hall. It has been in process of construction over a year and is made entirely of Venetian and English glass. It contains no inscription, save '1875,' which appears at the upper part of the window." — Rev. J. O. S. Huntington lectured on "The Church of the English-speaking Race," in Sanders Theatre, April 29, under the auspices of the Harvard St. Paul's Society. — The twentieth anniversary will be celebrated next June. Prof. Le Baron Russell Briggs will preside at the Class supper at the Algonquin Club, Boston, on the evening before Commencement. Members are urged to coöperate in making the occasion more than usually interesting.

1876.

COL. W. L. CHASE, *Sec.*

233 State St., Boston.

Mayor Strong, of New York city, has appointed G. W. Green aqueduct commissioner. — Dr. H. C. Ernst has had charge of the anti-toxine inoculation at Gallop's Island, in Boston harbor.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*

5 Tremont St., Boston.

W. Austin Whiting resigned his judgeship in Hawaii to accept the position of colonel of the national

guard there. He was judge advocate in trying the men connected with the late rebellion, and now he has resigned his colonelcy to be reappointed judge of the Superior Court of Hawaii. — Gouverneur Morris Ogden died at Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 11, 1895. Forced by ill health to leave Harvard, he afterwards graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the New York bar. For some time he was in the office of the corporation counsel of New York city, and at the time of his death he was the secretary of the committee of counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. of New York. — The class will dine at the Parker House, Boston, the night before Commencement, and on Commencement Day it will occupy Holworthy 14 as usual.

1878.

JOSEPH C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

Mayor W. A. Bancroft, of Cambridge, spoke at the Washington's Birthday banquet of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. — Prof. E. Channing lectured Feb. 8, at Vassar College, on "The Underlying Causes of the American Revolution."

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, *Sec.*

Buffalo, N. Y.

Prof. F. G. Peabody spoke for Harvard at the annual banquet of the Brown University alumni, held at New York, April 16. He will lecture this summer on Sociology before the Institute of Philosophy at Chautauqua, N. Y. — C. W. Andrews, instructor and librarian at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed librarian of the John Crerar Scientific Library in Chicago. — Wal-

ter Cary is preparing the Class Report for the Secretary.

1880.

FREDERIC ALMY, *Sec.*

24 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Frederic Almy sailed March 9 from New York for Gibraltar, spending a couple of months in Spain, Africa, lower Italy, etc., and returning to Havre May 4. — F. E. Whiting took a thirty days' trip to Jamaica in March. — Thomas W. Nickerson has accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, and takes up work there next September. — Theodore Roosevelt has a fifth child, Archibald Bullock Roosevelt, born April 9, 1894. — William Hooper married, April 17, Alice Forbes Perkins, daughter of Charles Elliott and Edith Forbes Perkins, of Burlington, Iowa.

1881.

DR. CHARLES R. SANGER, *Sec.*

2818 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

J. S. Bell is with the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, at Louisville, Ky. — H. W. Chase is connected with the firm of Chickering & Sons, New York. — R. H. Driscoll is in the First National Bank of Lead, So. Dakota. — C. H. Jackson has been re-appointed deputy attorney-general of California. — A. C. Jelly is practicing at 69 Newbury St., Boston. — H. D. Jones is rector of the Church of the Intercession, New York. — F. T. Knight will be graduated at the Hartford Theological Seminary in June. — E. P. Mason is president of the Ashton Valve Co., of Boston. — W. H. Robinson is pastor of the Baptist Church of Summerside, Prince Edward Island. — C. W. Townsend has removed to 76 Marlborough St., Boston. — W. R. Thayer read a paper on

"John Harvard," before the Shepard Historical Society, Feb. 18. — J. C. Munroe has removed to 173 Beacon St., Boston. — H. Norman has been appointed asst. editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, London, England. — Curtis Guild, Jr., spoke at the annual "ladies' night" of the Norfolk Club, Boston, April 23. — The Class will use Holworthy 21 at Commencement, as usual.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

89 State St., Boston.

Barret H. Van Anken, Jr., died April 14, at New York, N. Y. Born in New York city, he entered the stock-broking business there after leaving Harvard. Four years ago he entered the mining and railroad business in Honduras, and went there to live. He was on a business visit to New York when he died. — F. N. Cole has been appointed professor of Mathematics at Columbia College. He will begin his work there next fall.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*

2 Joy St., Boston.

George Henry Heilbron died of apoplexy, on April 5, at Seattle, Wash. Born in Boston, Nov. 3, 1860, he received his early education at the Dwight Grammar School and the Roxbury Latin School of that city, and in 1879 entered Harvard. His standing while at college was high, and he took final honors in Political Economy, receiving also honorable mention in History and English Composition. He was likewise, from the first, prominent in athletics, being the captain of his Freshman baseball team, and holding for three years the feather-weight, and for one year the light-weight

sparring championship of Harvard. After graduation, he entered the Law School of Boston University, received the degree of LL. B. in 1886, and in the spring of 1887 went to Seattle, where his abilities soon obtained wide recognition, and he speedily became conspicuously identified with the prosperity of the Northwest. At the time of his death he was manager of the Guarantee Loan and Trust Co., treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, editor-in-chief of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, and director and trustee of many important public and private enterprises. In politics he was an active Republican, and had been mentioned as the probable next nominee of that party for the governorship. — G. W. Beals returned in March from a trip to Mexico, where he climbed Mt. Popocatepetl, an ascent of more than 19,000 feet, and also descended into the crater, a feat accomplished by very few Americans. — J. M. Burch was chosen to represent the town of Necedah on the county board in the Wisconsin spring elections, and is also chairman of supervisors. — J. R. Coolidge, who has established himself as an architect in Boston, has taken an office in the Fiske Building, at 89 State St. — C. P. Curtis, Jr., was appointed on April 25, by Gov. Greenhalge, a member of the Boston Board of Police. — Morris Loeb has been appointed a full professor of Chemistry at the University of the City of New York, and director of the Chemical Laboratory, for which a new building has just been completed after his own designs. — C. P. Perin is manager of the Corona Coal and Coke Co., at Birmingham, Ala., and has also the supervision of coal yards at Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans, La. — O. E. Perry is established for the

present at his old home in Rehoboth, where he is engaged in the dairy business, and has been elected a member of the school committee there for the ensuing year. — Herbert Putnam was appointed, on Feb. 5, librarian of the Boston Public Library, an honor entirely unexpected and unsolicited. — Charles Ranlet has left the Holyoke Machine Co., and is now in the treasurer's office of the Washburn-Moen Co., at Worcester. — E. P. Warren, who has been living in England, at Lewes, Sussex, for the past five years, engaged in classical study and research, intends to return to America for a brief visit in the middle of May. — J. H. Wigmore has changed his address to 1960 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill. — G. S. Winslow returned in March from a short pleasure trip to England. — On Commencement Day, Stoughton 11 will be open as usual for the accommodation of the Class.

## 1884.

EDWARD A. HIBBARD, Sec.

111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

W. L. R. Gifford is librarian of the Cambridge Public Library. — Rev. Charles F. Aiken, of St. Patrick's Church, Roxbury, has been appointed associate professor of Apologetics in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. He will begin teaching in Oct., 1896; until then he will study abroad. — Rev. Samuel A. Eliot read, on March 21, a paper on the "Organization of Liberalism," before the Philadelphia Unitarian Club. — Dunlap Smith is president of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

## 1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

39 Court St., Boston.

The Class dinner to celebrate the

tenth year after graduation will be held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Tuesday, June 25, the evening before Commencement. A large number of men from different parts of the country have signified their intention of being present. The Class will have the use of Hollis 23 on Commencement.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*

126 West 85th St., New York, N. Y.

Courtenay Guild is private secretary to Mayor Curtis, of Boston. — E. H. Babbitt, as secretary of the American Dialect Society, is interested in "organizing local circles to collect material to aid in the compilation of the dictionary proposed by the English Dialect Society." — Seward Cary has started a coach to run daily between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. — P. G. Bolster reports the birth of a son, Charles Stephen, on Dec. 20, 1894. — J. D. Bradley, as one of Troop A, N. G. S. N. Y., had an active campaign of a week in Brooklyn during the strike in January. — C. C. Whitman's present address is 814 17th St., Washington, D. C. — P. S. Howe announces the birth of Percival Spurr Howe, Jr., April 12, 1895. — Prof. T. W. Richards has gone abroad to study in Germany and England, in order to fit himself to teach next year at Harvard a course in Chemistry given this year by Dr. W. Bancroft, '88, who has accepted for next year a professorship at Cornell. — The Class will meet in Stoughton 28 on Commencement Day. — The next Class dinner is the decennial, June, 1896.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

A. N. Rantonl is on the regatta

committee of the Eastern Yacht Club, and Gordon Dexter is on the committee on admission. — T. C. Craig holds a professorship in Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. — A. E. Sterne has been appointed to the chair of Nervous Diseases and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, Ind. He has also been appointed consulting neurologist to the City Hospital, and pathologist to the City Dispensary. — E. J. Rich has been appointed claims attorney to the Boston & Maine R. R. — Prof. J. H. Robinson, at present at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed professor of European History at Columbia College.

1888.

DR. F. B. LUND, *Sec.*

122 Marlborough St., Boston.

Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, at present instructor in Physical Chemistry at Harvard, has been appointed asst. professor in the same subject at Cornell University. He will begin his work there next fall. — C. F. Adams, 2d, has been elected vice-commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club. — The Class will use Holworthy 1 on Commencement Day.

1889.

HERBERT H. DARLING, *Acting Sec.*

21 Pemberton Square, Boston.

Gurdon S. Howe is managing clerk in the law office of Edmond Kelly, 2 Wall St., New York. — J. Warren Merrill's address is 199 Marlborough St., Boston. — Francis G. Eaton has law offices in the Union Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. — P. Marquand is a member of the firm of Marquand & Stearns, New England agents of the Edgemore Bridge Works, of Wilmington, Del. Office, Mason Build-

ing, Kilby St., Boston. — James G. King has gone to London and Antwerp on business connected with the reorganization of the Atchison system. He will remain abroad about six months. — B. M. Allison is general agent of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London, at Cincinnati, O.; address, 14 Miller Building. — G. S. Mandell has recently had charge of the *Boston Transcript*. — The second triennial dinner of the Class will be held at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, on Tuesday evening, June 25, the evening before Commencement, at 6.30 o'clock. The dinner will be free to all who were at any time connected with the Class, and members are earnestly requested to be present if possible. — As the Secretary is still abroad no attempt will be made to issue Secretary's Report No. 3 this year. — Announcement of the meeting of the Class on Commencement Day will be made as usual in the Boston daily papers.

1890.

JOSEPH W. LUND, Sec.  
40 Water St., Boston.

P. B. Linn was elected town clerk of Lewisburg, Pa., March 4, 1895.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.  
12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Members of the Class who wish to have their addresses recorded will send them to the Secretary at the above address. Any item of interest will be gratefully accepted. — F. S. Rogers has left the C. B. & Q. R. R., and is studying music with Whitney of Boston. He has given several successful concerts this past winter with R. W. Atkinson, who has returned after a

season of two years in Germany. Rogers' address is 8 Joy St., Boston; Atkinson's is Brookline, Mass. — J. A. Stetson is with Rowland Cox, lawyer, 229 Broadway, New York city. — G. Laurie Osgood, Jr., is studying the textile art at the Textile Art School in Philadelphia; address, 219 So. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. — P. Y. De Normandie has been appointed superintendent of the Potomaska Mill in New Bedford. — John Duff is practicing law with Robert M. Morse, Equitable Building, Boston. — Samuel Wells, Jr., has established himself as manager of the branch office of the John Hancock Insurance Co., 32 Fort St., West Detroit, Mich.; Harry Norton is with him. — A. J. Cumnock's address is, care of Clarence Whitman & Co., 39 and 41 Leonard St., New York, N. Y. — M. O. Simons has had a call to a church in Billerica. — Henry Washburn is studying for the ministry in Germany. His address is 44 Jerusalem Str., Berlin. — R. S. Hale is a mechanical engineer at 3 Head Place, Boston; he lately read a paper on "Boiler Tests," before the Association of Edison Companies. — H. H. Baker has been taken into the firm of Hayes & Williams, lawyers, 39 Court St., Boston. — The engagements are announced of H. H. Pease to Miss Di Pollone, of New York, and of S. V. Crosby to Miss Henrietta Grew, of Boston. — Jacob Wendell, Jr., is in partnership with R. L. McDuffie, '90, and is interested in railway supplies. This summer he and his wife will travel abroad. At his wedding R. W. Atkinson played the organ. — George Tyson is with Brown Bros., bankers, Boston. — Frank Crowninshield is a director of the Suffolk National Bank, Boston. — Matthew Luce, Jr., is with his father in the firm of Luce & Manning, wool

merchants, Federal St., Boston. — Q. A. Shaw is in the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., Boston. — H. H. Pease is with Williams & Peters, coal merchants, 1 Broadway, New York. — S. D. Parker has a real estate office at 50 State St., Boston. — R. W. Wood is studying science at the University of Berlin. — The Rev. A. A. Berle has been elected president of the Lyceum League of America. — H. H. Harris is principal of the Varnum School in Lowell. — W. M. Randol is in charge of his mine at Mirabel, Lake Co., Cal.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec.

Andover.

The triennial dinner will be held at the Vendome, in Boston, on Tuesday evening, June 25. Thomas W. Lamont will preside; A. M. White, Jr., will be toastmaster; M. D. Follansbee will be poet. The Class cradle will be presented to F. W. Johnson, who will receive it for his son. There will be the usual number of toasts, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. It is absolutely necessary for the Class committee to know how many men it can count upon for the dinner. Accordingly, it is requested that every member of the Class who has not yet notified the Class committee of his intention to be present at the dinner will do so, sending word to the chairman, Thomas W. Lamont, 78 Hudson St., New York city. — A. M. White, Jr., has bought a seat on the Stock Exchange, and has become junior member of the stock brokerage firm, Moffat & White. — David Gray is associate editor of the *Union and Advertiser*, Rochester, N. Y. — Geo. P. Costigan, Jr., is an attorney-at law; address, Room 415 Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. —

W. H. Wright's address is 624 Burke Building, Seattle, Wash. — J. W. Brehaut is principal of the High School at No. Attleboro, Mass. — P. L. Spalding is with the Bell Telephone Co., in Philadelphia. — E. B. Adams and G. H. Scudder spent part of April and May abroad. — R. Norton has received an appointment as lecturer on Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College.

1893.

FRED. W. MOORE, Sec.

390 Harvard St., Cambridge.

G. H. Kelton has a child born Oct. 24, 1894. — R. E. Kline is county surveyor of Montgomery Co., O. — W. A. Bailey is in the wholesale drug business with the Bailey Drug Co., of Zanesville, O. — Walter Cary is secretary and treasurer of the Gibbs Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wis. — Donald Churchill is at the Harvard Medical School. — C. Brewer is with the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., New York city. — G. W. Latham is teaching Latin and Greek at the High School, Auburn, New York. — H. C. Southwick is studying architecture at Columbia. — R. L. Stevens is with the Boston Book Co., Boston. — F. Roy Martin is assistant editor of the *Boston Journal*, and shares with one other the control of the editorial page of that paper. — H. C. Smith is with Chas. Hathaway & Co., note brokers, New York city. — C. K. Cummings is studying architecture with Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul, Boston. — S. M. Brice is general manager of the Miami Valley Gas & Fuel Co., Dayton, O. — Louis B. Thacher is a member of the firm of W. H. Davis & Co., Boston, shoe manufacturers. — G. D. Hammond is instructor in History, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. — P. L. Atherton is studying music

and musical composition in Munich, Germany. — John D. Baldwin is circulative manager of the Worcester *Daily Spy*. — O. B. Henshaw is an instructor in Philosophy in the University of California. — W. L. Thompson is in the wholesale drug business with J. L. Thompson Sons & Co., Troy, N. Y. — C. R. Bardeen is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins, and is an assistant in Histology there this year. — G. P. Winship's address is 219 Benefit St., Providence, R. I. — The Class will have 20 Hollis again this year for the Commencement spread.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.

Watertown.

L. A. E. Ahlers has been elected to the newly established professorship of Modern Languages at Colorado College; his term of office begins in September. — W. R. Dodson is professor of Botany at the Louisiana State University and A. and M. College, Baton Rouge; in 1892 he collected for the World's Fair a large part of the Missouri agricultural exhibit and the whole of the Missouri forestry exhibit. — J. W. Smith is at 1 Ridgmount Gardens, Gower St., London. — P. F. Leland is now in the real estate business at Boston. — W. R. Driver is with the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co., 18 Cortlandt St., New York. — L. L. G. de Rochemont was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in June, 1894, and is now a member of the law firm of Andrews, de Rochemont & Messer, of Boston. — W. H. Stafford is practicing law in Milwaukee; his office is at 705 Pabst Building. — F. E. Lott is secretary of the National Benevolent Society of Kansas City, Mo.; his office is 514 New York Life Building. — A. E.

Green is in the wholesale produce business with his father, R. T. Green, 82 So. Market St., Boston. — F. H. Richards is abroad, on a tour round the world. — R. Washburn is in business with the Wire Goods Co., Worcester, Mass. — T. Richardson is in the real estate business with H. W. Savage, 37 Court St., Boston. — H. C. Lakin spoke on "College Journalism," at the Boston Press Club dinner, Jan. 24. — L. I. Prouty is with the firm of Isaac Prouty & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Spencer, Mass. — R. P. Hood has left the Lawrence Scientific School and is in business with the Boston Rubber Co. — J. R. Whipple is in the hotel business with his father, J. R. Whipple, of Boston. — Addresses: M. Ladd, 150 Huntington Ave., Boston; E. N. Vose, 19 Oxford St., Liverpool, England. — The Class will hold its spread on Commencement Day in 19 Hollis.

#### NON-ACADEMIC.

Paul Fenimore Cooper, L. S., '45, died at Albany, N. Y., April 21, 1895. Born at New York city in 1824, he was educated at Hobart College and the Harvard Law School. He began his law practice in Albany, and from 1854 until his death was a partner in the law firm of Jenkins & Cooper in that city. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son. He was the last surviving son of the novelist, James Fenimore Cooper.

John James De Wolf, m '35, died July 25, 1894. He was born in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 11, 1807. He studied there and at Brown University before he entered the Medical School. After graduating from the School he practiced medicine first in Bristol, R. I., until 1845, then in Providence, R. I.

A daughter and two sons survive him. An obituary notice written by one of the sons appears in the *Quarterly* of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of which he was a member.

Harry W. Robinson, L. S., '83, who died at New York in Jan., was born in South Boston. He studied for the ministry first, both in this country and abroad, and at one time was assistant to the Rev. C. A. Bartol, t '35. Abandoning the idea of entering the ministry, he studied at the Harvard Law School in 1883, and when admitted to the bar had an office on State St., Boston. In this office was formed, in 1888, the first Nationalist Club. He took a prominent part in the Irish Land League movement, and in 1882 was secretary of the Boston branch of the League. In 1891 he was the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for governor. The last few years he lived in Malden, where he leaves a widow and one child.

Rev. Alfred W. Martin, t '85, has established, in Tacoma, Wash., the "First Free Church of Tacoma." The society is "pledged to the promotion of free, spiritual, and universal religion, in avowed independence of all the special historical religions and their sects."

Dr. William Osgood, m '50, died at North Yarmouth, Me., Dec. 25, 1895. He received his preparatory education in the schools of his native town, North Yarmouth, and he graduated from Bowdoin College in 1846. He studied medicine there as well as at the Harvard Medical School, and then returned to North Yarmouth to practice. He was a member of the state and county medical societies. For twenty-one years he was town clerk, and for four years a pension examining surgeon. He leaves two sons.

F. M. Tisdell, A. M., '94, has been chosen professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Oberlin College.

Dr. John Blackmer, m '54, died at Springfield, April 15, 1895. He served in the army, and also as a surgeon in the navy. Twice he was a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for lieutenant-governor and twice for governor.

James R. Wheeler, p '85, has been appointed to a Greek professorship at Columbia College. His work there begins next fall.

F. A. Sawyer, m '56, died Feb. 10, at Wareham. He received his early education in his native town, Sterling, and later at Lancaster and Lawrence academies. After studying at the Tremont St. Medical School in Boston and the Harvard Medical School, he began practice in Sterling. During the civil war he was surgeon of Camp Miller and of the 52d regiment. In 1856 he was made a Fellow of the Mass. Medical Society, and at his death was its vice-president. He was president of the Bristol South District Medical Society in 1883 and 1884. Since 1864 he lived in Wareham.

Judge Thomas T. Player, l '70, died March 26, 1895, at San Antonio, Texas. Born in Nashville, Tenn., he was educated there until he went to Yale and later to the Harvard Law School. He began his law practice in St. Louis, but on account of ill health moved to Pueblo, Colo., where he has since lived. In 1883 he was appointed judge of the criminal court, and he retained that position until the court was abolished in 1891.

Caleb S. Whitman, m '31, died March 23, 1895, at Gardiner, Me. He was born at Boston in 1806, the son of a well known lawyer, Judge Benjamin Whitman. After leaving the Medical School, he practiced in Boston



until 1843 when he moved to Gardiner, Me., where he spent the rest of his life. Always interested in mineralogy, he had one of the largest private collections of minerals in the country. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

Thomas William Peters, l '69, died at St. John, N. B., March 30, 1895. Born and educated in that city, he began his law practice there after he graduated from the Harvard Law School. He was a city councilor from 1881 to 1891, and from the latter year to 1893 he was mayor.

Henry N. Castle, L. S., '88, was lost with the North German Lloyd steamer *Elbe*, Jan. 30, 1895. He was born in 1863 at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and he came to the United States for his education, graduating from Oberlin in 1883. Afterwards he studied at Harvard, at Leipsic, and at Ann Arbor, before returning to practice law at Honolulu. Interested in politics, he became the editor and proprietor of the Honolulu *Advertiser*. His policy was to further the industrial system on the islands and to keep the natural advantages in the hands of the people instead of leaving them to a few large sugar planters. He took an active part in the overthrow of Liliuokalani and in the establishment of the Republic. He went to Germany last fall partly for his health, but chiefly to study social questions. Hearing of the recent uprising in Hawaii, he determined to hasten home to give his aid to the Republic. He leaves a wife and child.

Elisha M. Stevens, l '90, has an office at 308-309 New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Rev. C. J. Staples, l '81, was installed in February pastor of the

First Unitarian Church of Manchester, N. H.

Jutaro Komura, l '77, has been appointed chief of the Political Affairs Bureau in the Japanese Foreign Department in succession to Mr. Kato, lately dispatched as Japanese minister to England. He was at one time private secretary to the Cabinet, and has recently been a diplomatic officer in China. His new position is similar to our First Assistant Secretary of State, or the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and is the same position held by Minister Kurino before he came to Washington last year.

Abel Merrill, l '42, died Jan. 19, 1895, at Chelsea, Vt. Born in 1811, at Stowe, Vt., he was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Dartmouth College, and the Harvard Law School. After practicing law for a few years, he devoted himself to farming. He went to Kansas in 1856 to aid in making it a free State, and traveled extensively in the West. From 1868 till his death he lived at Chelsea, Vt. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

Judge Charles Candee Baldwin, l '57, died Feb. 2, at his home in Cleveland, O. He was born Dec. 2, 1834, at Middletown, Conn. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1855, and in 1857 from the Harvard Law School. He then entered upon the practice of law in Cleveland, making a specialty of laws affecting banking and corporations. His popularity with the people was shown by his election last fall for the third time to the Circuit Court bench. Eminent as a lawyer, he was active also in other pursuits. He was connected with the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Co., was director and vice-president of the Cleveland Linseed Oil Co., and also he was president of the West-

ern Reserve Historical Society. In 1862 he married Miss Caroline Prentiss. She and two children survive him.

George T. Moffatt, *m* '60, who died in Boston, April 2, 1895, was, in the year 1868-69, professor of Operative Dentistry in the Harvard Dental School. In 1870 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. M. D.

Willis F. Park, L. S., '78, died April 7, 1895, at Alliance, O., where he was born May 6, 1855. He graduated from Mt. Union College, and studied law at Canton, O., and at the Harvard Law School. He then practiced law at Alliance, O., at San José, Cal., and finally in New York, where he lived for the last eight years of his life.

James R. Sheffield, L. S., '88, has been appointed a fire commissioner of New York city.

George L. Mason, *d* '74, died at New York, N. Y., March 12, 1895. After practicing in Boston a few years, he removed to New York, where he lived until his death. He leaves a widow.

John Bottomley, *m* '94, has received an appointment at the Boston Hospital.

Mayor Strong of New York has appointed William H. Bell, *e* '77, an examiner of the city Civil Service Board.

Lincoln F. Brigham, *l* '44, ex-chief justice of the Superior Court of Mass., died at Boston, Feb. 27, 1895. Born at Cambridge in 1819, he was educated there until he entered Dartmouth in 1838. After his graduation he went through the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. For some time he was district attorney for the southern district of Bristol County and he sat for thirty-one years on the bench of the Superior Court.

William E. Donovan, *m* '93, died Dec. 27, 1894, at Lawrence. After graduating from the Lawrence High School, he learned the trade of printer and secured work on the Boston *Herald*. While supporting himself in this way he went through the Harvard Medical School. He returned to Lawrence to practice, and lived there until his death. He was a member of the Lawrence Council and one of the organizers of St. Joseph's Dispensary.

Judge P. Emory Aldrich, *l* '44, senior associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, died at Worcester, March 14, 1895. He was born at New Salem in 1813 and was educated at the Shelburne Falls Academy. He then taught for several years, at the same time beginning the study of law, which he continued at Harvard. He was admitted to the bar of Va. in 1845 and of Mass. in 1846. In the latter year he began practice at Barre. He represented the town at the constitutional convention of 1853, and the same year was made district attorney. In 1854 he removed to Worcester, and became mayor in 1862. He was sent to the state legislature in 1866-67. Gov. Washburn in 1873 appointed him a justice of the Superior Court.

Gen. John L. Swift, L. S., '54, died at Boston, Feb. 19, 1895. He was born at Falmouth in 1828, and came to Boston in 1845, where he has since lived. He was elected to the legislature in 1855, and again in 1857. After serving as pilot commissioner and as customs officer, he enlisted for the war in 1862. He took part as captain in Gen. Banks' expedition to the Gulf, and was afterwards appointed adjutant-general of the State of Louisiana. In 1866 he was appointed naval officer of customs for Boston, and the next year was

made deputy collector. This office he held most of the time until 1886, and again in 1890. From 1885 to 1887 he was editor of the *State*, and from 1887 to 1890 he was on the editorial staff of the *Evening Traveller*. He was well known as a stump speaker, and since 1852 he has taken an active part in every presidential campaign.

#### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

On February 4 the editors of the *Harvard Crimson* announced that they would soon issue an "alumni weekly." The editors have since learned that three years ago a fully attended and representative body of the alumni, presided over by Phillips Brooks, discussed the relative merits of a weekly, monthly, and quarterly, and decided that for the object to be attained the last was to be preferred. The editors of the *Crimson* have further learned that the *Graduates' Magazine*, representing a great outlay of money and energy by Harvard men, has not yet reached the point where it can safely meet the loss of any considerable number of subscriptions. While it is acknowledged that a field exists for an "alumni weekly," which the *Crimson* is in a position to cultivate successfully, the editors of the *Crimson* now feel that such success might be gained at the expense of the *Graduates' Magazine*, which is doing for the University a great service which such a publication probably could not do. They have therefore unanimously voted not to publish the proposed weekly. As this publication was of evident advantage to them as editors of the *Crimson*, we desire to state the cause of this withdrawal, and we believe that all graduates will agree that they have acted generously with a view to the

welfare of the University as a whole. — Charles F. Adams, William Lawrence, Henry Lee, Roger Wolcott, Wm. E. Russell, Frederick W. Thayer, Morris H. Morgan, Justin Winsor, L. B. R. Briggs, Richard Cobb.

February 18, 1895.

On Friday, March 15, Professor and Mrs. E. C. Pickering gave a college lunch, thereby bringing together the officers of the various departments of the University and their wives.

Professor Gray's copyrights yielded \$3,067.44 last year. The revision of the "Field, Forest, and Garden Botany," completed under the direction of Professor Bailey of Cornell University, was issued in January, 1895. This book has been for many years one of the most profitable of the series.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington, D. C., April 17, the following Harvard men were elected officers: Wolcott Gibbs, '88, pres.; Asaph Hall, '79, home sec.; Alexander Agassiz, '55, foreign sec.; and G. L. Goodale, '63, member of the council. Professor Agassiz read two papers, entitled "The Progress of the Publications on the Expedition of 1891 of the United States Fish Commission Steamer Albatross" and "On Some Variations in the Genus *Eucope*."

Among the officers of the Sons of the Revolution in Mass. are the following Harvard men: Pres., William L. Chase, '76; vice-pres., Clement K. Fay, '67; treas., Andrew Robeson, '62; historian, Francis E. Abbot, '59; board of managers, William E. Russell, '77, James A. Noyes, '83, Winthrop Wetherbee, '87, Frank Merriam, '71, Arthur B. Denny, '77.

At the annual meeting of the Boston University Club, Jan. 21, the fol-

lowing Harvard men were chosen officers: C. F. Adams, '56, pres.; S. Lincoln, '57, and W. Warren, '58, vice-pres.; R. G. Shaw, '69, treas. H. S. Howe, '69, and J. M. Brown, '63, were chosen members of the art and library com.; L. S. Tuckerman, '68, F. H. Appleton, '69, and F. S. Sturgis, '75, members of the executive com.; G. L. Walton, '75, and R. Sturgis, Jr., '78, members of the admission com.; W. A. French, '65, was appointed to the auditing committee.

Among the members of the conference which founded the *American Historical Review*, at New York, April 6, 1895, were J. H. Robinson, '87, H. D. Foster, A. M., '92, Prof. Charles Gross, A. B. Hart, '80, Charles Francis Adams, '56, and John C. Ropes, '57. A. B. Hart, '80, is on the board of advisory editors.

*Boudoin Prize Essays.* Prizes were awarded this year as follows: J. R. Taylor, A. M., '94, \$100 for a translation into Greek; A. W. Hodgman, '90, \$100 for a translation into Latin; J. A. Fairlie, '95, \$100 for an essay on "The Wisdom of Gladstone's Policy of Home Rule for Ireland;" H. E. Addison, '96, \$75 for an essay on "The Apostasy of Julian and the Pagan Reaction of His Time;" W. P. Woodman, '95, \$75 for a translation into Latin; A. W. K. Billings, '95, \$100 for an essay on "An Historical Sketch of Theories as to the Nature of Electricity, with especial attention to changes of theory within recent years."

At the annual meeting of the Mass. Historical Society, held April 11, C. F. Adams, '56, was chosen president; J. Winsor, '53, and S. A. Green, '51, vice-presidents; E. J. Young, '48, recording secretary; W. W. Goodwin, '51, corresponding secretary; C. C. Smith,

h '87, treasurer; S. A. Green, '51, librarian; S. F. McCleary, '41, cabinet-maker; and J. D. Washburn, '53, A. Lord, '72, E. L. Pierce, '52, and S. Salisbury, '56, members at large of the Council. With one exception all the officers chosen were Harvard men.

In March the following circular was issued by the committee of graduates having in charge the memorial to Dr. Peabody. "The donations thus far received for the memorial to the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, slightly exceed \$3,000. There is now in Gore Hall a marble bust of Dr. Peabody; and a portrait of him by Vinton, taken while living, will probably be given to the University at some future time. It has therefore been decided by the committee to expend a small portion of the subscription for an appropriate tablet, to be placed, with the permission of the College authorities, in Appleton Chapel, and to put the balance into a fund for needy students or into a scholarship. This gift to bear Dr. Peabody's name, and mention of the same to be made on the memorial tablet. Dr. Peabody's ever ready sympathy and his many acts of kindness gave him so unusually strong a hold upon the affections of the Harvard students in the last thirty years, that it seems especially fitting for the alumni of the College to associate his name with a constantly recurring beneficence to their successors in the years to come. It is believed that many graduates who have not yet responded will be glad to increase, by their donations, the usefulness of the Peabody fund, and that some who have already given may wish to add to their gifts." The treasurer of the committee, Amory A. Lawrence, '70 (P. O. Box 2155, Boston), reports, on April 23, the

amount received as slightly exceeding \$4,500.

### LITERARY NOTES.

\*.\* To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily and weekly press.

The venerable Dr. W. H. Furness, '20, has had printed in pamphlet form his "Recollections of Seventy Years," a discourse read by him on Jan. 13, 1895, in the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of his ordination to the ministry.

In the *Atlantic* for March, H. Sidney Everett, '55, has an article on "Immigration and Naturalization;" Prof. N. S. Shaler, '62, one on "The Direction of Education;" Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, '86, one on "The Secret of the Roman Oracles;" and Prof. Charles R. Lanman, one on "William Dwight Whitney."

Charlemagne Tower, '72, has written in two volumes a book entitled "The Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution, with Some Account of the Attitude of France toward the War of Independence."

In the *New England Magazine* for March, Hamilton A. Hill, '53, has an article on "Old Milk Street, Boston;" and C. K. Bolton, '90, one on "The First Harvard Graduate Killed in the Revolution."

William F. Apthorp, '69, has written in *Scribner's Magazine* for March on "Orchestral Conducting and Conductors."

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, '75, has re-

printed from the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xxvi, "The Tusayan New Fire Ceremony," one of a series of articles devoted to the ritual of the Tusayan Indians.

In the January *American Journal of Numismatics*, Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, has added to his catalogue of "Medals, Jetons, and Tokens, Illustrative of the Science of Medicine."

"Municipal Reform Impossible Under the Spoils System," a paper read at the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1894, by Charles B. Wilby, '70, has been printed in pamphlet form for the Cincinnati Civil Service Reform Association.

The Historical Society of Watertown has recently collected and published the earlier records of the town. Of the Committee of Publication, Bennett F. Davenport, '67, was chairman, and Charles F. Mason, '82, was treasurer.

A geological map of Essex Co., Mass., prepared by John H. Sears, Curator of Geology in the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, has been published by the Essex Institute of that city. It is dedicated to the Lawrence Scientific School, where Mr. Sears studied under the direction of Professor Wolff while the map was in preparation.

Prof. Edson L. Whitney, '85, has written, in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, on the "Government of the Colony of South Carolina."

Hon. John D. Long, '57, has collected a number of his speeches into a volume entitled "After-Dinner and Other Speeches."

Henry Norman, '81, has written a book on "The Peoples and Politics of

the Far East," and he has dedicated it "praesidi sociisque Harvardianis."

H. L. Jones, '92, has, in the *Denison Quarterly*, an article on "The Botanical Department at Harvard."

Elkins Mathews, London, announces the publication of "The Elizabethan Hamlet: A study of the sources of Shakespeare's environment, to show that the mad scenes had a comic aspect now ignored," by John Corbin, '92.

Prof. J. B. Thayer, '52, has lately published, in two volumes, "Cases on Constitutional Law."

Percival Lowell, '76, is writing in the *Atlantic* on "Mars."

Little, Brown & Co. have published "The Cause of Hard Times," by Uriel H. Crocker, '53.

Benjamin W. Wells, '84, has written a book entitled "Modern German Literature," and also he has edited an abridged and annotated edition of Zola's "La Débâcle."

Henry C. Merwin, '74, has, in the *Century* for March, an article entitled "The Horse-Market."

"Chocorua's Tenants," by Frank Bolles, l' '82, is published.

Rev. Samuel F. Smith has collected a number of poems into a volume entitled "Poems of Home and Country."

W. F. Apthorp, '69, has translated "Jaques Damour," and other stories, by Emile Zola.

A second volume of the "Constitutional History of the United States," by the late George Ticknor Curtis, '68, is announced by Harper & Bros., edited by J. C. Clayton.

John W. Langley, s' '61, has, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, an article on "Some Material Forces of the Social Organism."

Prof. C. E. Norton, '46, is editing a

volume of Mr. Lowell's uncollected poems, some of which have never been printed.

Ginn & Co. have published "Greenough's New Virgil," revised by Prof. J. B. Greenough, '56, and Prof. George L. Kittredge, '82.

"Churches and Castles of Mediaeval France," by Walter C. Larned, '71, has recently been published by the Scribners.

In the *Charities Review* for February, Frederic Almy, '80, has written on "The Problem of Charity from Another Point of View," and I. W. Howerth, '93, on "Sociology in Our Larger Universities."

In the *March Forum*, H. C. Lodge, '71, has written on "Our Blundering Foreign Policy."

G. W. Lee, '89, has an article in the *Lend a Hand* for March, entitled "Unemployment."

Frank Zinkeisen, '89, has written, in the *March Political Science Quarterly*, on "Anglo-Saxon Courts of Law," and the article has been reprinted in pamphlet form by Ginn & Co., Boston.

"The Highest Mountain Ascent" is the title of an article in the *March Popular Science Monthly*, by Edwin S. Balch, '78.

Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D., '52, has had printed his "Recollections of a Ministry of Forty Years" read at a meeting of the Boston Association of Ministers, held in Boston, Jan. 14.

S. M. Scott, '86, has an article on the Huacos of Chira Valley, Peru, in the *American Anthropologist* for January.

In the *New Unity* for April 11, H. B. Learned, '90, has written on "Two Naturalists: Frank Bolles and Bradford Torrey."

"The Writings of Thomas Paine," collected and edited by Moncure D.

Conway, *t* '54, has recently appeared, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Scribners have issued a second edition of "Original Charades," by L. B. R. Briggs, '75. The new edition contains some charades not in the first edition.

C. E. L. Wingate, '83, the Boston correspondent of the *Critic*, is engaged upon a book to be called "Shakespeare's Heroines."

H. L. Teetzel, '93, has published a song, "Tuba Mirum (for alto or bass), from Requiem Mass."

Charles Warren, '89, has a poem in the *New England Magazine* for April, entitled "Three Views of Friends."

In the *Forum* for February, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, has an article on "True American Ideals."

E. O. Hiler, '93, is writing in the *Music*, "The Story of Brass Wind-Instruments."

A paper by Thomas Willing Balch, '90, entitled "Some Facts about Alsace and Lorraine," and read before the Geographical Club of Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1885, has been published in the *March Bulletin of the Geographical Club*.

In the *Atlantic* for April there were three contributions by '82 men. "The Basis of our Educational System," by James Jay Greenough; "Robert Louis Stevenson," by C. T. Copeland; and "In Memoriam Stevenson," by Owen Wister.

Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, and Dr. A. W. Colton of Yale are joint editors of a new "Selections from Addison," to be published this year in Ginn's "Athenaeum Press Series."

Kenneth McKenzie, '91, has published through the B. H. Wood Music Co., three songs, "Sun-Worship," "The Broken Tryst," and "A Morrow Must Come On."

Pitts Duffield, '92, has in the April

*Scribner's* a poem entitled "To a Greek Victory."

Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, '89, has written, in the *Archaeologist* for February, on "The Underground Railroad in Ohio."

Among the editors of the recently published "Funk and Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary of the English Language" are Prof. W. R. Ware, '71, on Art and Architecture; Prof. S. Newcomb, *s* '58, and Prof. F. H. Bigelow, '73, on Astronomy, Mathematics, and Physics; Prof. N. S. Shaler, *s* '62, on Geology; Hon. T. M. Cooley, *h* '86, on Constitutional Law; Hon. E. J. Phelps, *h* '89, on International Law; and F. S. Thomas, *m* '74, on University Degrees. On the committee of reference in regard to new words are Rev. E. E. Hale, '39, Hon. C. A. Dana, '43, and Prof. E. S. Sheldon, '72. On the advisory committee on disputed spelling and pronunciation are T. W. Higginson, '41, M. D. Conway, *t* '55, H. H. Furness, '54, J. K. Hosmer, '55, and Prof. C. L. Smith, '63.

"Four American Universities," a book recently published by Harper & Bros., contains articles on Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia. The article on Harvard is written by Prof. C. E. Norton, '46.

#### SHORT REVIEWS.

—*Uniplanar Algebra*. Being Part I of a Propaedeutic to the Higher Mathematical Analysis. By Irving Stringham, '77. (The Berkeley Press: San Francisco.) Harvard men who have kept up their studies in mathematics will naturally expect something of interest and profit from Professor Stringham, and in the perusal of this work they will not be disappointed. If one expects from the title to find merely a new text-book in algebra, he will at

once find that he is mistaken. It is not at all a book for a class of beginners, but starting from first principles an effort is made "to place concisely in connected sequence" the theory of algebra. "By tradition," says Professor Stringham in his preface, "algebra early became a mere technical device for turning out practical results; by careless reasoning inaccuracies crept into the explanation of its principles, and, through compilers, are still perpetuated as current literature. The labors of the mathematicians of the nineteenth century have rendered unjustifiable the longer continuance of this unsatisfactory state of algebraic science." The author has chosen the geometrical form of presentation and development, and in an introductory chapter gives a treatment of Euclid's doctrine of proportion. Here are found the ordinary theorems of proportion followed by several applications to geometrical figures, which are of use farther on in the work. In Chapter I the laws of algebraic operation are carefully deduced by the use of geometrical constructions. We at once get hold of the intent of the author. "Prove all things" seems to be his motto. Many principles which the ordinary text-books take for granted are shown clearly to admit of proof. A strictly logical system allows no breaks in the chain of argument. Chapter II is devoted to the discussion of goniometric and hyperbolic ratios. Then follows in Chapter III the algebra of complex quantities, and the laws previously established for real quantities are shown to apply equally well to complex quantities. At the close of the chapter the author in a page and a half states clearly the distinguishing features of "an algebra which may be said to be logically

complete." Chapters IV and V are devoted to a generalization of the circular and hyperbolic functions and graphical transformations. Chapter VI, the last in this volume, treats of the properties of polynomials, and in brief form contains much of value. Especially worthy of mention is the proof of the theorem that every algebraic equation has a root—a truth ordinarily taken for granted without proof. Teachers of mathematics will find this book a valuable one for reference, and all lovers of mathematics ought to find in it something to awaken interest.

— *Certain Sand Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida*; with many illustrations. By Clarence B. Moore, '73 (Journal Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, vol. x). It is a fact of interest that we are indebted to Harvard graduates for the two most important memoirs on the archaeology of Florida. The first was by the late Professor Jeffries Wyman, who, beginning in 1860 and continuing until 1873, carried on a systematic exploration of the "Freshwater Shell Mounds of the St. John's River." The very year that Professor Wyman closed his labors, Mr. Clarence B. Moore was graduated at the College. Twenty years later he began the exploration of the Sand Mounds of the same region, carrying out the same systematic method employed by his predecessor. Professor Wyman's memoir, partly posthumous, was published by the Peabody Academy of Science in 1875. Two parts of Mr. Moore's memoir have already been issued in the Journal of the Academy of Science of Philadelphia, vol. x. These will undoubtedly be followed soon by another part giving the results of his exceedingly interesting discoveries made during the present



season. Not only are both these authors Harvard men, but they are also both identified with the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology [and Ethnology. The collection made by Professor Wyman is arranged in the Museum of which he was the first curator. Mr. Moore is a member of the visiting committee of the Museum, and is a liberal contributor to the explorations carried on by the Museum, to which he has also given a part of the collection made by his own researches in Florida as well as his earlier European collections. The bulk of Mr. Moore's Florida collection is exhibited in the Philadelphia Academy of Science, near his home.

The systematic and thorough method which Mr. Moore has pursued in the exploration of the sand mounds of the St. John's has enabled him to present in his memoir a most important and satisfactory account of prehistoric times in that portion of Florida. His conscientious and painstaking efforts are everywhere apparent in the 248 pages of the text with its more than 200 illustrations and 29 full size quarto plates. A review of this magnificent work, replete as it is with so much new and interesting material from Florida, would take more space than the *Graduates' Magazine* can grant to it. There are, however, two subjects of special importance which must be referred to. The first is the singular discovery made in the Thursby Mound in Volusia County. This mound contained a deposit of pottery, that, as the author says, was "amazing in number and variety." There were several hundred objects of pottery, about 300 of which were perfect or but slightly broken, while over 400 pieces of other objects were associated with these. This pottery is entirely unlike any-

thing found heretofore. The objects are all small. Many are rude but characteristic representations of various animals, including fish, turtles, birds, and various mammals. Others are of vegetable forms, as acorns, etc. Others are flat dishes and bowl-shaped vessels of very strange forms, concerning which the author writes as follows: These vessels are "in diameter between 1.35 inches and 4.75 inches. All but two had a perforation in the bottom made previous to baking. Many contained coils of clay upon the inner surface of the base, from which a projection extending along and above the side served as a handle to the vessel. Others had parallel bars of pottery along the base [inside], the use of which it is difficult to determine." A very interesting feature of this lot of pottery, shown also in other specimens found by Mr. Moore in other sand mounds, is the hole in the bottom of the vessel. In some instances the vessels were made bottomless. This seems to indicate that they were made for mortuary purposes, similar to the mortuary pottery occasionally found in the Old World. It is customary among many native tribes to break a hole in the bottom of a pottery or even of a stone vessel when placing it with the dead. Implements and ornaments are often broken, in order, as it is supposed, that the spirit of the objects may accompany the spirit of the dead person with whom they are buried. The variety of pottery, stamped, incised, and plain, found by Mr. Moore in his explorations is remarkable. This is particularly well brought out in the interesting and instructive paper by Mr. W. H. Holmes, entitled, "Earthen Ware from Florida, Collection of Clarence B. Moore," appended to Part I of Mr. Moore's memoir.

Another part of this memoir of very great importance is comprised in pages 213-241 which contain the most thorough and complete discussion of the question of prehistoric copper in America that has ever been presented. Many writers have claimed that the majority, if not all, of the copper objects found in the various mounds in our country were made from copper obtained from European sources, or were made by the whites and traded to the native tribes. If such was the case, then all the mounds and burial-places where copper objects are found would be post-Columbian. This is used by some writers on American archaeology, who seem disposed to deny any great antiquity to American culture, as an unquestionable argument in proof of their theory. They simply consider that copper objects are all of European origin, and that settles the question. Fortunately there is a class of conscientious workers who are willing patiently and laboriously to work out details and facts that will speak for themselves. Of the latter class is Mr. Moore. He has been to great expense and taken great pains to secure specimens of copper objects from various mounds and ancient sites, which he has had most carefully analyzed; and in his discussion of the subject, on the pages referred to, he has shown conclusively that the copper objects found in the ancient mounds in Florida, in the Ohio valley, and in many other places, were made from *native* copper. He has confirmed the views of the more careful workers that the copper objects from the mounds are of native manufacture, and his paper must forever silence the statements made to the contrary. Mr. Moore's conclusions on the copper from the mounds may be concisely expressed by quoting his

statement that "The copper itself is of aboriginal production, the proof being mechanical, archaeological, and chemical."

F. W. Putnam.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*The Bibelot.* 1. Lyrics from Wm. Blake. 2. Ballades from Fr. Villon. 3. Mediaeval Latin Students' Songs. 4. A Discourse of Marcus Aurelius. (T. B. Mosher: Portland, Me.)

*Occult Japan.* By Percival Lowell, '76. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

*The Equilibration of Human Aptitudes.* By C. Osborne Ward. (National Watchman Co.: Washington, D. C.)

*Studies in American Education.* By Albert Bushnell Hart, '80. (Longmans, Green & Co.: New York.)

#### CORPORATION RECORDS.

FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1895.<sup>1</sup>

*Meeting of January 15, 1895 (omitted from the last number).*

*Voted* to appoint Henry Lee, William Sturgis Bigelow, and Arthur Astor Carey, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1895.

*Voted* to appoint Professor J. Rendel Harris as lecturer on recent biblical discoveries for the remainder of the current academic year.

*Meeting of February 11, 1895.*

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10 from Mr. J. T. Coolidge, Jr., to be spent under the direction of Assistant Professor de Sumichrast, for the French Department library, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* to appoint Assistant Professor Charles H. Moore Curator of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum of Harvard College, from March 1, 1895.

<sup>1</sup> Continued from the March number, p. 447.

*Meeting of March 11, 1895.*

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33 received February 27, 1895, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. James A. Garland for his second quarterly payment of \$750 for the year 1894-95 towards salaries in the department of Architecture.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$25 from Mr. H. G. Curtis, to be expended under the direction of Assistant Professor de Sumichrast, for the French Department library, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt from Mr. Moses Williams of \$5.77, the balance of interest received by him as treasurer of the proposed Library Reading Room, on subscriptions which he had collected and paid over to the College.

*Voted* that the President and Fellows gratefully accept Mr. Augustus Hemenway's generous offer to build and equip a much desired addition to the Hemenway Gymnasium, and assign as the site therefor the ground on the easterly side of the Gymnasium.

A copy of the will of Mrs. Sophia Gage Burr, under which the sum of \$2,000 is given to the President and Fellows, to be added to the Rushton D. Burr Fund for the benefit of the library of the Divinity School, and the residue of her estate, after the payment of certain other legacies, is left to the College for the foundation of the Burr Scholarships, was received, together with a report from the executors, and it was thereupon

*Voted* that Mrs. Burr's bequests be gratefully accepted, and that the Treasurer be authorized to take such action as he thinks proper upon matters connected with the settlement of her estate.

*Meeting of March 25, 1895.*

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop the sum of \$5,000 for a scholarship or scholarships, as provided by his will and codicil, and the same was gratefully accepted.

*Voted* to establish the Robert C. Winthrop Scholarship, with an income at present of \$200.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Mr. Arthur Rotch the sum of \$2,500, in payment of the balance of \$3,500, guaranteed by Mr. Rotch towards the current expenses of the Lawrence Scientific School for 1893-94, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10 from Mr. C. P. Curtis, and \$5 from Mr. R. C. Hooper, to be used in the purchase of books for the French Department library, and the gifts were gratefully accepted.

The resignation of Jean Antoine Mure, A. B., M. D., as Instructor in French, was received and accepted.

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports having laid before the Corporation a copy of the correspondence that has recently passed between the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Committee, and having asked for the opinion of the Corporation on certain points, the following votes were passed : —

*Voted* that in the judgment of the President and Fellows the decision of the question of the continuance or

abolition of intercollegiate football at the University is within the powers of the Athletic Committee, under the standing rule of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers.

*Voted* that in the opinion of the President and Fellows intercollegiate football at the University should be abolished when it is shown that the existing serious evils and abuses of the game cannot be corrected.

A communication was received from the Mayor of Cambridge in regard to the running of "improperly clad students" in the streets of the city, and was referred to the Athletic Committee for such action as they may think practicable.

*Voted* that offices of judges of the Supreme Court in the Territories and in the District of Columbia be mentioned in the Quinquennial Catalogue.

*Meeting of April 8, 1895.*

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33 received March 29, 1895, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from Messrs. Storey and Putnam, trustees, the additional sum of \$325, to be used in payment of certain salaries in the Medical School, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$200 from the Cercle Français, to be expended under the direction of Assistant Professor de Sumichrast, for the purchase of books for the French Department library, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$600 from Mrs. C. M. Barnard,

being her twelfth annual payment for the Warren H. Cudworth Scholarships, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The resignation of Alexander Burr, M. D. V., as Instructor in Meat Inspection, was received and accepted.

*Meeting of April 29, 1895.*

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33 received April 25, 1895, toward the expenses of the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Mr. George Baxter Hyde, his unrestricted bequest of \$5,000, and the same was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Miss Anna L. Lowell her bequest of \$5,000, to be added to the "Lowell Fund of the Botanic Garden," and the same was gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of the additional sum of \$5,000 from the estate of Mrs. Anne M. Sweetser, on account of her unrestricted residuary bequest.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Mrs. Sophia Gage Burr the sum of \$1,900, for her bequest of \$2,000, to be added to the Rushton D. Burr Fund, for the benefit of the library of the Divinity School, the sum of \$100 having been reserved by the executor for the payment of the Pennsylvania inheritance tax; and the further sum of \$5,000 on account of her residuary bequest for maintaining the Burr Scholarships in Harvard College.

An extract from the will of Dr. Buckminster Brown, who bequeathed

to the President and Fellows the sum of \$40,000, to be applied to the foundation of the "John B. and Buckminster Brown Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery," \$15,000 thereof to be paid over immediately upon the decease of his wife, and the remainder after the death of his two sisters, was read, and it was

*Voted* that the bequest be now gratefully accepted upon the terms named in the will, and that the President and Fellows hereby agree to appropriate said whole sum of \$40,000 so soon as the whole thereof shall become available, to the foundation of said professorship.

*Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to His Majesty, the King of Siam, for his interesting and welcome gift to Harvard College, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, of thirty-nine volumes of the sacred writings of the Southern Buddhists.

*Voted* to appropriate the sum of \$600, in addition to the subscriptions which have been or may be received therefor, for printing the new hymn book for Appleton Chapel.

Plans by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, for the alteration of Gore Hall, were submitted and approved, and the Treasurer was authorized to have the alteration made at an estimated cost not exceeding \$50,000.

### MARRIAGES.

#### REPORTED BY CLASS SECRETARIES.

1878. Charles Foster Batchelder to Laura Poor Stone, at Newton, Feb. 19, 1895.
1880. William Hooper to Alice Forbes Perkins, of Burlington, Ia., April 17, 1895.
1881. Merle St. Croix Wright to Louise Wilson, at New York, N. Y., March 20, 1895.
1883. William Faxon to Ada Forbush, at Boston, April 25, 1895.
1883. Morris Loeb to Eda Kuhn, at Cincinnati, O., April 3, 1895.
1885. Arthur Stoddard Johnson to Jennie W. Blake, at Boston, April 17, 1895.
1885. Horatio Perry Peirson to Sarah A. Safford, at Salem, April 27, 1895.
1885. Waters Dewees Roberts to Kate Palmers Chamberlain, at Great Yarmouth, England, May 7, 1895.
1886. Francis Boylston Austin to Sallie Wetherell Reed, at Jamaica Plain, Feb. 21, 1895.
1887. Franklin Elmer Ellsworth Hamilton to Mary Mackie Pierce, at Milton, April 25, 1895.
1887. Louis Hicks to Paula Reno, at New York, N. Y., April 15, 1895.
1888. George Proctor Cogswell to Anna Willis Bumstead, at Cambridge, April 30, 1895.
1889. Philip Dexter to Edith Wood, at Boston, April 16, 1895.
1889. Mark Wyman Richardson to Josephine Lord, at Boston, Feb. 4, 1895.
1890. Walter Sawyer Crane to Sarah Follett Platt, at Columbus, O., Feb. 5, 1895.
1891. William Hill to Caroline Miles, at Boston, Jan. 25, 1895.
1891. Robert Lincoln O'Brien to Emily Ayers Young, at Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 19, 1895.
1891. Jacob Wendell, Jr., to Marian Fendall, at Washington, D. C., April 16, 1895.
1893. Alfred Chase Fay to Henrietta E. Norton of Chelsea, Nov. 28, 1894.

1893. Charles Cross Goodrich to Mary A. Gellatly, at Orange, N. J., April 22, 1895.
- [1893.] Alpheus Hyatt, Jr., to Clara Carter, at New York, N. Y., April 30, 1895.
1893. Frederick Gibbs Jackson to Ida S. Robinson, of Thomaston, Me., July 25, 1894.
- [1893.] Harry Landes to Bertha E. Knight of Worcester, Jan. 2, 1894.
1894. James Walter Smith to Martha E. Fletcher, at Stoke Poges, England, March 27, 1895.
- [Sp. 1894.] Percy Francis Leland to Minnie E. Talbot, of Holliston, Jan. 10, 1894.
- D. M. D. 1891. George Martin to Mae Bates, at Oakland, Cal., April 14, 1895.
- at Bronxville, N. Y., 26 Mar., 1895.
1843. Eben Carleton Sprague, LL. D., b. 26 Nov., 1822, at Bath, N. H.; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 14 Feb., 1895.
1844. George Washington Baker, b. 10 Oct., 1822, at Salisbury, Pa.; d. at Wilcox, Arizona, 20 April, 1895.
1844. Leverett Saltonstall, LL. B., b. 16 Mar., 1825, at Salem; d. at Chestnut Hill, 15 April, 1895.
1846. George Morrill, b. 7 Sept., 1825, at Dedham; d. at Roxbury, 31 Mar., 1895.
1847. Austin Jacobs Coolidge, LL. B., b. 18 April, 1824, at Cambridge; d. at Watertown, 20 Mar., 1895.
1849. Francis Howland, LL. B., b. 8 Feb., 1830, at Charleston, S. C.; d. at New York, N. Y., 21 April, 1895.
1849. James Edward Oliver, b. 27 July, 1829, at Portland, Me.; d. at Ithaca, N. Y., 27 Mar., 1895.
1855. Thomas William Clarke, LL. B., b. 1 Dec., 1834, at Boston; d. at Roxbury, 17 Feb., 1895.
1855. William Quincy Riddle, LL. B., b. 8 June, 1828, at Manchester, N. H.; d. at New York, N. Y., 5 April, 1895.
1858. John Otis Burt, b. 27 April, 1835, at Syracuse, N. Y.; d. at De Witt, N. Y., 21 April, 1894.
1859. Robert Tower, b. 5 Sept., 1837, at Waterville, N. Y.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Jan., 1895.
1863. William Frothingham, b. 8 Nov., 1841, at Boston; d. at Boston, 27 Feb., 1895.
1864. Loring Everett Beckwith, Rev., b. 12 Feb., 1845, at Mt. Desert, Me.; d. at Boston, 18 Mar., 1895.

## NECROLOGY.

FEBRUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1895.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HOPKINS TILLINGHAST,  
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue*.

*The College.*

1650. Isaac Allerton, b. 1630, at Plymouth; d. in Westmoreland Co., Va., between 25 Oct. and 30 Dec., 1702.
1828. Arthur Howson Hooe Bernard, b. 16 Oct., 1808, at Mansfield, Va.; d. at Fredericksburg, Va., 15 Aug., 1891.
1831. Frederic West Holland, Rev., b. 22 June, 1811, at Boston; d. at Concord, 26 Mar., 1895.
1837. William Allen, b. 27 Sept., 1815, at Bridgewater; d. at East Bridgewater, 19 Feb., 1895.
1841. Ambrose Wellington, b. 11 April, 1819, at Lexington; d.

1864. Samuel Dana Horton, LL. B., b. 16 Jan., 1844, at Pomeroy, O.; d. at Washington, D. C., 23 Feb., 1895.
1870. Charles Parker Spalding, M. D., b. 24 Sept., 1846, at Lowell; d. at Lowell, 26 Mar., 1895.
1873. Harry Spencer Cram, b. 15 Nov., 1852, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Cairo, Egypt, 16 Mar., 1895.
1883. George Henry Heilbron, b. 3 Nov., 1860, at Boston; d. at Seattle, Wash., 5 April, 1895.
1888. George Edward Walter Ullrich, b. 15 May, 1866, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Asheville, N. C., 16 April, 1892.
1891. Robert Howe Davis, b. 13 Aug., 1868, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Redlands, Cal., 19 June, 1894.
- D. (Hon.), b. 7 August, 1837, at Roxbury; d. at Boston, 2 April, 1895.
1868. George Washington Handy, d. at Oakland, Cal., 25 Oct., 1892.
1872. Charles Francis Atwood, b. 4 Dec., 1845, at Malden; d. at Everett, 24 April, 1895.
1888. George Wesley Harding Libby, b. 1 May, 1861, at Standish, Me.; d. at Denver, Colo., 3 Aug., 1889.

*Dental School.*

1870. William Henry Noyes, b. 28 July, 1825, at Newbury; d. at Newburyport, 22 Mar., 1895.
1874. George Leonard Mason, b. 26 Nov., 1852, at Saco, Me.; d. at New York, N. Y., 12 Mar., 1895.

*Law School.*

1831. Caleb Strong Whitman, b. 12 April, 1806, at Boston; d. at Gardiner, Me., 23 Mar., 1895.
1835. John James De Wolf, b. 11 Sept., 1807, at Bristol, R. I.; d. at Bristol, R. I., 25 July, 1894.
1850. William Henry Gorham, b. at Exeter, N. H.; d. at Florence, Italy, 11 April, 1895.
1850. Moses Reuben Greeley, b. 13 Aug., 1826, at Hudson, N. H.; d. at South Weymouth, 23 April, 1895.
1852. Benjamin McCluer, b. 8 May, 1824, at Franklinville, N. Y.; d. at Dubuque, Ia., 4 Nov., 1894.
1854. John Blackmer, b. 18 July, 1828, at Plymouth; d. at Springfield, 15 April, 1895.
1856. Frederick Augustus Sawyer, b. 4 April, 1832, at Sterling; d. at Wareham, 10 Feb., 1895.
1860. George Tufton Moffatt, D. M.
1844. Peleg Emory Aldrich, b. 24 July, 1813, at New Salem; d. at Worcester, 14 Mar., 1895.
1844. Lincoln Flagg Brigham, LL. D., b. 4 Oct., 1819, at Cambridge; d. at Salem, 26 Feb., 1895.
1850. Otis Dwight Swan, d. at Emporia, Kans., 26 Mar., 1894.
1852. James Alexander Beattie, d. 22 Dec., 1893.
1853. Berryman Wheeler Edwards, d. 11 June, 1890.
1854. William Henry Sears, d. 27 Feb., 1891.
1857. Charles Candee Baldwin, b. 2 Dec., 1834, at Middletown, Conn.; d. at Cleveland, O., 2 Feb., 1895.
1858. Charles Carroll Perkins, b. 22 May, 1833, at Stowe, Vt.; d. at Fairbault, Minn., 22 June, 1893.
1864. Harrison Maltzberger, b. 4 April, 1842, at Reading, Pa.; d. at Reading, Pa., 28 Jan., 1893.

1866. Harrison Osborne Cassell, b. 6 Oct., 1839, near Jacksonville, Ill.; d. at Jacksonville, Ill., 17 Dec., 1893.

1866. Lewis Daniel Harbaugh, d. at Detroit, Mich., 5 Jan., 1895.

1867. John Myers Holland, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 19 May, 1894.

1868. Oscar Anthony De Leuw, b. 8 Dec., 1847, in Germany; d. at Jacksonville, Ill., 17 Mar., 1895.

1869. Thomas William Peters, b. 1848, at St. John, N. B.; d. at St. John, N. B., 30 Mar., 1895.

1870. Louis Alexander Duqas, d. at Augusta, Ga., 12 Sept., 1885.

1870. Thomas Trezevant Player, b. 4 Nov., 1848, at Nashville, Tenn.; d. at San Antonio, Tex., 26 Mar., 1895.

1872. William Francis Canavan, d. at Boston, 19 May, 1875.

1876. George Washington Frank, d. at San Francisco, Cal., 1 Feb., 1892.

*Lawrence Scientific School.*

1858. Francisco Weld Evans, b. 31 Aug. 1840, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Jamaica Plain, 26 April, 1867.

*Honorary Graduates.*

1872. (A. M.) Thomas Motley, b. 1 Feb., 1812, at Dorchester; d. at Jamaica Plain, 9 Mar., 1895.

1886. (LL. D.) James Dwight Dana, b. 12 Feb., 1813, at Utica, N. Y.;

d. at New Haven, Conn., 14 April, 1895.

*Temporary Members.*

Compiled from such data as reach the Editor. Any one having information of the decease of any temporary member of any department of the University is asked to send it.

[1840.] Nehemiah Brown, b. 13 April, 1820; d. at Boston, 8 March, 1895.

[1877.] Gouverneur Morris Ogden, b. 1 Aug., 1857, at Newtown, N. Y.; d. at Lakewood, N. J., 11 Feb., 1895.

[1895.] Matthew George Norton, Jr., b. 6 Feb., 1871, at Winona, Minn.; d. at Boston, 30 March, 1895.

[L. S. 1845.] Paul Fenimore Cooper, b. 3 Feb., 1824, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Albany, N. Y., 21 April, 1895.

[L. S. 1854.] John Lindsay Swift, b. 28 May, 1828, at Falmouth; d. at Boston, 19 Feb., 1895.

[L. S. 1878.] Willis Francis Park, b. 6 May, 1855, at Alliance, O.; d. at Alliance, O., 7 April, 1895.

[L. S. 1889.] Henry William Robinson, b. 1852, at South Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 28 Jan. 1895.

[L. S. 1889.] Henry Northrup Castle, b. 1863 at Honolulu, Haw. Ids.; d. at sea, 30 Jan., 1895.

[G. S. 1895.] Arthur Moodey Seelye, b. 1870, at Amherst; d. at Northampton, 17 April, 1895.

CORRECTIONS.

Vol. iii. p. 297, *for* for Scott in 1852, *for* Clifford in 1853, *read*, for Scott and Clifford in 1852; *and for* 1854, *read*, 1853; p. 298, *for* 1652, *read*, 1643; p. 301, *for* He spoke at the Harvard Alumni dinner in 1888, *read*, He delivered the oration before the Harvard Alumni Association in 1852, and spoke at their dinner in 1888.



## UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

The following statistics will appear at the end of the *Magazine* in each issue; they will be revised for each number, up to the date of going to press, by the University Editor, from authentic sources. An asterisk (\*) indicates approximate figures.

There are no significant changes in the numbers of students or officers since the March number.

## I. STUDENTS. JANUARY 21, 1895.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	Specials.	Graduates.	Total Students.	Catalogue 1892-94.	Gain.	New Students.	Degree Holders.	Women.
Harvard College . . . . .	400	421	343	328	159	-	1651	1656	-5	530	40	0
Scientific School . . . . .	90	45	37	27	106	-	305	289	25	143	24	0
Graduate School . . . . .	139	94	32	17	-	[270]	270	332	18	80	264	11
Total Arts and Sciences . . . . .	629	530	419	372	265	270	2226	2188	38	753	328	11
Divinity School . . . . .	13	13	6	-	5	12	49	47	2	19	46	0
Law School . . . . .	173	136	82	11	-	-	402	333	49	127	335	0
Medical School . . . . .	182	123	98	33	-	38	469	446	23	142	162	0
Dental School . . . . .	40	20	20	-	-	-	80	63	17	44	2	0
Veterinary School . . . . .	24	15	11	10	-	-	62	50	12	30	0	0
Bussey Institution . . . . .	11	2	-	1	[3]	[5]	14	13	1	11	4	0
Total Professional Schools . . . . .	445	309	217	36	29	50	1076	972	104	373	537	0
Total University . . . . .	1072	839	636	408	294	320	3298	3156	144	1126	865	12
Summer Schools (1894) . . . . .	479	*26	-	-	-	-	505	346	159	399	200	141
Radcliffe College . . . . .	39	29	26	18	140	26	279	235	24	130	26	278
Total University Influence . . . . .	1500	894	662	426	434	346	*3960	*3700	*280	1655	1071	419

Double registrations are deducted in the totals. 11 women added to Graduate School.

## II. OFFICERS. JANUARY 21, 1895.

	TEACHING FORCE.					ADMINISTRATIVE.			TOTAL.	
	FACULTIES.			OTHER TEACHERS.		TOTAL.				
	Pro-fessors.	Assoc. Asst. Profs.	Perma-nent Instr's.	Instr's and Lec-turers.	Assis-tants.					
							Gov-ern-ment.	Libra-ry, Cura-tors, Preach-ers, etc.	Proc-tors, Clerks, and Minor.	
Corporation and Overseers							36	1		37
University officials . . . .								16	40	56
Arts and Sciences . . . .	42	24	21	34	46	169				269
Divinity School . . . .	6	-	-	2	2	10		1		11
Law School . . . .	6	2	-	2	-	10		1		11
Medical School . . . .	19	8	3	26	33	90			11	101
Dental School . . . .	7	3	3	23	3	38				36
Veterinary School . . . .	7	3	1	7	3	21				21
Bussey Institution . . . .	1	-	3	-	-	4		2		6
Observatory, Museums, etc.	3	2		1	5			2		13
Total . . . . .	80	38	32	99	92	341	36	23	55	455
Gain over previous year . .	-3	3	4	2	13	19	-1	*1	*6	*25

Officers serving in two or more schools are deducted in the totals.

## III. FINANCES. To August 1, 1894.

Compiled from the Treasurer's Report.

The University Editor regrets that the failure of a proof to reach him led to serious errors in the statement under this head in the March number. Revised and accurate figures will appear in the September number.



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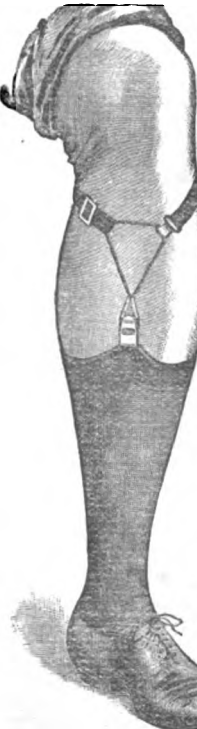
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